The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKET—THE TIMES' REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The *Times'* city article to-day says: "The following on the condition of the corn trade is derived from good sources: Admitting as certain a further rise in the event of bad weather, in the contrary event there is still time to secure a large proportion of the wheat crop in good condition. It so, the recent apprehensions will probably prove to have been extreme. If the American crop is secured in good order, there can be no great change in the result of the Spring wheat crop from what we had reason to expect a few weeks ago. There had been then already reason to apprehend a deficiency which had not been sufficiently heeded, which should certainly be heeded now.

The last report from France is much less unfavorable than was apprehended. Most of the recent rains have done little injury.

Our own farmers' stock of old wheat is reported small, but cannot be quite so exhausted as it was last year, and deliveries during the last two weeks have been double those of the corresponding weeks a year ago."

THE MINCING LANE MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The *Times* this morning says the Mincing lane markets show a further tendency toward improvement this week, but there is no speculation. A large business is reported in West India sugar at the recent enhanced rates.

MARINE DISASTER.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The mail steam-ship Boyne, from Brazilian ports, for Southampton, has been lost off Brest. Her crew and passengers were saved.

GERMANY.

AN EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—It is understood that the Federal Council will shortly consider the question of an extradition treaty between the Imperial Government of Germany and the United States Government, to take the place of existing treaties between the United States and the separate German States.

SUBMISSION OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY IN POSEN.

BERLIN. Aug. 14.—All the Catholic clergy holding State appointments in Posen, have submitted to the ecclesiastical laws.

FRANCE.

COMMERCIAL AND TRADE ORGANIZATIONS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—*Le Rappel* says that fifty commercial corporations and trades-unions will each send delegates to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, to study and report upon the various objects exhibited.

THE REDEMPTION OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S LETTERS OF CREDIT.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Drexel, Harjes & Co. have redeemed $100,000 of Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s letters of credit. These letters are arriving daily from all parts of the continent.

SPAIN.

CONSCRIPTS ORDERED TO JOIN THEIR REGIMENTS BEFORE THE END OF OCTOBER —8,000 REALS THE PRICE OF EXEMPTION.

MADRID, Aug. 14.—A royal decree orders conscripts to join their regiments before the end of October. The price of exemption is fixed at 8,000 reals.

TURKEY.

THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURRECTION BECOMING A RELIGIOUS WAR.

VIENNA, Aug. 14.—Advices from Herzegovina indicate that the insurrection there threatens to assume the character of a religious war.

THE PRINCES OF SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—The Porte has received formal assurances from the Princes of Servia and Montenegro that they will maintain a neutral attitude in the Herzegovinian difficulty.

THE YACHTS AT ANCHOR AT NEWPORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—The yachts were at anchor all day, and the sailors enjoyed a rest after the fatigues of the week. The programme of races for the prizes offered by the officers of the club will be carried out as I have already informed you; but it is to be regretted that the squadron cannot remain together long enough to sail for the cup offered by the citizens of Newport. Mr. Bend, the Fleet Captain, has, by orders of the Commodore, intimated as much to those having charge of the matter, expressing regret that the time which will elapse until the breaking up of the squadron will be all consumed in sailing for the club prizes. Besides the race on Monday a local match between the cat-rigged boats for $100 a side is on the tapis. A pigeon match is also to take place on the same day on the grounds of the Narragansett Gun Club. There is to be a regatta at Oak Bluffs on the 20th inst., which, I expect, will be attended principally by vessels of the Eastern Yacht Club.

SALT-WATER DAY IN NEW-JERSEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 14.—This is Salt-water Day, an anniversary of old-time recognition along the New-Jersey coast. Many excursion parties from interior villages came here or went to Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, South Amboy, and other places along the shore. The observance of the occasion consists simply of surf bathing and a picnic. At South Amboy there was an especially numerous gathering of young country folk, who wore absurdly grotesque clothes while in the surf.

HONORS TO THE LATE HORACE BINNEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 14.—Shortly after noon to-day a large concourse of lawyers, embracing the oldest and ablest members of the Philadelphia Bar, as well as those of younger years, assembled in the Supreme Court-room to take action relative to the death of Hon. Horace Binney. The character and ability of the men present spoke of the estimation in which the deceased was held by his brethren of the Bar. Judge Strong presided. Resolutions were adopted and speeches delivered highly eulogistic of the deceased.

THE ELECTION IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

FORT GIBSON, Indian Territory, Aug. 14.—The election returns of the Cherokee Nation have all been received, except from one precinct in the Coweskowe District, which is reported 64 for Ross out of 70 votes polled. The following are known to be correct: Illinois District, W. P. Ross' majority, 365; Tahlequat, 159; Flint, 35; Saline, 71; Sequoyah, 62—total, 692.

Goin Snake, for Charles Thompson, 247; Coweskowe, 107; Delaware, 125; Canada, 150—total, 629. The last three districts are majorities as reported by the Downing party, and the official count may make them less. Ross' majority is known to be 63, and with the precinct in Coweskowe District it will be increased to 123. William P. Ross represents the progressive educational party, while Ouchilatta, or Thompson, can neither speak nor write English. Both candidates were opposed to sectionalizing the Cherokee Nation. Thompson was never a candidate for Chief before. The result of the election will be declared by the Council in November.

PRESIDENT GRANT AT FAIRPOINT.

HE VISITS THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CAMP-MEETING.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., preached to a large audience of children this morning. This afternoon they were addressed by the artist, Frank Beard, and others. The event of the day was the visit of President Grant to Fairpoint. The President left Long Branch at 5 o'clock Friday evening, and arrived at Jamestown in time for dinner to-day. He passed up the main street in a carriage from the train to the residence of Hon. Alonzo Kent, where he dined. All the buildings on the way were decorated with flags, streamers, evergreens, and flowers, and an immense number of people were gathered along the route. At 1:50 the President went on board the steam-yacht Josie Bell for Fairpoint. He was accompanied by U. S. Grant, Jr., Gen. O. E. Babcock, Oliver Hoyt, Esq., of New-York; Mr. Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio Walter L. Session, of Panama; Hon. Alonzo Kent and daughter, of Jamestown; Hon. Richard P. Marvin, of the Supreme Court, and several others. Large numbers of people were gathered at various points on the lake. At 5 o'clock the Bell, accompanied by the Nereus, containing the representatives of the press, four steamers and a dozen steam-yachts approached the Point, which was covered with an immense number of people, numbering scarcely less than twenty-thousand. The President and party, escorted by the Mayville Band, marched through the surging mass to the platform. The President was introduced to the audience by Dr. J. H. Vincent, and expressed great pleasure in being present. After a song of welcome composed for the occasion, Rev. C. H. Cowler, D. D., of Evanston, Ill., made an eloquent address of welcome to the President. The people not only wished to do him honor as the Chief Magistrate, but as the man who had fought seventeen great battles and won seventeen great victories. There was no better place for the President than here in the bosom of his family—the people.

Oliver Hoyt, Esq., of New-York, was next introduced and spoke briefly. Rev. Dr. Deems, of New-York, followed in a very able address, saying that there was not a day on which the Christians of America did not pray that God would bless and help the President. Hundreds and thousands of men who fought against him were now in heaven, and would be glad to welcome him to the throng of the redeemed. An old lady named Van Rensellaer, who will be 100 years old on the 22d of October, was introduced to the President.

The day closed with a praise service. The platform and all the cottages and tents were tastefully decorated and illuminated.

The assembly will close Tuesday morning, August 17.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—1 A. M.—Threatening weather and rain have prevailed in the Southern States and in the southern portion of the Middle States, with southerly winds, slight changes in temperature and barometer. Clear or fair weather continues in the lake region, Ohio Valley, and in the North west, with southerly to easterly winds and lower barometer, except in the lower lake region. Decidedly warm and partly cloudy weather prevails in New England, with local rains during the day. The Ohio River has fallen seven inches at Marietta, thirty-two inches at Cincinnati, sixty-nine inches at Louisville, and thirty-two inches at Evansville. It has risen an inch at Paducah. The Mississippi has fallen seven inches at St. Louis and five inches at Cairo. It has risen one inch at Helena, and has remained stationary, but is reported rising at Memphis and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, decidedly warm and clear, fair weather during the day, with southerly winds and falling barometer, followed by threatening weather at night.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy and decidedly warm weather, with southerly winds, falling barometer during the day, and light rains near the coast during the forenoon.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, generally cloudy weather and areas of rain, with easterly to southerly winds, higher temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the lake region, increasing cloudiness and higher temperature, with east to south winds, and falling barometer during the day, followed by local rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather, with north-west to south-west winds, slight changes in temperature, and slowly rising barometer.

The Ohio will continue to fall above Paducah, and remain stationary or fall slightly at this station. The Mississippi will fall slowly at Cairo and St. Louis. It will probably not rise above danger line at Memphis.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	70°	72°	3:30 P. M.	75°	86°
6 A. M.	69°	71°	6 P. M.	73°	81°
9 A. M.	71°	75°	9 P. M.	69°	77°
12 M.	74°	80°	12 P. M.	67°	75°

Average temperature yesterday..........77⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........71°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year..........74 4-7°
Average temperature for past week..........76°

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.865 inches; maximum, at 10 A. M. Aug. 12, 29.920 inches; minimum, at 1 A. M. Aug. 8, 29.819 inches; range, .101 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 75° 7'; maximum, at 4 P. M. Aug. 10, 85°; minimum, at 5 A. M. Aug. 10, 68°; range, 17°. Remarks—Aug. 7, rain from 2 P. M. to 7:30 P. M.; amount of water, .67 inch. Aug. 11, rain from 5:20 A. M. to 6:20 P. M.; amount of water, .22 inch. Aug. 12, rain from 0:45 P. M. to 6:20 P. M.; amount of water, 2.63 inches. Aug. 13, rain from 5:40 P. M. to 11:15 P. M.; amount of water, .43 inch. Total amount of water for the week, 3.95 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 802 miles.

SUICIDES.

A GERMAN LEAPS FROM A BRIDGE AND SHOOTS HIMSELF AT THE SAME TIME.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14.—Jacob Hascher, a German shoemaker, committed suicide this morning on the Ohio Bridge. He paid the toll on the Louisville side, remarked that he did not intend returning, and when about half way across the bridge he leaped over the railing into the river below, and placing a pistol to his mouth fired. He was single and had no known relatives.

SHOT HIMSELF.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 14.—Eldridge Jones, of Milford, aged thirty-five years, committed suicide last night by shooting. The cause is unknown. He leaves a wife and one child.

FAILURE OF A ST. LOUIS MERCHANT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 14.—G. R. Stinde, wholesale boot and shoe merchant of this city, filed a voluntary petition of bankruptcy to-day. Liabilities, $180,000; assets $130,000.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

MAPS OF THE PORT SCHUYLER WORK

TESTIMONY OF EX-SENATOR AND GOVERNOR BEACH—EVIDENCES THAT PLANS WERE GIVEN TO THE CANAL BOARD—MR. BEACH NOT WILLING TO STATE THAT THEY WERE IN LEGAL FORCE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—At the session of the Canal Investigating Committee to-day, Hon. Allen C. Beach, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Canal Board in 1869, appeared for examination as to whether a survey map, plan, &c., of the Port Schuyler work was presented to that board when the contract was let.

Mr. Magone, of the committee, conducted the examination, and after reading a description of the work, asked: "Are you able to say now whether there was any map, plan, &c. presented to the board?"

Mr. Beach—I say that there was.

Q.—What sort of map, plan, &c.? A.—I have not seen them since the time and could not now describe them.

Q.—If the State Engineer swears that no such survey map, plan, &c., are on file, and that there is no record of there ever having been any such on file, would you swear that there was a plan? A.—I would still say so.

Q.—Suppose a map of that section, without any reference to a survey of the work, was presented, would you be prepared to say it was such as was required by the law? A.—I could not swear positively to that without seeing the map.

Q.—Governor, all the engineers swear that there was no survey made for this work, and can you, in the face of such testimony, say there was a map presented which complied with the law? A.—I cannot say anything about what they swear; I only know what I saw in the discharge of my duty.

Q.—You assume that you know that there were such maps? A.—I do not assume anything; I simply answer the questions you put to me.

Q.—But I mean in your letter published the other day. Now, I ask you whether maps, plans, &c., were presented, such as are required by law for canal letting? A.—My distinct recollection is that there were maps, &c., presented such as the law requires; I mean by this that when the customary resolution, together with the engineer's certificate, was presented to let this work, I read it, and looked over the accompanying papers, as I always did, and that I found them regular; I also say that there could not have been an instance of the papers not being present, for if they were not they would be sent for. The records of the Canal Board will show that there was a map, plan, and estimate present in this case; but I cannot now say from recollection what such papers contained in detail, but I am certain the papers were there; I wish to say further, that I have found these papers filed in the Auditor's Office.

Q.—The Auditor in his evidence testifies that he can find in his office no such papers as the law requires; the State Engineer testifies the same in regard to his office. Now, as we have been furnished with such information, are you still of the opinion that plans, estimates, &c., for this work were submitted to the Canal Board? A.—I am; I have known papers to be lost frequently—at least I have heard of it.

Mr. Magone here read the testimony of the engineer who managed surveys, and he swore no survey had been made of this work before the letting. He also read the law requiring the filing of papers, &c. Mr. Magone said they also had testimony to the effect that papers were submitted which purported to be a plan, &c. A.—Your report says there was no map, &c.; now, if there was no map I would have noticed that fact, and there would have been no proceeding.

Q.—Yes. We have evidence that there was a map handed in. A.—I was certain there was a map.

Q.—We do not dispute that. But it was not such as should have been presented. It was a map or tracing of some kind handed in to deceive the Canal Board.

Here Mr. Magone read from the law which defines the kind of papers which must be submitted to the Canal Board, and a colloquy took place between him and the witness as to the requirements of the law. It was admitted the commission had correctly construed the law.

Mr. Magone then said we look for a map, &c., such as is required by the statute, but do not find any. The engineers whose duty it is to make them swear there were none made. So, you see the position we are placed in. What conclusion could we come to under the circumstances? A.—Under such circumstances, guided by the testimony before you, no other conclusion could be reached by you. I think you are right in your conclusions. When I wrote my letter I knew nothing of these facts, nothing of the testimony you had before you to govern your conclusions, and I am not now swearing that there was any map, &c., before us, as required by law. I simply say that we had before us in this case, as we always had, something certified to as correct by the State Engineer, which purported to be a map, &c.

Some further conversation took place, in which Mr. Bigelow participated, as to the records kept by the Canal Commissioners.

Mr. Beach called attention to a point in the report about State Engineer Richmond not submitting any such map, plan, &c., as the law required.

Mr. Magone—Our conclusion was, Governor, that you acted in good faith, but that you were imposed upon.

Mr. Beach—We were under the impression that you thought otherwise.

Mr. Magone—We state in the report that he did not submit such maps, plans, &c., as are required by law.

Mr. Beach—I can't say how that is, but I will say this, that I think Mr. Richmond knew his duty, and I believe he is a man who would do his duty faithfully. I believe him to be as honest a man as there is on the face of the earth, and I would as soon think of corrupting the Almighty as I would Mr. Richmond.

It was here stated that Mr. Richmond was not expected to take the stand to-day, but would at a future day.

Mr. Beach then said he thought there was a wrong impression created by the report of the commission; that the inference would be drawn that changes had been made in contracts so as to increase the cost of a certain piece of work. Now, when the Commissioners certified their papers to me I was bound to accept them as correct—to take their word; I was not capable, nor was the Canal Board, to determine what had been done before. Mr. Magone asked him if he could explain how it was that the cost of work on the contracts was so largely increased. Mr. Beach said he supposed, though he did not profess to know positively, the contractors either knew there was to be a greater amount of vertical wall needed, or they would depend upon the people near the work who would be anxious to have the work extended; in that way what would originally be a simple or limited piece of work would be swollen to much larger proportions; contractors like work, and they like to work for the State; they will get all the work they can. This ended Mr. Beach's examination.

GERMAN-CANADIAN SAENGERFEST.

BERLIN, Ontario, Aug. 14.—The preparations for the grand German-Canadian Saengerfest, which commences on Tuesday next and continues three days, are about completed. It promises to be the most magnificent and successful demonstration of the kind ever held in Canada. Singing societies from New-York, Buffalo, Detroit, Erie, Lockport, &c., are engaged.

THE LYNCHING OF JESSE WOODSON.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14.—Some of the most prominent men in Rutherford County are said to have been engaged in the lynching of Jesse Woodson on Thursday night. The court had commenced summoning a jury for his trial, and was so slow in its proceedings that the people became discouraged and thought he would not be speedily executed. Woodson had confessed the murder of Mrs. Jarratt, which had created the wildest excitement. When the body was taken down to-day seventeen shots were found in it. Woodson was hung on the same limb of the tree on which J. Copeland, a notorious leader of a gang of horse thieves, and Jo. Woods, a negro outrager, were hung several years ago. Measures are being instituted to punish the mob.

DEATH IN A COAL MINE.

TWO MEN KILLED AND A THIRD BADLY HURT BY A RUNAWAY CAR.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 14.—The Mount Pleasant Mine, in this city, was the scene of a thrilling accident this morning, by which two young men were instantly killed and another so seriously injured that his death is momentarily expected. The main entrance to the mine is effected through a slope 1,200 feet long, and driven at an angle of thirty-three degrees, through which the coal is hoisted in from the Diamond vein, which the company is operating at present. Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning a party of about six miners started to walk down the shaft. When about half way down the men at the head house proceeded to lower empty cars for the miners according to custom. These cars are attached to a wire rope by means of a chain, sixty feet long, to the end of which a stout though clumsily bent hook is affixed, and this in turn grapples a link fixed in the end of the car. As the workmen had just pushed the first car from the landing, the grappling hook became detached, and the car dashed down the steep slope with lightning-like rapidity, overtaking David Owens, Evan Davis, and Thomas Sterrit about midway in the gloomy passage. Owens and Davis were instantly killed, and thrown some forty feet from where they were struck. Sterrit received a horrible gash across the forehead, and was rendered insensible. The car jumped the track at this point and knocked down some of the props supporting the roof, causing a shower of rocks to fall downward and smash the car and block up the slope. The men accompanying those who were struck took refuge behind the track in a narrow bed scooped out of the rock, and escaped unhurt.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Judge Manter, who was arrested and sent to the City of Mexico with Cortina, it is reported has been set at liberty and is returning to Matamoras.

Three sloops of war recently constructed in England for Mexico are on their way to Vera Cruz. It is believed they will be sent to the Rio Grande to protect Mexican interests.

The Chicago Common Council has passed an amendment to the ordinance regulating street cars, which forbids the running of any car without conductors after the first day of September.

The fact of an appropriation of $100,000 by Sweden, to be exclusively devoted to the exhibition of the fish of its waters at the American Centennial, has had the gratifying effect of greatly stimulating the zeal of the United States Commissioners for the interests of this country in that direction.

Prof. Bayard, of the Smithsonian Institute, is now at Wood's Hole, Mass., actively engaged in preparing plaster of Paris molds of every species of fish inhabiting the waters bordering on the United States. Three specimens of this peculiar work are at present on exhibition at Mr. Eugene Blackford's in Fulton Market.

At the National Convention of teachers held recently at Minneapolis, Minn., Mr. John Y. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was appointed Chairman of a committee to consider and report as to the way and extent in which drawing should be taught in public schools. Mr. J. L. Pickard, Superintendent of the Chicago Schools, Hon. E. E. White, State School Commissioner of Ohio, and many other prominent educationalists were also appointed to assist the Chairman in his labors.

SEVERE STORM IN PIKE COUNTY, PENN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILFORD, Penn., Aug. 14.—Another destructive thunder storm, accompanied by a high wind, passed over several districts of Pike County early yesterday afternoon. At Lord's Valley a dwelling house was blown over while the occupants were at dinner, but no one was seriously injured. A party of New-Yorkers, who were fishing for pickerel on the Big Walker Pond in Shohola township, narrowly escaped being drowned by the boat being capsized by the wind. They were rescued, in a drowning condition, by another party that accompanied them, but who had reached the shore before the commencement of the storm. In the extreme north-western part of Lehman township the storm was the most disastrous. A dwelling was struck and fired by the lightning, but the rain, which fell in torrents, extinguished the flames before much damage was done. Barns and sheds were blown down, fences swept away, and trees uprooted. Two horses were killed by the lightning, and several sheep and cows were drowned. The corn and buckwheat crops were completely washed out of the ground in many places. The storm was of longer duration and far more disastrous than the hail tornado of last Thursday.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 14.—The river came to a stand last night, and is now over thirty-three feet eleven inches. There is no further damage reported. Although the river is higher than in the Spring flood, the immense bottom between here and Crawley Ridge has not been filled with water as it was in the Spring. There is a great diversity of opinion in regard to the damage to the cotton crop in this district, which extends from the Missouri line to the mouth of the Arkansas River. Some assert that the damage will aggregate 300,000 bales; while others, who have watched the effects of the flood closely, are just as positive that it will not exceed 30,000 bales. There is much rejoicing over the fact that the flood has reached its limit, and there is a consequent feeling of relief. If a rapid decline sets in, there will probably be little additional damage done.

H. T. HELMBOLD IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 14.—Mr. Henry T. Helmbold, the former proprietor of many patent medicines, and who kept a large house on Broadway, has been sent to an insane asylum in this city. He recently returned from Europe, and has been temporarily stopping here. In conversation with a reporter he told wonderful tales of what he proposed to do in the future, and, for a man whose business has been wrecked, spoke profoundly confident. On Wednesday last two physicians examined him and pronounced him insane. They then made affidavit before an Alderman reciting the result of the examination, and yesterday Mr. Helmbold was removed to Dr. Kirkbride's asylum.

THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 14.—Night express train No. 3 on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was thrown from the track last night, half a mile east of Huron, Ind. The cause of the accident was the removal of a rail, which is supposed to have been taken out of its place by some malicious person or persons, as the hand car house at Huron had been broken open and a crowbar and other tools taken therefrom, which were found near the track where the rail was missing. The railroad authorities here say that although several of the cars thrown from the track were pretty well shaken up, no one was injured. The company offers $500 reward for the arrest of the miscreant who removed the rail.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN METHODISTS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 14.—The Rocky Mountain annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its session here to-day elected the following delegates to the General Conference, which is to be held at St. Louis next May: Ministerial delegate, Rev. G. M. Pierce; alternate, Rev. D. G. Strong, of Idaho; lay delegate, Judge J. B. McKean, late Chief Justice of Utah; alternate, William Van Arsdell, of Virginia City, Montana.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION.

INTEREST AND COURTESY OF THE DETROIT PEOPLE—PROMINENT MEMBERS PRESENT —A LARGE NUMBER OF PAPERS ENTERED—A PAPER ON OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA COAL FIELDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Aug. 12, 1875.

It is not to be denied that, thus far, a great many of the leading members have not come, and that some of them are not expected. Gentlemen like Prof. A. Gray, A. Guyot, J. Henry, J. Lawrence Smith, Dr. H. T. Bowditch, and Prof. E. W. Hilgard, living at some distance from here, are, some of them, unwilling to leave pleasant Summer quarters for the uncertainties awaiting them in a strange and noisy city. Yet young members and old unite in regretting their absence. They must not lose their vacation and their needed rest, but they must bear in mind that their very prominence and eminence make many sit down at their feet—make many willing, desirous, and anxious to hear them and to learn their most advanced thought. This sentiment is evidently shared by many of the best men and women in Detroit. They are regular and attentive listeners, even to dry papers. They show courtesies and civilities innumerable, and there is evidence that they are possessed of a rational love for the exact sciences. The Scientific Association of Detroit, young as it is, has a fine little museum, with many valuable casts and specimens, and with enough enterprise to send gentlemen upon scientific journeys. This museum is located on Woodward avenue, the principal street of the city. Close by this thoroughfare, which divides Detroit into east and west, running as it does almost exactly from north to south, is the commodious Opera-house, in which the general meetings are held, and to general satisfaction, because there is enough room, cool air, and no acoustic impediment. The sectional meetings are most of them held in the City Hall, a sumptuous building in the Italian style of architecture, erected at a cost of $600,000. The general features of these buildings are so meritorious that it is almost unkind to say that the decorations are throughout in questionable taste, and some of them absurd and ludicrous. To adorn a gaslight with the heads of three or four deer is a little strange. But the Campus Martius is a very respectable place, and a classical name. One regrets almost that the University of Michigan is not also called by its original name, a "Catholepestemiad," and that it no longer has any "didaxia," but simply professorships. These names were the gift of Augustus B. Woodward, the author and signer of the Woodward Code of 1805, and in the history of Michigan the peer of Lewis Cass. Detroit reminds one of them continually, as it does of Commodore Perry, Marquette, and the ambitious La Salle.

There are now entered upon the Secretary's list over one hundred names of members who have come to attend. Among them are F. W. Putnam, the Permanent Secretary, C. V. Riley, E. B. Andrews, George Dimmock, John L. Le Conte, S. P. Langley, H. A. Newton, E. S. Morse, J. A. Lintner, B. P. Mann, a son of Horace Mann, and a rising light in entomology; A. R. Grote, E. A. Dalrymple, J. E. Hilgard, J. Lovering, Charles Whittlesey, W. C. Wyckoff, Baron Osten Sacken, the greatest authority on flies; B. S. Hedrick, S. Hart, G. J. Brush, S. W. Johnson, and F. N. Knapp. Nearly one hundred essays have thus far been announced, covering a wide range of subjects.

Prof. E. B. Andrews, of the Ohio Geological Corps, read a paper on "A Comparison Between the Ohio and West Virginia Sides of the Alleghany Coal Field." The object of the paper was to show that there is an enormous thickness of coal-measures in West Virginia on the Kanawha, Guyandotte, &c., while on the Ohio side of the synclinal axis of the field, they are relatively thin. The Professor took the Pittsburg seam of coal as a basis of measurement, and while the distance from this seam to the bottom of the productive coal series in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania is from 500 to 900 feet, on the Kanawha and New Rivers the distance is 3,100 feet. The remarkably fine group of coals on Elk River, on the Kanawha between Charleston and Kanawha Falls, on Coal River on the Guyandotte, on Twelve Pole, and on the Tug and Louisa forks of Big Sandy River is in geological position below the base of the Ohio measures, and there is another group 1,200 feet thick, lying still lower in the stratigraphical column. These deep coals in West Virginia were found in a deep geo-synclinal trough which probably extended to the south-west through Tennessee, and in this direction connected with the ocean. Its extension to the north-east through the anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania, has not yet been ascertained. When the great Western Virginia basin was filled, the waters in the general subsidence came over the broad plateau of the Ohio Waverly and the corresponding formation in Western Pennsylvania, and the coal series grew upward to the Pittsburg coal seam and still above this for 1,200 or 1,500 feet. The differences in the lithological character of strata of the upper and lower measures was discussed. The importance of a full geological survey of West Virginia was urged, and no State in the Union would be so much benefited by such a survey.

Prof. F. W. Bardwell, of the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, read among others an essay on the "Lagging of the Planet's shadows" in which he spoke as follows:

I wish to call brief attention to an obvious consequence of the progressive velocity of light, which has attracted little or no notice from astronomical authors and teachers.

In the motion of any planet about the sun, the shadow of the planet is in a constant process of formation, and since the velocity of light, though very great, is still finite, some time must be occupied in this formation, and the axis of the shadow will be inclined by a small angle to the prolongation of the line connecting the centre of the sun with the centre of the planet. This angle of deviation is the angle of aberration, and is properly provided for in the ordinary computations of lunar and solar eclipses, under the consideration of aberration, but seems to be overlooked in similar computations of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites

As the orbital velocity of Jupiter is about half that of the earth, its shadow lags only one-half as much as that of the earth, and the different satellites enter the planet's shadow earlier on account of the lagging by about one second, two seconds, four seconds, and eight seconds, respectively. From all that I can learn, these intervals are overlooked, and corresponding errors actually pertain to the usual computations of the eclipses of those satellites.

Prof. Edward S. Morse recalled to the association the points which he presented last year on the existence of a new tarsal bone in birds, the "intermedium." He had then found it in the embryo of the tern. This year he had made a special examination of the embryo of a number of birds at the Bay of Fundy, and had found an intermedium present in the petrel, eider duck, and sea pigeon. This was sufficient to prove beyond question that the intermedium existed, and that we must recognize four tarsal bones in birds as well as four carpal bones. He had also discovered in the embryo of the sea pigeon claws at the end of the index and middle fingers. These had never before been found on both fingers, those birds possessing claws on the wings having but one, and this one neither on the index nor middle finger. These facts were additional evidence of the relation of birds to reptiles.

Prof. B. S. Hedrock read an essay on "The Requisite Amount of Simple Friction of Soft Iron against Cold Steel to Melt It." He said the development of heat by friction has been long known. For some time it has also been known that the operations of rolling and rubbing had the effect of changing the molecular structure of iron and steel. These operations will toughen and compact cold iron, and will harden and condense steel. Some time since Mr. Jacob Reese, of Pittsburg, Penn., had occasion to construct a machine for cutting bars of cold-hardened steel. For this purpose he mounted a disc of about forty-two inches diameter, made of soft wrought iron upon a horizontal axis, so as to be rotated with great velocity. With any moderate speed no cutting was produced. But on giving the disc such a speed of rotation as to cause the periphery of the disc to move with a velocity of about 25,000 feet per minute, (nearly five miles,) the steel was rapidly cut, especially when the bar to be cut was slowly rotated against the disc. Sparks in a steady stream were thrown off. At first it was supposed that the steel was simply rubbed or ground off. But on examining the pile of accumulated particles beneath the machine they were found to be welded together in the shape of a long cone, similar to the stalagmites in the limestone caves; they were nearly like the spikes of frost as formed in Winter on Mount Washington, and illustrated at the Troy meeting. Real fusion takes place. The steel is melted by the swiftly-moving smooth edge of the soft iron disc, but the disc itself is but little heated. The bar of steel on each side of the cut receives but a slight heat, not at all drawing the temper, or oxidizing it. By this process a rolled, polished, and hardened steel bar of two or three inches diameter may be cut in two in a few minutes. The soft metal disc of iron used was about forty-two inches in diameter. The particles fly off in a thick jet or stream, through which the naked hand may be passed without injury. They glance off without burning the hand, having assumed the condition which causes the spheroidal state of liquids.

Prof. Benjamin S. Hedrick is now the general Chemical Examiner in the United States Patent Office, and Professor in Georgetown College, D. C. He was born Feb. 13, 1827, in the State of North Carolina, and is a graduate of the university of his State, at Chapel Hill. Immediately after his graduation, in 1851, he was appointed to make computations in the United States Nautical Almanac Office, at Cambridge, Mass. Afterward he entered the Lawrence Scientific School, and was appointed, in 1854, Professor of Chemistry to the University of North Carolina. He has written a number of articles for the first edition of Appleton's Cyclopædia, among them those on logarithms, mineral waters, the tides in Lake Michigan, and others. During the last fourteen years he has been the Examiner in the Deparment of Chemistry and Metallurgy, and while there has examined an unusual number of applications for patents. He enjoys in the department the reputation of being particularly well informed in all matters relating to the application of the sciences of chemistry and physics to the general chemical arts and to metallurgy.

THE SCIENCE CONVENTION.

THE PAPERS READ YESTERDAY.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—The fourth day's general session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science met at the Opera-house, this morning, and was called to order soon after 10 o'clock by President Hilgard, when the following gentlemen were elected to membership, viz: H. Wilson Harding, of Bethlehem, Penn.; J. M. Maxwell, of Detroit; J. R. Allen, M. D., of Indianapolis, and Otto H. Tittman, of San Francisco. Prof. Putnam announced that a payment of $50 would secure one a life membership and exempt him from the payment of further dues. The money paid for memberships is used for the encouragement of original research. A number of announcements in regard to excursions, &c., were made by the general and permanent Secretaries, when, no other business coming before the association, it adjourned to meet in sections.

In section A the first paper was read by Prof. Leonard, of Iowa City, Iowa, upon the passage of the Iowa meteorite, he showing some of the fragments of it. It fell on Feb. 10 last. The sky was clear and the district in which it was seen was 450 miles long by 250 miles wide, the length running from south-west to north-west, and the width nearly east and west. The meteorite looked like a cylinder, or like a very much elongated horse-shoe; it had the usual tail and exploded like the bursting of a rocket. It separated into several fragments, some of which were subsequently found in the earth. It left a train of inky blackness, although the meteorite itself was intensely brilliant. Some noise was heard when it fell. The fragments weighed, in the aggregate, 500 pounds, and must have been hot when they fell, for they melted the snow where they were found. The observations on this meteorite are claimed to be the most complete on record.

The next paper was read by Prof. Deering, of Cambridge, Mass., on an acoustic method of measuring the velocity of electricity. He said that electricity has no technical velocity as the term is applied to other subjects. The answer to the question of velocity, as generally understood, requires a knowledge of how far electricity is to travel. It is supposed that one experiment proved that electricity travels 288,000 miles in a second under some circumstances, as when used on a very long conductor. When traveling upon a short conductor it may not travel more than 800 miles per second. The longest lines of telegraph will be required for satisfactory experiment.

E. B. Elliot, of the Treasury Department, read a paper on the subsidiary principle as applied to coinage and money of account.

The section then adjourned until Monday morning.

In section B the first paper read was an account by R. J. Ferguson of recent mound explorations at Davenport, Iowa. These mounds were of small size, some fifteen in number. They were especially interesting from the fact that the remains of the true mound-builders were found at a considerable depth beneath them.

The other papers read before the section were as follows: "Indian Mounds and Shell Heaps near Pensacola, Florida," by George M. Sternberg; "Notes and the Aboriganal Money of California," by Lorenzo G. Yates; "Protozoan Studies," by W. S. Barnard; "Demonstration of Locomotion in the Larvae of Oestridae," by Charles Hallen and O. S. Westcott; "A Method of Bleaching Wings of Lepidoptera to Facilitate the Study of their Venation," by George Dimmock; "Indication of Descent Exhibited by North American Tertiary Mammalia," by E. D. Coke.

In the afternoon the members of the association, as guests of the citizens, took an excursion nearly the entire length of the river. Two steamers were lashed together, thus securing ample room for the large crowd. The excursion lasted five hours, and was a grand success.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

MEASURES TO PREVENT FRAUDS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14.—The following is the substance of an order issued at military head-quarters in this city to-day: As several of the points at which Indian supplies are to be presented for inspection are remote from the agencies where they are to be delivered to the Indians, officers of the Army detailed in orders from these head-quarters, at the request of the Interior Department, to make these inspections, must be on their guard lest the quantity and quality of the supplies be changed before delivery at the agencies, and the inspection of the original stores be taken advantage of to cover fraudulent transactions. If necessary, department commanders are directed to take such further action, within the limits of their special commands, as will accomplish the object of this order.

THREE BOYS DROWNED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Three boys were drowned here to-day; one at noon, named Joseph Lynch, aged seven years, while bathing in Commercial slip; another, named Otto Baer, aged fifteen, while bathing in the harbor about 3 P. M.; and another, aged about ten years, named Oliver Wheelwright, about 7 o'clock this evening. The body of Otto Baer has not yet been recovered. The parents of young Wheelwright reside in Syracuse, N. Y.

MUTINEERS COMMITTED TO PRISON.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 14.—The crew of the brig Harry, charged with mutiny, after a hearing before United States Commissioner Rogers to-day, were committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury, which meets in September

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ITS OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT.

A NOTABLE SHOWING OF ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY—EXTENT OF ITS WORK THE PAST TWO YEARS—EXPENSES KEPT UNDER THE APPROPRIATION — CHARGES AGAINST THE BOARD MET BY FACTS.

At a time when it is proposed to make the Fire Department of this City merely subservient to the requirements of political patronage, the following report of its operations cannot fail to be important and interesting: During the past fortnight the Tammany leaders who frequent the City Hall have publicly boasted that the Fire Commissioners would be removed, and that "regular Democrats," who would give the "boys" a chance, would be appointed as their successors. They have waited daily in the corridors and ante-chambers of the building, expecting to hear that the Governor had virtually placed the department under the control of the Mayor and Mr. John Kelly, and that it would furnish a sufficient number of places to satisfy the disappointed clamorers for office in each district. Their hopes, however, have not been realized, nor are they likely to be. The department has become a remarkable feature of our metropolitan life—so much so, that distinguished foreign visitors are almost invariably invited to witness its operations. It is regarded as the most important in this City, as its main duty is, not to strengthen party interests, but to preserve the common property of the people, amounting to billions of dollars. How that duty was performed is shown by a report which embraces the period from May 1, 1873, to June 30, 1875. The facts given are taken from the official records. In 1867 the department comprised forty-six companies. It has now forty-two engine companies, eighteen hook and ladder companies, six chemical engine companies, and a fire steamer, making a total of sixty-seven companies. The force consists of 734 men, including officers. Provision has also been made for the protection of the annexed district—the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. In that district there are two steam fire engines, two hook and ladder, and four chemical engine companies. To obviate any difficulty arising from disabled apparatus, there are nine spare steam engines, two hook and ladder trucks, and four tenders ready for immediate use. The public institutions on Blackwell's Island have been supplied with one steam fire engine, two hand engines, one chemical engine, one hose carriage, one jumper, and one hook and ladder truck. On Ward's Island there is one steam fire engine and tender; on Randall's Island, one hand engine and jumper, and at the Catholic Protectory there is a hand engine. The arrangements for the discovery or extinguishing of fires are remarkable, not only for their character, but their apparent success. To each company is allotted a district. The City itself is divided into ten sections, with a battalion commander for each. Each Captain of a company has to see that the telegraph and alarm-boxes in his district are in good condition; that the fire hydrants are available; that hoistways and traps are secured, and combustible materials safely stored. The battalion commanders are held responsible for the discharge of the duties by the force. As a further precaution, patrol duty is performed day and night, a man being at each company's quarters who preserves everything necessary for starting when an alarm is sounded. The Captains report daily to battalion commanders, and the latter to the chief at head-quarters—thus rendering these officers directly responsible for their respective districts.

Two of the present Fire Commissioners, Messrs. Perley and Hatch, were appointed in May, 1873. The third, Mr. Vincent C. King, succeeded Mr. Van Cott on the expiration of the term of the latter, in May, 1875. During the two years of the incumbency of Messrs. Perley, Hatch, and Van Cott, 1,814 complaints of violations of the law relating to the storage of combustibles were made, 8,004 licenses were issued for the sale of kerosene oil, 4,928 permits to sell fireworks, 371 to sell powder and chemicals, and 151 chimney fines were collected.

The statistics of fires and fire losses exhibit the efficiency of the department in a very marked degree. While the number of fires has largely increased, the losses have been greatly reduced. Take the period for the last five years: In 1871 there were 1,258 fires, with an aggregate loss of $2,127,356; in 1872, 1,649 fires, with a loss of $2,891,818; from December 1, 1872, to April 30, 1873, (five months,) 667 fires, with a loss of $3,023,500: from May 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874, (fourteen months,) 1,532 fires, with a loss of $2,066,526; and for the year ending June 30, 1875, 1,518 fires, with a loss of $1,828,425. The whole number of fires from May 1, 1873, to June 30, 1875, (two years and two months,) was 3,050, and the estimated losses $3,894,951. Every precaution seems to have been taken against the crime of arson. Forty-five persons were indicted for that offense. New organizations have been formed. The Tenth Battalion, consisting of eight engine companies and two hook and ladder companies, was organized to protect the annexed district. One engine company, one chemical engine company, and also one hook and ladder company, have also been added to the force to protect the upper portion of the City from fire. A corps of sappers and miners have been organized and instructed in the use and handling of explosives.

A very large amount of repairs has been done to engines and apparatus, and patent heater connections have been placed on all but one of them, while patent relief valves have been attached to all except five of the engines. Many new mechanical appliances, as the report shows have been furnished to the department, and the Empire Spherical Water Distributor has been supplied to all hook and ladder companies lying south of Fifty-ninth street. Six new buildings have been erected for the use of the department. The fire alarm telegraph has been extended to the annexed district. This work involved the setting of 1,724 new poles and the laying of 200 miles of wire.

With all this vast amount of labor, and the addition of numerous engines and ample supplies, the outlay of the department does not appear to have kept pace with its appropriation. The appropriation for this year was $1,316,000. Seven months have now elapsed, and there is a balance remaining of this appropriation of $621,064 67.

It is not a little singular that charges should have been made against the Fire Commissioners that exorbitant prices were paid for feed and straw, especially as such charges are refuted by the statistics of the department. In purchasing horse-feed and straw great economy was exercised. In 1871, with 160 horses, the cost of feed and straw was $51,912 43; in 1872, with the same number of horses, $30,802 42; in 1873, with 180 horses, $27,146; and in 1874, with 200 horses, $32,348 89. These official figures show that in 1874 the feed and straw for 200 horses cost about $20.000 less than the feed and straw for 160 horses in 1871. The following is the report itself:

THE DEPARTMENT RECORDS.

The paid Fire Department of New-York City was organized in the year 1865. Its limits then extended no further north than Eighty-seventh street. It was thoroughly reorganized in 1867, and extended over the entire City, and at that time comprised 34 engine and 12 hook and ladder companies, a total of 46 companies. This number has been gradually increased, according to the growth of the City, and now consists of 42 engine companies, 18 hook and ladder companies, 6 chemical engine companies, and the fire steamer William F. Havemeyer, making a total of 67 companies, and an aggregate force of 734 officers and men.

The department now includes that portion of the City recently annexed, and known as the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. In this section the force consists of two steam engines, two hook and ladder and four chemical engine companies. Each of these companies has four permanent members on full pay, and eight acting as auxiliary hosemen, receiving $300 each per annum.

In addition to the engines, &c., in possession of the various companies, there are nine spare steam engines, two hook and ladder trucks, and four tenders, which are intended to supply the place of any disabled apparatus, or to meet extraordinary emergencies. The spare engines also take the place of those employed at fires, and are in charge of battalion commanders, and located at important central points.

To protect the public institutions there are stationed on Blackwell's Island one steam fire engine, two hand engines, one chemical engine, one hose carriage, one jumper, and one hook and ladder truck; on Ward's Island, one steam fire engine and tender; on Randall's Island, one hand engine and jumper. There is also one hand engine at the Catholic Protectory, Westchester.

Each company has a certain boundary line, or company district, over which the authority and responsibility of the commanding officer extends. The entire City is divided into ten divisions, each under the immediate direction and command of a battalion commander. The battalions are divided into companies, and each of these companies has a Captain responsible for everything in his district. It is his duty to see that the telegraph and alarm boxes and keys within his district are kept in good condition, that the storage of combustible material therein has been properly effected, that the fire hydrants are free from obstructions, that all hoistways and trap-doors are properly secured, and to possess himself of a correct knowledge of the manner in which the buildings are constructed, and the best means of reaching any part of them in the event of a fire. The commander of a battalion is in like manner responsible for the proper discharge of the duties by the force, and the good condition of its material within his district.

A system of patrol duty is observed at each company quarters, a man being constantly on duty, night and day, whose duty it is to preserve everything in the quarters in order and readiness for starting on the instant the alarm shall be sounded. He keeps up the heat for the generation of steam in the boiler of the engine, attends to the horses, and, at night, arouses the other men when the alarm of fire is received.

The Captains of companies report daily to their respective commanders of battalions, and the latter report to the chief, at head-quarters, and in this way a perfect system of accountability and responsibility is at all times maintained.

After the extinguishment of a fire, the Captain in whose district it occurred reports at once the particulars to head-quarters, stating, as nearly as possible, the time at which it broke out, who gave the alarm to the station, how given, when received, when and in what time the fire was reached by the company, the amount, approximately estimated, of damage sustained in buildings and stock, and every other detail within his knowledge.

Messrs. Perley, Hatch, and Van Cott were appointed Fire Commissioners in May, 1873, and on expiration of the term of office of the latter gentleman, in May last, Mr. Vincent C. King was designated as his successor.

The following statistics of the operations of the department, and its various bureaus, for the past two years, present a satisfactory proof of good management:

OPERATIONS UNDER THE LAW REGULATING THE STORAGE OF COMBUSTIBLES.

From May 1, 1873, to June 30, 1875.

Complaints of violation of law received	1,814
Violation removed by compliance with notice	1,452
Complaint unfounded	102
Reported to Superintendent of Buildings	253
Reported to Corporation Attorney	7—1,814
Licenses issued for sale of kerosene oil	8,004
Permits issued for sale of fire-works	4,928
Permits issued for sale of powder and chemicals	371
Chimney flues collected	154

Under the superintendence and direction of the Inspector of Combustibles, repairs to the various company quarters, and other property in use by the department, have been made to a greater or less extent, involving the expenditure of considerable material and the employment of a corresponding force of mechanics and laborers. The work consisted mainly of laying new floors, making and hanging new doors, repairing roofs, blinds, &c., painting, graining, varnishing, &c., kalsomining, calking floors, plumbing, tinning roofs, and general mason-work.

FIRES.

It will be seen by the following statistics that the number of fires during this time has been greater than in any similar period since the organization of the paid department, necessitating a corresponding increase of work by the force, while the estimated loss of property is much less, thereby affording a reliable assurance of the efficiency of the department.

	Number of Fires.	Estimated Loss.
Quarter ending July 31, 1873	387	$533,078
Quarter ending Oct. 31, 1873	290	350,772
Two months, ending Dec. 31, 1873	218	355,715
Quarter ending March 31, 1874	319	530,091
Quarter ending June 30, 1874	318	296,870
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1874	377	159,145
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1874	368	350,900
Quarter ending March 31, 1875	415	487,061
Quarter ending June 30, 1875	360	831,319

Comparative Statement of Number Fires and Estimated Losses.

	Fires.	Losses.
Year ending Nov. 30, 1866	796	$6,428,000
Year ending Nov. 30, 1867	838	5,711,000
Year ending Nov. 30, 1868	740	4,343,371
Year ending Nov. 30, 1869	850	2,626,393
Year ending Nov. 30, 1870	960	2,120,212
Year ending Nov. 30, 1871	1,258	2,127,356
Year ending Nov. 30, 1872	1,649	2,891,818
Dec. 1, 1872, to April 30, 1873 (5 months)	667	3,023,500
May 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874 (14 months)	1,532	2,066,526
Year ending June 30, 1875	1,518	1,828,425
Number Fires, May 1, 1873, to June 30, 1875, 2 yrs. 2 mos.		3,050
Estimated losses same period		$3,894,951

INDICTMENTS AND CONVICTIONS.

The following is the record of indictments and convictions for arson and perjury:

Forty-five persons have been indicted, of which number 16 were convicted, 1 was acquitted, 3 used as witnesses, 2 died in prison, 3 not to be found, 1 sent to lunatic asylum, in 2 cases the jury disagreed, and 17 are now on bail and not yet tried.

WESTCHESTER DISTRICT.

Chapter 613 of the Laws of 1873, annexed part of Westchester County to the City of New-York, and imposed additional duties and responsibilities upon the Fire Department. Under this act, on the 1st of January, 1874, the Commissioners proceeded to extend the fire alarm telegraph system, and to supply apparatus, horses, hose, and all material aid to the new district. The Tenth Battalion, now fully organized and equipped, is a sufficient protection against fire to this section of the City.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

The Tenth Battalion was created and organized to take effect Jan. 1, 1874, being designed to cover all the territory which, on that day, became annexed to the City. It consists of the following companies:

Steam Engine Company No. 41, located on Third avenue between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets.

Steam Engine Company No. 42, located on Fulton avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth streets.

Chemical Engine Company No. 1, located on One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, between Eagle and Robbins avenues.

Chemical Engine Company No. 2, located on One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, between Washington and Third avenues.

Chemical Engine Company No. 3, located on Division street, between Boston Road and Cross street.

Chemical Engine Company No. 4, located on Morris street, between Railroad and Washington avenues.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 17, located on Third avenue, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred Forty-first streets.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, located on One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, between Washington and Third avenues.

Each of these companies is provided with a force of regular officers and men sufficient to move the apparatus, and an auxiliary force of hoseman and ladderman.

The Ninth Battalion, covering all that part of the City lying between Fifty-ninth street and the Westchester district, was reorganized and made to consist entirely of full-paid companies. This change was rendered necessary by the rapid growth of that section of the City and its increased importance generally.

The following new companies have also been organized and placed in service:

Engine Company No. 39, located on Sixty-seventh street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Engine Company No. 40, located on Sixty-eighth street, near the Boulevard.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, located on Old Bloomingdale road, between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth streets.

Chemical Engine Company No. 5, located at No. 304 West Forty-seventh street.

Chemical Engine Company No. 6, located at No. 77 Canal street.

Fire Steamer William F. Havemeyer.—This important addition to the Department is designed to extinguish fires on ship-board, and along or in the immediate vicinity of the water-front of the City. It was built at Camden, N. J., by Wood, Dialogue & Co., under contract, and is furnished with two large pumps, manufactured by the Amoskeag Company, each of which is fitted to supply four streams of water. It is known as Engine Company No. 43, and is under the charge of a force consisting of two officers, pilot, engineer, assistant engineer, and five firemen.

The Corps of Sappers and Miners, provided for in chapter 726, Laws of 1873, was organized Jan. 28, 1874, and made to consist of the assistant foreman of the department, with the assistant chief of department as chief of the corps. A competent instructor was appointed, and companies formed and regularly instructed in all matters connected with the use and handling of explosives. The first public experiments of the corps took place on the 23d of June, 1874, at the north-eastern extremity of Ward's Island, and were eminently satisfactory, and demonstrated the usefulness of a corps of that character in case of the occurrence of a conflagration too powerful and extensive to be resisted by the ordinary means at the control of the department.

REPAIR SHOP.

The following work has been done at the repair shop of the department during the period noted:

New Work.—Five hook and ladder trucks; 2 tenders, with side seats; 2 tenders, without side seats; 4 water tenders for chemical engines.

Rebuilt.—Eight steam fire engines, 4 hook and ladder trucks, 25 tenders.

Spring bearings of 9 steam fire engines were altered to enable the engine to ride more easily over the pavement, and making less wear on the boiler and machinery.

Patent heater connections have been placed on all but one of the engines of the department.

Orr's patent relief valves have been placed on all but five of the engines of the department.

In addition to which a large amount of material has been made and supplied, such as new wheels, poles for apparatus, harness, collars, tools, &c., and the usual ordinary repairs attended to. The repair shops have been removed from the old location in Elizabeth street, to the new buildings, Nos. 128 and 130 Amity street, specially designed and erected for that purpose.

NEW APPARATUS.

To supply new companies and to replace apparatus worn out in the service, the following new engines, &c., have been supplied to the department:

Six steam fire engines, "Amoskeag."
Four steam fire engines, (self-propelling,) "Amoskeag."
Five chemical engines, "Babcock."
Two chemical engines, "Babcock," (loaned to department.)
Four hook and ladder trucks.
Two tenders.
Four water tenders for chemical engines.

The Empire Spherical Water-distributor has been supplied to all hook and ladder companies lying south of Fifty-ninth street, twelve in all.

NEW BUILDINGS.

For the use of the department the following new buildings have been required and erected:

New engine-house on Tenth avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-fourth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.

New engine-house on Sixty-eighth street, near the Boulevard.

New engine-house on Sixty-seventh street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

New repair shops at Nos. 128 and 130 Amity street.

New bell-tower on Fulton avenue, Morrisania.

Premises No. 125 Mercer street, altered for the use of the Bureau of Combustibles, Fire Marshal, &c.

Company quarters were also supplied to the eight new companies of the Tenth Battalion, Westchester District, being houses used for similar purposes by the local departments previous to the annexation.

In addition to the usual repairs to the houses, &c., used by the department, repairs and alterations of a more extended character were required and made on the apparatus houses of the new district.

The buildings now in use for department purposes are as follows:

Head-quarters, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer street.
Bureau of Combustibles, Fire Marshal, &c., No. 125 Mercer street.
Repair shops, Nos. 130 and 132 Amity street.
Hospital stables, No. 199 Chrystie street.
Apparatus houses, 66 in all.
Fuel depots, 7—5 additional in company quarters.
Bell-towers and lookouts, 9 in all.

TELEGRAPH.

On the accession of the new board to office, a careful survey was made of the condition, &c., of the fire-alarm telegraph, which was found to need general repairs and strengthening, the wire originally used (an expensive patented article) having proved a complete failure, and measures were immediately taken to place it in thorough repair and working order. The acquisition of the Westchester District necessitated the extension of the system to that territory, involving much new material, such as poles, wire, and machinery. The line was extended, and all the quarters of the new companies connected with head-quarters, and the necessary machinery placed therein. Alarm stations were located and 900 feet submarine cable successfully laid for crossing Harlem River. Fulton avenue tower, Morrisania, was also connected with head-quarters.

The number of new poles set has been 1,724.

The number of miles of new wire strung, 200.

A thorough inspection and test of the street boxes has been made, and fifty-eight of them moved to more eligible locations.

The new companies in the City proper, and also the new repair shops, have been connected with head-quarters.

The ringing of the tower bells for fires was discontinued on June 1, 1873, and the services of the bell-ringers dispensed with on the towers located south of Thirty-third street, their duties being transferred to and performed by the uniformed force. Although this measure at first met with much opposition, it has proved a perfect success, not only in a considerable saving of expense to the City, but also in preventing the congregating of idlers at fires, thereby materially lessening the duties of the Police.

The regulations governing the Fire Alarm Telegraph have been revised, as also the code of signal stations and locations of alarm boxes, and are annexed hereto. The details of the workings of the telegraph system will be found to contain much of interest and value.

HOW THE APPROPRIATION TO THE DEPARTMENT IS BEING EXPENDED.

The following table gives the appropriation for the department for 1875, how it is being expended, and the large balance remaining unexpended:

Apparatus	$3,711 55
Maintenance Fire Steamer	1,583 55
Coal and Wood	7,248 50
Gas	4,656 22
General supplies	11,499 84
Horses	5,584 73
Horse-feed and straw	14,803 32
Horse-shoeing	3,493 54
Harness-shop supplies	1,691 68
Hose-shop supplies and new hose	668 25
Machine and Paint shop	4,516 45
Rents	3,321,17
Telegraph supplies	5,088 49

	Expended seven mo's.	Ap'n for the year.	Balances Aug. 1.
Total expended thus far	$67,867 29	$200,000 00	$132,132 71
Buildings	17,762 10	30,000 00	12,237 90
Head-quarters pay-roll	29,076 01	50,000 00	20,923 99
Teleg'h force	17,421 44	30,000 00	12,578 56
Repair shop	25,799 08	45,000 00	19,200 92
Bur'u comb'les	22,889 88	40,000 00	17,110 12
Bur'u Fire Ma'l	6,000 44	10,900 00	4,899 56
Bur'u Chf. Dpt.	17,115 66	30,000 00	12,884 34
Pay, Foremen, &c.	491,003 43	880,100 00	389,096 57
Total	$694,935 33	$1,316,000 00	$621,064,67

EXPENDITURES FOR FEED AND STRAW.

The saving effected in the outlay for horse-feed and straw appears in the annexed brief table:

Expended for.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Horse-feed and straw	$51,912 43	$30,802 42	$27,146	$32,348 89
Number of horses	160	160	180	200

CONCLUSION.

As a reliable, fully-equipped, and highly-disciplined Fire Department is one of the most important branches of the Municipal Government, and an essential that cannot be dispensed with, it has been the constant aim of the Commissioners to place the department under their charge upon the high footing of efficiency, and it is believed that this statement of the present organization and workings of the Fire Department of the City of New-York cannot but satisfy the most exacting that it is a success, and that its management is in good hands.

SHORT RANGE RIFLE PRACTICE.

SECOND COMPETITION FOR THE TURF, FIELD, AND FARM BADGE—MAGNIFICENT SHOOTING.

The second competition for the *Turf, Field, and Farm* badge took place at Creedmoor yesterday, and was won by Corporal T. W. Linton, of Company B, Seventh Regiment, upon a score of forty-four, out of a possible fifty points. The trophy was previously held by Mr. W. B. Farwell, who won it on July 10 upon a score of forty-three. There were sixty-eight entries, comprising a larger number of National Guardsmen than have previously contested in regular matches. The weather was fair, and a light wind blew down the range toward the targets, but having little or no effect upon the marksmen. The contest commenced at 3:45 P. M., and was concluded shortly before 5 o'clock. The conditions of the match permitted the use of any rifle; position, standing; two sighting, and ten scoring shots; distance 200 yards; entrance fee fifty cents. Following are the scores in detail, the highest possible number being fifty points:

Names.	Scores.	Tls.
T. W. Linton	4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 4	44
W. J. Oliver	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 3 4	41
J. P. Burrell	5 4 5 5 3 4 4 3 5 3	41
W. A. French	5 4 4 4 5 5 4 3 2 4	40
W. C. Reddy	3 4 5 3 4 5 4 3 5 4	40
E. H. Madison	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 4	39
J. K. Perley	3 4 4 4 3 4 5 5 4 3	39
J. L. Price	4 4 4 4 3 4 5 4 3 4	39
R. Rathbone	4 4 4 4 4 4 5 3 4 3	39
J. A. Gee	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	39
F. E. Scrymser	3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 3	38
B. Burton	3 4 3 4 4 4 4 5 4 3	38
A. A. Van Husen	3 4 4 4 4 5 4 3 4 3	38
B. E. Valentine	4 2 3 4 4 3 5 5 3 5	38
W. B. Farwell	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4	38
L. H. Greve	3 4 5 5 4 3 3 4 3 3	37
W. C. Clark	3 4 5 4 2 3 4 4 4 4	37
G. D. Scott	3 4 5 4 3 4 3 4 4 3	37
J. Le Boutillier	3 3 4 4 3 5 5 4 3 3	37
D. C. Pinney	3 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 5 4	37
C. E. Huntington	4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3	37
C. K. Valentine	3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	37
F. F. Millen	3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4	37
C. F. Robbins	4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 4	37
J. P. M. Richards	3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4	37
F. Steele	4 3 2 5 5 3 3 4 4 3	36
H. Tolley	3 4 4 4 4 2 3 4 4 4	36
R. C. Ward	4 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 4	36
Joseph K. Barlow	0 3 5 4 5 4 3 4 4 4	36
D. Deacon	3 4 4 4 4 4 3 0 3 4	36
T. D. Camerden	2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 4 4	36
J. W. Gardner	2 3 4 3 4 5 4 5 3 3	36
Joseph Ross	4 4 2 2 4 4 3 3 5 4	35
J. J. O'Kelly	3 4 4 3 3 3 2 4 5 4	35
L. Cass	4 2 3 5 2 3 5 4 3 4	35
Samuel Hersey	5 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 4	35
G. H. Pettit	4 4 3 5 2 3 4 4 3 3	35
J. T. B. Collins	4 4 3 4 4 4 2 4 3 3	35
F. Hyde	4 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 2	34
John Beattie	4 3 3 0 4 4 4 4 4 4	34
F. H. Holton	3 5 3 3 2 2 4 4 4 4	34
J. L. Farley	5 0 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4	34
Samuel Schwartz	4 4 3 5 3 3 3 3 3 3	34
W. Lindsay	3 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 4	34
Thomas Lloyd	2 4 3 4 3 2 5 4 3 4	34
J. E. McKwan	4 3 3 4 4 4 2 3 3 4	34
J. C. Abrams	3 4 3 4 3 3 4 0 4 5	33
T. V. Smith	4 2 3 3 4 4 3 5 3 2	33
Isaac L. Allen	2 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 3	32
J. O. Story	3 3 4 2 4 4 3 3 4 2	32
C. B. Prescott	3 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3	32
E. Browne	2 2 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3	31
C. E. Bryant	4 3 0 2 2 5 4 3 4 4	31
W. Herdt	0 3 4 4 3 4 3 3 3 3	30
J. Shand	3 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 2 0	30
J. E. Irwin	3 0 3 4 4 3 4 2 4 2	29
C. A. Coffin	0 3 0 4 3 4 4 4 3 4	29
T. C. Noone	3 3 2 3 3 3 4 4 0 3	28
W. J. Douglas	0 3 3 3 4 4 3 0 5 3	28
A. P. Clarke	0 2 2 3 2 3 3 4 4 4	27
G. D. Volk	2 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 2 3	27
W. W. Beavan	0 3 3 2 3 3 2 2 4 3	25
W. H. Murfey	2 3 2 0 3 2 3 2 4 4	25
J. L. C. Clarke	0 3 3 4 2 0 4 0 3 3	22
C. E. Truslow	0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 2 0	14
J. F. Luther	0 4 2 2 0 2 3 0 0 0	13
J. P. Kenworthy	0 0 0 0 3 3 3 3 0 0	12
H. Fisher	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2	6

Superintendent Brower and his assistant are busy carrying out new improvements on the range. A row of flag staffs is to be placed on the easterly side of the field during the coming week, from which, during matches, will fly triangular flags of red bunting twenty feet long by six feet in the widest part, which it is thought will materially assist long-range marksmen in determining the force and direction of the wind. Three similar flags will be placed on the epaulment, but of smaller size, the dimensions being twelve feet by five. A magazine is in process of construction on the west side of the range, nearly opposite the 400-yards firing point, which is designed for the storage of ammunition for the National Guard, and will be erected at the expense of the State. The foundation walls are already commenced and will be of stone to the depth of four feet in the ground. The walls will be of brick, eight inches in diameter, in the centre of which will be an air-passage. The corners of the walls will be solid and twelve inches thick. The floor will be laid in concrete, with a space of four inches for an air-passage, above which will be a second floor of wood. The roof will be of matched yellow pine, sheathed with tin. The entrance will be protected by double doors, the outer door of iron and the inner door of wood. Storage will thus be provided for 144,000 rounds of ammunition, which will be piled on either side of the inclosure, leaving a passage way two feet six inches wide. The architect was Mr. S. R. Probasco, Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Water Works, and the estimated cost is about $400.

OHIO POLITICS.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION—THE DEMOCRATS THE ALLIES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

From the Cleveland Herald, Aug. 13.

Since Judge Ranney, as President of the Democratic State Convention, gave the campaign key note on the school question, each Democratic newspaper and orator has echoed it. It will be remembered the Judge quoted the Constitution as interposing a barrier to any division of the school fund, and thence argued that the warnings by the Republicans against the danger to our free schools from the Democratic Party through the influence of its sectarian wing—to wit., the Romanists—were all mere scare.

Hon. George W. Morgan has lately made a speech before the Democrats of Canal Dover, and he opened his speech by repeating that same argument. Morgan speaks of the school question as a false issue, raised by the Republicans for the purpose of diverting attention from wrongs they have committed and evils they have brought upon the country. He then quotes the Constitution, that "No religious or other sect or sects shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the school fund of this State," and argues from that there is no danger to our common schools; dismissing the subject very summarily as hardly worthy serious attention. We might argue that even this provision of the Constitution is no safeguard, for the majority of the people can very easily obtain an amendment to the Constitution.

And it is a matter of the deepest moment not to lose sight of the power against which the Republicans have to contend in this matter. The Roman Catholics are Democrats. But the Democratic Party can rely on Roman Catholic aid only so long as the Democratic Party is yielding to Roman Catholic demands. The Democratic Party cannot afford to lose their Roman Catholic allies and it must, therefore, yield to the exactions of those allies. If Romanists, therefore, can control the Democratic Party, and if the Democratic Party can control Ohio, how easy to effect the necessary alteration of the Constitution.

But all that we postpone in this present discussion, and admit that a division of the school fund would be unconstitutional. The division of the school fund is not what the Romanists expect—at least for the present. They expect to have their parochial schools supported from the school fund, and that is what the Romanists are driving at. They wish to have their sectarian schools legally under the school board, so as to draw the public fund, but really in the selection of teachers to be under the Roman Catholic authority. We need not tell how the Romanists manage their schools, for everybody knows they are under the personal supervision of the priests.

That is the danger against which the citizens of Ohio are to be warned, and the Democratic orators may yell the Constitution until black in the face, they cannot make that instrument a defense against legislation that will throw our entire common schools into the control of the Romanists in every town and city where the strength of that Church warrants the experiment.

CHARLIE ROSS.

In conversation with a reporter of the Philadelphia *Times*, on Friday evening, the father of Charlie Ross said: "If my boy had been found, you may rest assured that the press of Philadelphia and the country would know of it immediately. I feel too grateful for the deep interest they have, in common with the general public, manifested in his welfare and recovery to keep the tidings, whether good or bad, from them an instant. From the peculiar circumstances attending the case Charlie has almost become public property. I do not want to be worried with any more unjust censures on my conduct. I have had enough sorrow on that score, and can hardly understand why persons should be so wicked as to impugn the motives of myself and family while we are laboring under such a heavy load of grief. In ten days or a week I expect that Westervelt will be brought up for trial, and then his connection with the case may be thoroughly ventilated. Westervelt says the boy was alive when his brother-in-law, Mosher, was killed, and this part of his story I believe. But he has told so many different stories about his connection with the matter that it is difficult to know which to credit. I feel satisfied that he was one of the parties interested. Charlie's mother has abiding faith that her boy is in the land of the living, and will yet be recovered. It would be a relief to us to know his fate—whether dead or alive. We are constantly receiving reports, all of which we follow up."

THE EMIGRATION BOARD.

SALARY AND EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

EX-SUPERINTENDENT CASSERLY AGAIN ON THE STAND—THE POLITICS AND EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE BOARD—SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORM.

The Assembly Committee continued its inquiry into the affairs of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden yesterday, all the members being present. Mr. Bernard Casserly, ex-Superintendent, again took the stand, and was subjected to a long cross-examination by Mr. John E. Develin, Counsel to the Commissioners of Emigration. The course of this examination for the first hour was mainly as to the expenditures and administration of the affairs of various boards during the past twenty-five years, so as to form a basis for a favorable contrast of the present administration with those of former years. When this was concluded, the examination took a somewhat personal turn as to the fact of animus on Mr. Casserly's part toward the present board. His attention being called to his testimony of Friday, in which he alluded to the morocco-bound tinted-paper reports of the board as an evidence of extravagance, Mr. Casserly admitted that he had called Senator Johnson's attention to the fact; he had not the slightest doubt, also, that Mr. Develin himself was influenced by animus in this matter; the reports printed in 1873 cost $2,015 38; there were some fifty copies of the report bound in extravagant style; in 1872 the reports cost $2,100, but that would not help the case of the present board, to show extravagance under a former board, for this was a Reform board, or has been so considered; witness did not know that the fifty copies were paid for at private expense, but he was prepared to prove that it was not; if it were so it only made the gross expense of printing the common edition still more extravagant; I took, said the witness, an active part against the board last Winter at Albany; I opposed the Head-money bill; I opposed the Mortgage bill at first, but subsequently withdrew my opposition; my opposition to this Mortgage bill was aroused by a remark made by one of the Commissioners before a legislative committee; my opposition consisted in aiding my brother in preparing his memorials and arguments against the Head-money bill; I also drew some of the interrogatories for the committee; I wrote no articles for the newspapers except those that appeared over my own signature; I furnished information for editorials that appeared in the *World* and *Sunday News*.

Q.—Do you know of any money being offered or promised in Albany, not by yourself, for I know you would not do such a thing, but by any other person, with a view to preventing favorable action on any of the measures proposed by the Commissioners? A.—I did not hear of any such offers or promises; I heard, however, that a large amount had been paid in 1874, though I do not believe it; I was continuously in the employ of the board from 1847 to the month of May, 1873; I resigned in that month as Superintendent, because Mr. Webster wanted my place, and one of the Commissioners told me that I had better resign, as he was the only one who would vote to retain me, and it was intended to remove me on the day on which he gave me that information.

Mr. McGuire—That was a purely political appointment, wasn't it—Mr. Webster's—without any reference to the fitness or experience of Mr. Webster for the place? A.—It was; although Mr. Webster had said that he was the only man who was fit for the place.

Q.—Had he had any experience to fit him for it? A.—None that I know of, except as Deputy Surveyor of the Port. After my resignation was accepted, the Board passed a set of complimentary resolutions toward me.

Mr. Alvord—Well, that was merely to break the fall. A.—Yes; I suppose so.

Q.—When did your brother first begin as counsel to do any work at Albany for the Board? A.—In 1874.

Q.—And prior to that time you had been occasionally sent to Albany by the Commissioners? A.—Yes.

Q.—I think you told us that on one occasion you were sent there by the Commissioners to urge the passage of a bill to increase the head-money, and that after you got there you did not interest yourself about the bill, because you were personally opposed to an increase of the tax? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, did you inform the board after you returned or while you were there that you had not interested yourself in the business they placed in your hands? A.—I did not.

Mr. Vosburgh—It appears here, Mr. Casserly, from a record which has been prepared, that the "expenses" of Castle Garden in 1873, for the month of January, are $5,275—what was that item of expenses? What does that include. It averages nearly $180 a day? A.—That includes rent, gas, stationery, &c.

Q.—Well, two months later I find that it has dwindled down to $764, and then in April and May it is up to $4,500 again. How is it that there could be such fluctuations? A.—I cannot say, but I suppose the books will show the items of expense.

The committee then adjourned until Monday at 10:30 A. M. For half an hour after adjournment the committee, with Commissioners Starr, Forrest, and Lynch, Mr. Develin and Mr. Casserly, were engaged in an informal discussion of the science of administering the department affairs. In the course of the conversation Mr. Casserly expressed the belief that it would perhaps be well for the committee in making recommendations to the Legislature to consider the question of the constitutionality of the per capita tax law as well as the policy of its existing provisions. In regard to the first of these questions, he said eminent lawyers had expressed the belief that this per capita tax was a direct tax upon commerce, a tax which Congress alone had the power, under the Constitution, to impose. He knew also that some of the steam-ship companies had contemplated testing the question in the courts.

Mr. Develin said that one or two of the companies had quite recently begun suits in the Federal Courts to determine the constitutionality of the State law. As to the policy of enforcing the law in relation to steam-ship bonds on emigrants. Say 200,000 emigrants arrive at this port in a year. For each of these passengers the steam-ship companies are required to give a bond in the sum of $300, with sureties who justify in double the amount. There are $60,000,000 in the original bonds, and the entire amount of capital thus tied up amounts to $120,000,000 in the sureties alone for a period of five years from the arrival of the 200,000 emigrants. He thought this was a very injudicious policy of hampering capital.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES.

The following is the table of figures used by Capt. Vosburgh in calling Mr. Casserly's attention to the extraordinary variations of the salary and "expense" accounts at Castle Garden and Ward's Island for each month of the three past years. The resolution authorizing this investigation was adopted late in May last, and it is interesting to notice the healthy retrenchment that followed for June and July, as contrasted with the same months in previous years:

Months	No. of Aliens Arrived	Pay-rolls, Castle Garden.	Pay-rolls, Ward's Island.	Expenses, Castle Garden.	Maintenance, Ward's Island.
1873.					
Jan.	7,474	$8,420 94	$2,803 61	$5,275 05	$19,315 29
Feb.	4,980	8,354 94	3,688 80	2,865 87	19,818 87
Mar.	10,695	8,539 94	3,667 30	764 01	17,336 84
April	41,925	8,286 44	3,807 53	4,615 66	13,409 63
May	45,155	8,268 94	3,911 63	4,586 37	12,524 14
June	45,487	8,172 35	3,834 96	2,455 11	10,718 63
July	24,396	7,688 21	3,859 63	3,000 96	11,457 92
Aug.	18,754	8,607 59	3,862 16	3,381 35	10,565 69
Sept.	22,381	8,122 43	3,865 13	2,619 30	8,818 30
Oct.	20,591	8,166 77	3,876 54	3,420 29	10,076 65
Nov.	17,881	8,242 60	3,471 30	2,511 00	12,405 13
Dec.	7,635	8,255 30	4,064 01	1,469 13	16,192 58
Total	267,354	99,126 45	44,732 60	36,964 10	162,639 07
1874.					
Jan.	2,995	8,228 64	4,040 52	1,615 23	15,607 33
Feb.	2,749	8,081 63	4,039 85	1,703 69	10,646 78
Mar.	5,032	7,921 85	4,027 43	1,703 70	10,022 10
April	12,502	6,999 99	3,825 96	1,720 18	7,598 73
May	28,895	5,753 16	3,758 07	1,528 20	6,742 73
June	21,994	5,092 98	3,570 35	1,485 60	5,988 50
July	1,636	5,203 42	3,541 25	1,410 52	5,245 94
Aug.	11,868	5,143 16	3,476 37	1,155 30	6,187 61
Sept.	14,352	5,106 82	3,496 66	1,616 44	6,628 91
Oct.	10,673	5,151 32	3,542 66	2,391 35	7,768 13
Nov.	7,877	5,740 82	3,417 02	1,690 24	8,199 56
Dec.	5,034	5,265 32	3,560 76	2,160 60	10,467 87
Total	140,337	73,089 11	44,296 90	20,181 05	101,104 19
1875.					
Jan.	1,643	4,094 79	3,702 58	1,358 29	8,840 77
Feb.	2,461	3,855 14	3,535 14	927 36	7,857 72
Mar.	5,123	3,829 79	3,583 92	927 37	9,313 09
April	10,536	3,858 29	3,523 42	764 60	7,067 90
May	14,470	3,813 79	3,560 08	762 66	5,206 58
June	13,083	2,841 81	2,034 82	779 89	4,562 55
July	9,09	2,513 32	2,059 87	367 17	4,267 02
Total	56,41	4,806 93	21,999 83	5,887 34	47,115 63

MARY E. POMEROY'S MONUMENT.

About 500 persons assembled yesterday afternoon in Speer's Cemetery, on Bergen Heights, Jersey City, to attend the ceremony of dedicating the monument erected by her friends to the memory of the late Mary E. Pomeroy. The bulk of the spectators were ladies. Not more than twenty-five or thirty gentlemen were present. Among these were Justice Thomas Aldridge and ex-Mayor Sawyer. The grave had been beautifully decorated with the choicest of flowers. Soon after 5 o'clock, Rev. Charles Parker, known as the blind preacher of Hoboken, advanced to a position near the monument, and commenced the delivery of a very impressive address. He carefully abstained from all references to the circumstances that had brought Mary Pomeroy to her untimely grave, and confined himself to expatiating upon the beauty of the fidelity of the friends through whose efforts the handsome monument had been erected. He followed his address with a prayer and a benediction, when the multitude left for their homes. The monument is a handsome granite shaft, polished, seven feet ten inches high, and properly inscribed.

AGED ONE HUNDRED AND NINE.

A QUEER OLD CITIZEN OF TROY—HIS HABITS AND OPINIONS.

From the Troy Press, Aug. 13.

He is right here in Troy, and his name is John Henry Blackwell, and he has seen 109 Summers (when August is out) and 108 Winters. He was, therefore, born in the Spring. John Henry lives in a little old house in the hollow, beside a babbling but nasty little brook, just off Lincoln avenue, under the hill. The house is an old style frame, with wooden shutters, and has stood where it now stands about forty-five years. Neither outside nor in has ever been molested by a painter. The house is weather-beaten like its owner (for Blackwell owns it), and looks as if the ups and downs of this world had had no effect upon it. John Henry lives all alone in the house. It cannot be called bachelor's hall, because John Henry is not a bachelor. He has been married, but it was so long ago that he has almost forgotten how it feels. His house is not a hall either. It is more like a den or a hermitage. No one is ever invited into the place, and no one is ever allowed to look into it unless he does so stealthily. John keeps the doors and windows securely fastened, and at night he never uses a light unless he is looking for something that has been mislaid in the chasm of disorder that exists there. Then he uses a tallow candle. He is not very sociable. He has lived so long that he imagines the present generation is a pack of fools, and he a wise man. The first statement may be all right, but there is room for debate on the latter.

John Henry is an Irishman, and has been in this country sixty years. He lived in New-York fifteen years, and remembers the City when it was, he says, no bigger than Troy. He has lived in Troy forty-five years, and recollects Troy as a small country village. He lost his wife fifty years ago. He had three sons and one daughter, but they have all gone to the other world, and now the old man is alone. He has lived alone for twenty-five years, ever since his daughter died, who was sixty-five years old. He has no relatives now, having outlived the whole of them, grandchildren and all.

About ninety years ago he learned the tailoring business, and has worked in different cities, but within the last thirty years he has lived in a very mysterious way. He does not work, but goes away sometimes for weeks at a time, nobody knows where. He returns as mysteriously as he goes, and seems to have money. Of late years he has turned his attention somewhat to the study of medicine; and not only the study, but the practice. He imagines that he can cure any disease, and will always solicit a trial of his skill on any one whom he sees sick or suffering. Instances have been known where he has relieved pain and cured illness, but in more cases an opposite effect has followed.

Blackwell seems as vigorous as a man of fifty. In fact, he is the type of a very lively old man. He can walk a mile without a cane as fast as almost any one seventy-five years younger. He never rides. He is a thorough pedestrian. He was never on a street car, and only once on a railroad. Then he went to Albany on the cars, got lost there, and walked back. He thinks jackasses superior to horses for general use, and often expresses surprise that they are not in use. The old man may not be aware of it, but the jackasses are just as numerous as ever; they have two legs, though instead of four, and are balky. Blackwell will not ride behind a horse. It is against his principles. He believes in ancient instead of modern civilization. The good old Oriental times are the times for him. He believes in an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. He is opposed to lawyers and puts no faith in newspapers. Religiously speaking, John Henry Blackwell is a Protestant. He scarcely ever goes to church, however, but he evidently reads the Bible, as he is conversant with its passages. He has no fear of death, and acts as though he expects to live forever.

COURT NOTES.

Judge A. B. Tappen will hold Supreme Court, Chambers, next week.

Philip Fritz, of No. 78 Walker street, and A. Tollmer, of No. 85 White street, were held by Commissioner Shields yesterday, to answer the charge of selling liquor without payment of internal revenue tax.

United States District Attorney Bliss has instituted a suit in the United States District Court against the bond for $5,000 given by John Warren Hill as Army Paymaster, to recover $1,000 deficiency in Hill's accounts when he settled with the Government. Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., and Henry S. Hill are the sureties on the bond.

A requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania for the body of Charles Harrington or John Henry Mahaney, better known as "Jack Sheppard," was served yesterday upon Chief Clerk Clark, of the District Attorney's office. "Jack" was twice tried in the Court of General Sessions for larceny by trick and device, and on both occasions the jury disagreed. The notorious jail-breaker was handed over to the Pennsylvania officials, and is now on his way to answer a charge of burglary in that State.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Harris Levy, a Pole, aged seventeen, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of breaking into the bakery of Meyer Loudon, No. 78 Bayard street, on Tuesday night, and stealing $2 worth of cakes.

John Stickler, who lives on Thirty-ninth street, near Eighth avenue, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing a fire extinguisher worth $60 from the store of Isaac Newton, Jr., Nos. 18 and 20 Vesey street.

William Morrissey, an alleged notorious sneak thief, was committed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing a coat worth $47 from the store of George Hopcraft, in New Chambers street.

John B. O'Connor, of No. 232 West Thirtieth street, appeared before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, and charged Catherine Reynolds, Francis Rogers, both colored, and Charles Morse, white, with having induced him to enter a disreputable house in Thompson street, and with having robbed him while there of $61. The prisoners were committed in default of bail to answer.

Ellen Dougherty, housekeeper for G. M. Ogden, of No. 9 West Tenth street, appeared before Justice Wandell yesterday as complainant against Max Bloch, who, she stated, was employed to paint the house, but, instead of performing his contract, stole from one of the rooms a set of earrings and other property. Bloch was held for trial.

INTERESTING TO STAGE OWNERS.

The case of John Andel against Andrews & McDonald, the proprietors of the Fifth avenue line of stages, was tried yesterday before Judge A. T. Ackert, in the Seventh District Court. Mr. George W. Lord appeared as counsel for the defendants and other stage and railroad companies whose interests were involved in the question to be determined, and Mr. J. Parker represented the plaintiff and other drivers. The suit was to recover the driver's cash deposit for honesty.

Mr. Lord in opening for the defense stated that after the defendants had adopted the "box system" of paying fares, they required all their drivers to deposit the sum of $5, which was to be forfeited in case the drivers were detected in taking fares from inside passengers, and that it was the desire of the stage and railroad companies that had adopted this system to make this a test case. Counsel then introduced in evidence the written contract, signed by the plaintiff, in which it was covenanted that the money deposited should be deemed liquidated damages, to be forfeited if the driver violated the contract by receiving fares. A witness for defendant was called who had been employed as a "spotter," and who testified that on the 12th ult. he got into stage No. 410, driven by plaintiff, and handed him his fare, which he kept. The counsel for plaintiff in submitting the case to the court insisted that contracts of this character were harsh, oppressive, illegal, and contrary to public policy, and cited many authorities to sustain his views. Mr. Lord, in reply, cited a recent decision of the Court of Appeals holding such contracts to be valid. He insisted that they were not harsh or oppressive, as this was the only way in which those who had invested millions of dollars in railroad and stage companies could protect themselves against dishonesty, and that such contracts were not against public policy, as they tended to make drivers honest men and good citizens.

Judge Ackert held that the contracts referred to were legal and binding; that they were neither harsh nor oppressive, as the drivers could not suffer any injury if they were honest. He therefore rendered judgment for the defendants.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Elizabeth Coleman vs. William J. Coleman.—Decree of separation.

Mahopac Manufacturing Company vs. The Empire Sewing Company.—Judgment refused. See memorandum.

WIDOWS' RIGHTS IN OHIO.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that in Ohio a widow can deed away all her property to her children, can make her husband support her and them, and can get a divorce and take away all he has made since marriage.

HOMICIDAL INSANITY.

TWO REMARKABLE ENGLISH CASES.

MURPHY AND BLAMPIED—LEGAL DEFINITION OF INSANITY—HOMICIDAL TENDENCIES APART FROM DELUSION—ENGLISH OPINIONS ON THE SUBJECT—DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LAWYERS AND DOCTORS.

Two cases of homicide have recently been tried, the one at the last sittings of the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Baron Amphlett, and the other at Maidstone Assizes, before Mr. Justice Brett, which illustrate in a very remarkable manner the difficulties that beset the existing legal definition of insanity. In each case the facts lay within an exceedingly narrow compass. Michael Murphy, who came before Mr. Baron Amphlett, was a scaffolder, and was walking to his work early in the morning, along a crowded thoroughfare, with his lathing hammer in his hand. In front of him was walking a lad called Jukes, who was on his way to school. Murphy was quite sober, and he had never before seen Jukes in his life. As, however, he came up with the boy from behind he dealt him a fearful blow on the back of his head with the lathing hammer. People ran up at once, one or two of whom had actually witnessed the occurrence, and Murphy observed to them quite composedly that he had killed the boy, and supposed he would have to swing for it. There was no medical evidence as to his insanity; indeed, the man's poverty was such that he had absolutely made no preparations for his defense, and it was only at the last moment that counsel were kindly appointed for him by the Sheriff. A couple of fellow-workmen, however, were called, who deposed that Murphy had of late been very strange in his manner. This did not go for much, and after a strong charge from Mr. Baron Amphlett, dwelling upon the old tests of "delusion" and "consciousness of right and wrong," Murphy was convicted and sentenced to death. The Home Office, however, ordered inquiry to be made into his antecedents and his present condition. The result was to show not only that he came of a family in which insanity is hereditary—his father having died in a mad-house—but also that he himself is beyond all question or doubt hopelessly insane. This being so, the sentence which was passed upon him has been respited, and he will be, instead, "confined during her Majesty's pleasure." How the jury arrived at their verdict we cannot profess to understand. Probably they did just what they were told by the Judge; but it might have been thought that, even for an Old Bailey juror, a moment's reflection would have been enough to show that the man who, without the slightest motive or even suspicion of a motive, in broad daylight, in a crowded street, in the presence of several witnesses, and with escape impossible, kills a boy whom he has never seen or even spoken to before, cannot be by any chance of sound mind, however clear it may be that he knew what he was doing, and knew that it was wrong. The case of Blampied was in almost all its essential points similar to that of Murphy. Blampied was a shipwright, who was working in Chatham Dock-yard in the mast-house on the same mast with a man called Catt, with whom he was on perfectly friendly terms. They were standing within a few feet of one another, when the prisoner suddenly, and without any known provocation, struck Catt violently with an adz on the back of his head, cleaving his skull and inflicting fatal injuries. The sound of the blow attracted the notice of other men who were near at hand, and, when they came running up the prisoner declared that Catt had inflicted the wounds upon himself. He told the same story to the Sergeant of Police, and when taxed with the murder protested his own innocence. A few minutes before the commission of the crime he had been to his foreman for instructions, and both then and afterward he was collected in his manner and coherent in his talk. It appeared, however, that there was insanity in his family, his father having died in an asylum, and one of his sisters being at present under restraint. He himself was confined in an asylum for four years from the December of 1868 to the December of 1871, and during the whole of that time he was suffering from melancholia with homicidal delusions. In the early part of 1874 he suffered severely from swimming in the head, and in October he had a distinct relapse into his old melancholia. All this was proved by competent medical evidence, and the surgeon of Chatham Jail, who had watched the man carefully for more than three months, expressed himself decidedly of opinion that he was insane. Mr. Justice Brett, however, has a very strong dislike to the admission of uncontrollable impulse as an excuse for crime, and he cross-examined the medical witnesses with great severity, expressing his opinion that impulses were only uncontrollable when people did not choose to control them, and insisting that if a man knows what he is doing, and knows that the law will punish him for it, he is sane in the eye of the law, whatever medical men may say to the contrary, and it is the duty of a jury to find him guilty. Fortunately for Blampied the jury took a different view of their functions, and very much to Mr. Justice Brett's surprise, returned a verdict of "not guilty," on the ground of insanity.

As we have said, these two cases show conclusively how entirely unsatisfactory the legal definition of insanity is. That both Blampied and Murphy are insane there can be no reasonable manner of doubt, and it is yet quite certain that neither of them comes within the legal tests upon which Mr. Baron Amphlett and Mr. Justice Brett exclusively relied. The latter learned Judge went into the question at great length, expressing himself to the effect that doctors were an opinionated set of people, ignorant of the beauties of the law, who would make everybody out insane if they were allowed to do so, and inviting the jury to consider those models of jurisprudence, the opinions of the Judges in the McNaughten case, which he read to them at length out of Archbold's familiar handbook on Criminal Pleading. He pointed out, quite correctly, that Blampied knew what he was doing, and also knew perfectly well that it was wrong. But the jury probably were aware that in a large asylum you will find only three or four per cent. of the patients, at the outside, who do not know that it is wrong to commit a murder, and that even in the worst and most dangerous cases of homicidal mania the moral sense, although obscured, is seldom entirely extinguished. Their common sense told them that Blampied was quite insane enough to be locked up, and they consequently felt a very natural aversion to declare him sane enough to be hanged. Dr. Pritchard assures us that his experience has convinced him that homicidal mania may and often does exist without any delusion of the understanding, and with the fullest consciousness of the dreadful nature of the act to be committed; and modern records of insanity abound in cases where there is an uncontrollable impulse to crime, and yet no delusion conceals from the patient the character and consequences of the deed which he meditates. "How many lives," says Dr. Thompson, "have been sacrificed to the judicial test of 'delusion' it would be too painful to inquire. But lives must not be sacrificed to the desire of possessing a simple and decisive test where nature has not supplied one." This, no doubt, is the answer to the lawyer who asks us what definition of insanity we propose to substitute for the legal definition to which we object. No such definition can be framed, nor, we may add, is one necessary to secure the due administration of justice. In place of the precise rule which has sent so many unhappy maniacs to the scaffold by telling the jury that their duty is limited to asking themselves, "Did the prisoner know he was killing a human being, and did he know that it is wrong to do so?" all that is really needed is to leave it to them to decide, upon their own responsibility, whether the prisoner is insane enough to be locked up or sane enough to be hanged. Had the issue been put before them in this shape, the jury, which saw no course but to declare Murphy guilty, would no doubt have acquitted him on the ground of insanity, and we should so have been spared the scandal of having an undoubtedly insane man formally condemned as sane by a court of law. Lawyers profess themselves alarmed at the danger of allowing uncontrollable impulses to be pleaded as an excuse for crime, but to a perfectly sane man meditating a murder in cold blood the prospect of imprisonment for life in a criminal lunatic asylum must be quite as deterrent as death itself. The real danger lies in the existence of that terrible form of mania in which the patient is suddenly seized with murderous impulses, and which we do not stamp out by refusing to accord it a legal recognition. It is now quite clear that Blampied ought never to have been discharged as cured, and that Murphy ought to have been put under restraint long ago; and it is difficult to agree with Mr. Justice Brett, and with the *Times*, that we gain any security by letting such men know that their especial form of insanity is one which the law will not allow them to plead. A man who will without any provocation kill another in broad daylight, and in the presence of witnesses, is not likely to be deterred by the prospect of the gallows. The *Times* solemnly assures us that "the legal view of responsibility is that which should be upheld even in the interests of the insane themselves. There are thousands of lunatics in our asylums, many of whom will sooner or later be suffered to return to the world. If they know that they return subject to the law, the knowledge will be an aid to self-restraint which will allow them to be released as soon as they are restored to health; whereas, if they are to enjoy a real or fancied immunity from the consequences of their actions, they may become as dangerous as wild beasts." The only answer to this somewhat ponderous and very far-fetched argument is that Blampied's own defense was that he had not committed the murder at all; while Murphy, so far from relying on his insanity, offered no defense whatever, and quite expected to be hung. Lawyers no doubt are jealous of doctrines which go to invalidate the precedents they have been taught to regard as sacred; but men of science have a better right to protest against a definition of insanity which is no longer tenable, and to hold that true views as to the nature of moral responsibility are not necessarily to be rejected because it pleases Mr. Justice Brett to consider them "alarming," and the *Times* to back him up in his opinion.—*Examiner.*

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN TURKEY.

THE ROBERT COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS—PROMINENT AMERICANS PRESENT—ADDRESSES BY HON. HORACE MAYNARD AND OTHERS.

From the Levant Herald, 24th July.

The annual examinations at Robert College have taken place during the course of the present week, and on Thursday last a large audience assembled to hear the orations by the graduating class and the addresses on the conclusion of the year's work. The interest of the meeting was greatly added to by the presence of Mr. Robert, to whose more than princely munificence the various races of the Empire are indebted for this noble institution on the Bosphorus.

The chair was taken by Hon. Horace Maynard, the American Minister. There were also present Sir Philip Francis, her Majesty's Consul General and Judge, Hon. Mr. Tuckerman, late American Minister at Athens, and a considerable number of the leading American and English residents.

Dr. Washburn, the Director, introduced the different members of the graduating class to the audience, and afterward conferred upon them the degree of B. A. The orations, which appeared to meet with the highest approval, were on "Universal Peace," by Constantine Yorghiades, and one on "The Labor Question," by Alexander Lafsanoff. Another on the "Justifiability of Human Governments," by Todore Ivanchoff, was also very good, and indeed the whole of these orations struck us as being considerably above the average of the last two years, and indicated a distinct advance in the progress of the college. There could be but one opinion on the enormous advantage it is that the young men of Turkey should have an institution of this kind whereby they are brought directly into contact with the culture and morality of the Western world, and on the thoroughness and the systematic, business-like way in which the educational course of the college is worked.

After the conferring of degrees, the Chairman, (Mr. Maynard,) delivered an address, in which, after pointing out to the students that their educational career was intended to fit them for their future pursuits in life, and that it was valueless unless they put in practice the precepts of morality upon which they had enlarged, he expressed the satisfaction he felt that his countrymen were so ably pursuing this educational work.

Sir Philip Francis followed, and referred to the noble example set by Mr. Robert, and to the interest which he always felt in the success of the college. Rev. Edwin Bliss, Hon. Mr. Tuckerman, and Rev. Mr. Millengen having spoken, the Chairman called upon Mr. Robert. His appearance was greeted by a round of long-continued applause, which must have satisfied everyone present that there was none who did not feel it an honor to see and hear him.

Mr. Robert, after addressing himself especially to the young men who were leaving the college, urging them in particular to remember that their acquirements would be of little value unless they added integrity, perseverance, and frugality; he remarked that, in all probability, to most of those present he was taking a last farewell, and in the course of his observations, during which he nearly broke down from emotion, he declared that he looked forward to the time when, by the help of Robert College and of similar institutions, this country would again take high rank among the nations of the earth. With his address and a concluding prayer by Dr. Woods the proceedings of the day terminated. The intervals between the orations were enlivened by a band of music.

It is only right to mention that all present bore the very highest testimony to the exertions of Dr. Washburn and the Professors associated with him.

LESSONS IN CLAM EATING.

The Providence *Journal* talks in this amusing way of its neighbors: If there is any one thing which can add to the zest of a Silver Spring dinner, over and above what Maxfield provides, it is the pleasure of sitting opposite to a Massachusetts schoolmarm. She is not "hefty" physically, but her eye is clear and bright. You know at once that she is a sensible girl, for her dress is plain—to be exact about it a little prim; she has made up her mind to have a good time, and, once for all, to fall in with the odd ways of the Rhode Islanders, and at any rate to be interested in and to enjoy, if possible, a shore dinner. She starts out with excellent intentions, and with many good qualifications. She certainly likes the novelty of the affair; she is hungry, and, if there are not too many Massachusetts folks about, not fastidious. But after all she is in a dilemma. Like a shrewd girl as she is, she furtively glances at the nearest genuine Rhode Islander she sees at the table. She thinks she has got the hang of it. We, the Rhode Islander, give her an assuring glance, and manipulate a dozen clams or so, that she may comprehend the necessities of the case. Then she "pitches in." She takes out a few clams, ranges them around the edge of her plate, talks a little, looks up to the Rhode Islander, as we would say, "that's the ticket," and when her clams are stone cold she minces them up with her knife and fork and swallows them. How has the Rhode Islander labored with that maiden; with what pantomimic art and assiduity has he pointed to the boiling melted butter; almost choked himself by the rapidity with which he has eaten his clams, and all to no avail. The envious table stood between them, and fifty ears were within whisper reach. To think that some Massachusetts fellow was to pay seventy-five cents for that girl's dinner, and she losing all the cream of it, though sooth to say not her temper, which would have been excusable enough, when the Rhode Islander, only by changing places with the up-country chap, might have bestowed such needed and useful information, and enjoyed his own dinner quite as well. But we are not to be discouraged. If it costs several thousand dollars to convert a few, and missionary work is always a slow and expensive process, the work we are doing in Rhode Island toward the enlightenment of Massachusetts is progressing with tolerably satisfactory celerity. One important point has been gained. The proportion of female school-teachers who come to the shore is large. Inasmuch as they are everywhere, but especially in Massachusetts, the quickest, brightest, sharpest of the population, with great influence over the youthful generation, we may hope to see that otherwise very respectable commonwealth at no distant date capable of appreciating the exoteric, if not the esoteric value of the clam-bake. In the meanwhile we welcome our neighbors, and will treat them as handsomely as we know how, relying upon their grateful remembrance when they perceive the real superiority of our gastronomic civilization.

THE LATE FATHER TAYLOR.

A Boston paper tells this new anecdote of the late Father Taylor, of the seamen's Bethel at Boston, as narrated by himself: "While in Palestine I went out one evening, and sat upon the grass on what was thought to be hill Calvary. I lay down, and, with my arms under my head, looked up at the stars and meditated on what had happened on that sacred spot. With pain I suddenly remembered a man in my far-distant home who had always been hostile to me. I felt that my feelings also had not been right toward him, and I told my Lord that if I lived to get home I would see that man and ask his forgiveness. It was permitted me in due time to reach home. The incident had faded from my mind when, one day, walking in Exchange street, I saw that man approaching. My old feeling returned. I passed him without a sign, but just then I remembered Calvary, and turned to look after him. To my surprise, he also was turning. I went back to him, threw my arms about him, and kissed him! and, Sir, I felt better."

THE RAIN OF THURSDAY.

The Providence *Journal* of the 13th inst. says: "In the last forty-one years we have had only one rain, according to the records of Dr. Caswell, that fell at so rapid a rate as that of yesterday, and then the amount was less, being 3.15 inches, while yesterday the amount was 3.47 inches. But in the first case, July 17, 1870, the whole amount fell in about an hour, and yesterday it was an hour and a half in falling. It is estimated that part of the rain fell at the rate of more than 2½ inches per hour. The only other record of rainfall within the forty-one years approaching this rate was on June 28, 1873, when 2.3 inches fell in about an hour."

A COMPILER'S ERROR.

The Hartford *Post* says that one of the most comical of the mistakes made by the revisers of the General Statutes of Connecticut was in re-writing the following section:

"No person, who conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as the Sabbath, and actually refrains from secular business and labor on that day, shall be liable to prosecution for performing *secular business and labor on such day*, provided he disturbs no other person while attending public worship."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

APOLLO IN TEMPE.

When, exiled from the Olympian hall,
Apollo kept thy flocks,
Admetus, all the day and all
The night-tide, plaintive, musical,
He fluted to the rocks.

In troops the attentive birds sat round,
And hungering wolves did press,
Mild with the magic of the sound,
'Mid fearless sheep and many a browned
Shepherd and shepherdess.

Till, on a day, supernal light
Those umbrages illumes,
And dark dells kindle and grow bright
With unexpected Hermes' flight
Earthward on glowing plumes.

"Brother," he cries, "thy penance o'er,
Olympus seek again;
Shine on our feasts as heretofore;
Mete out the morning; and restore
Thy Pythoness her strain."

And, as the missioned god declares
His grateful errand, fall
Apollo's weeds; a form he bares
Raying with Deity and wears
A beamy coronal.

But awe and apprehension grew
On all that pastoral throng:
"O spare us, for indeed we rue
Our rash familiarness." "Ye do
Immortal bosoms wrong,"

Smiling, the gentle Power replied,
"Fair children of the sods,
If godlike 'twere to stand aside
From human friendship, none but Pride
And Folly would be Gods."

—*Examiner.*

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

Mr. Thomas Hardy's *story, "The Hand of Ethelberta," will be continued in next Sunday's edition of* The Times.

F'RONA!

We had come down from the mountains. Only yesterday we had been up there, with our heads in the sky, so it seemed to us to-day, looking back on those heights, and we had seen the sun go down in solemn splendor, and the snow-tops flare up with sudden fires, peak behind peak, slowly revealing themselves like virgin daughters of a dying monarch gathering round his bedside; and then, by degrees, the sky had grown sharp, and clean, and cold, and blue as a glacier, and the old stars had come out, and a vain young moon as well, and gazed at themselves in the depths of the dark green lake, and we had buttoned up our coats as we paced the terrace, and by and by had gone in and feasted off chamois cutlets and Valtellina, after which we had betaken ourselves to the *salon* and talked.

* * * * * * *

We were a pleasant party about to break up, and there is always something rather melancholy about that. We talked of it, however, as English people generally do talk of such things, without the least trace of sentiment, laughing over past adventures, and making plans for future meetings.

"We must do the Sella Pass next year," said one of the ladies. Ladies usually are foremost in these proposals. "Mr. W——, at Pontresina, has been telling me all about it. You must sleep at the Roseg Inn, and start at two in the morning. It only takes fifteen hours if the snow is in good condition, and you have the most magnificent views in the world. Oh—and there is the Piz Campaccio—I can't bear going away and leaving that undone, Gus."

"Well, we did try that last year, you know," said Gus soothingly, "But that tiresome snow-storm caught us up, just as we got to the Bernina Pass. We had some fun out of it, though, all the same. Don't you remember the snow-balls? and how we pelted a traveling carriage that happened to be passing at the time." * * And here Gus, who, I am almost ashamed to say, was a head master, (I will not name the school,) rubbed his hands together in glee at the remembrance of the exploit.

"It was some Italian nobleman's carriage," said Gus' sister. "He had just married a young girl from one of these villages, and was taking her back to Italy with him. I remember her face—such a pretty, bright face; she put it up to one of the windows and laughed at the snow-balls." * * * And Miss Brooke went on talking in a pleasant, picturesque way which she had; but we none of us listened very much, I am afraid. We were tired, or dull, or sorry to part, or glad to part, and presently we all shook hands with each other, and before the next day's sun was fully awake we were most of us scattered far and wide over the face of the mountains, like the handful of seeds the Venetian girl throws down to the pigeons in the Piazza San Marco.

The Brookes and I were not going to part quite at once. We were old friends, and had agreed to pursue our journey a little further together. My acquaintance with the Doctor, indeed, dated from a very early period, while he was only as yet under-master at a private school, and I just budding into all the glory of short jackets and tall hats. My acquaintance with his sister, who was considerably younger than "Gus," in fact, about the same age as I was myself, commenced at the same time. Our friendship had always been based on the broadest principles of enmity. At that early age she used to reproach me with a vulgar taste for "sucks," a propensity to dirty hands, and rough hair, and a low-bred preference for marbles over dolls. Now her taunts were chiefly leveled at my low, radical principles, my democratic tastes—(why didn't I marry a washerwoman's daughter and make a shining example of myself?)—my want of enthusiastic admiration for the places she raved about—for Switzerland in general, for the Engadine in particular.

"But I do admire it hugely," I interposed meekly. "Only there is rather too much of it. Endless snow-peaks and pine forests, and metallic blue skies clear as crystal and equally cold, are all very well in their way, but I own to liking something less bleak to look at, something certainly more genial to feel, 'whene'er I take my walks abroad'——"

"Yes, that is it," she retorted. "It is all too grand for you. You had better spend your next Summer holidays at Margate."

If it had been somewhat cold the night before on the terrace at St. Moritz, we could hardly breathe the following morning at Chiarvenna. A hot, dense, vapory mist hung between us and the sky, through which the mountains loomed vaguely, gray, and spectral. All yesterday we had come clambering down their sides, now in sharp, abrupt bends and curves, now in long stretches of up-hill and down-hill road. We had turned our backs on the great ice-sheets (those strange white pages on which the Almighty writes so many mysterious lessons!)—and had gone clattering through silent forests, and over dashing torrents, and past funny little brown and white toy villages, perched like wild birds' nests in the clefts of the rocks, till by and by a dazzling vision had unfolded itself before our eyes, olives began to crystallize the slopes, vineyards garlanded the valleys, the hills themselves flushed and paled, then flushed again with strange, soft, melting, opalescent tints; the very rocks seemed to burst forth into leaf and flowers, and so, step by step, we rolled down into sunshine, warmth, beauty, color, fragrance, harmony—Italy, in one word.

At Como a final separation of our forces took place. The head-master's holidays were nearly over. He must be setting his face homeward. He was as melancholy and low-spirited about it as any one of his boys could possibly be.

"You are a lucky young fellow, Myles," said he to me enviously. "You have no horde of young barbarians to beckon you back with inky fingers. You can wander at will through this sweet classic land of Homer and Cicero."

"Well, I think I had better see as much as I can of the country this year, since I am doomed to spend all my future Summers at Margate," say I with a laugh.

"Only you will never find that washerwoman's daughter in Italy. The race does not exist!" cries Miss Brooke with a sorry glance at her own limp, crumpled draperies.

"Not really?" I ask incredulously. And then the steamer on which I stood began to plunge and snort like a great sea monster, as it was, and the head-master shouted out something about Baveno and Stresa, and dinner, and I went across the rippling, dimpling, dancing lake to Menaggio. I slept there that night, and the next day walked through the chestnut wood to Porlezza, where I again took ship, and crossed over to Lugano, from whence I wandered through more vineyards, and corn-fields, and chestnut woods, till I found myself the following day at Luino.

There is a nice little inn at Luino, kept by two brothers who were formerly waiters at one of the large Milan hotels. They are pleasant little men, exactly alike, except that one has large, melancholy, brown eyes, and the other small, twinkling black ones. They wait, cook, clean, and do everything in the hotel themselves. One of them cooked my lunch, and very well cooked it was; the other served me with it. They both came in at the finish to receive my compliments.

"Have you had a good season?" I asked.

They shook their heads. It was their first year, indeed, and they had not expected much; but the result, unfortunately, had fallen far short of their very moderate expectations. Last night, however, they had had a stroke of luck. An invalid gentleman had occupied the whole of the first floor—

"But he leaves to-day," said the melancholy brother, with a sigh.

"Well, he is traveling for the benefit of his health; we could not expect him to stay here forever," replied the other.

"What is the matter with him?" I asked, more for the sake of prolonging my conversation with the two little men than for any vivid interest I felt in the invalid gentleman.

"His malady is old age," said the black-eyed brother.

"And that is a malady that can never be cured," supplemented the melancholy one. And then, in a still more melancholy voice, he added that the *vapore* had just left Maccagno, and it was time to go down to the landing-place.

We started off down the hot, white, sun-bleached road. The two little men accompanied me. They were in hopes of fresh arrivals. The invalid gentleman drove down in his carriage. It passed us just as we reached the fruit booth in the square.

The invalid gentleman! Surely that was no invalid's face, nor a gentleman's face either, that peered out of the window as the carriage passed us. No, it was a little, round, rosy face, with eyes as blue as the sky, and such a sweet, innocent, half-opened, wondering mouth. I saw it all in a turn of the wheel.

"I thought you spoke of a gentleman," say I to my two little men. But at that moment the steamer scraped against the sides of the little wooden pier, and a splashing and dashing of waves ensued; a plank was flung across between the boat and the shore, and the passengers came off and the passengers went on, in the midst of which general commotion my two little men disappeared in their characters of touters for their new hotel.

"I think we may go now," said a pretty, clear, rippling voice, in soft, slow Italian; and a little childish figure jumped out of the carriage.

An old man followed—a very old man—feeble and tottering. His coat hung in folds round his poor shrunken form; his head was bent, his face as gray as the ashes of a fire that is burned out. He looked absolutely stepping head-foremost into the grave.

The girl helped him carefully out of the carriage, and then, slipping her arm in his, led him down to the little plank. I, following their steps, could not help watching the pair. There was something so touching, so tender, in the way in which he clung to her and she supported him.

At the plank all was bustle and confusion still; people were coming and going, and boxes were being carried across. The old man placed his trembling foot on this end of the plank just when a burly German at the other end gave it an unconscious shove. The board slipped suddenly, the girl's hand was jerked out of the old man's, and in another second he would have been precipitated into the water, but for an intervening arm which was fortunately able to steady him, and drag him back to shore.

That intervening arm was mine, and I shall never forget the look of gratitude on the old man's face, nor the pretty words that came rippling from the young girl's lips like a little bubbling stream in Spring-time.

We all went safely on board together a moment later, that little incident having made us friends on the spot.

The girl became very busy immediately, darting about hither and thither in search of cushions and stools, and looking out for a comfortable seat for the old man, who was her father, probably, though he might with equal probability have been her grandfather as far as age went. She found one at last in a cozy corner, shaded from the sun, and sheltered from the wind. She sat down beside him herself, and peered out under the awning with her great, misty, blue eyes.

There was no room for me, and I flattered myself the little girl looked rather sorry in consequence. It could not be helped, however. The boat was full. I strolled away to the other end.

What a lovely scene burst, or rather stole, upon my gaze as I got away clear of the awning. That is one of the peculiar fascinations of Italian beauty. It does not startle you, overcome you all at once by its majesty and awe, as northern scenes do, but rather steals upon you slowly, spreading itself out before you, drop by drop, till it gradually overflows your soul. One's eyes, indeed, take some time to get accustomed to all this strange, soft, many-colored atmosphere. It is like looking at the world through a rainbow. To-day, for instance. At first I could discern nothing but a golden mist, then a purple one, then a gray one, a blue one, a pink one, as one by one lake and mountain revealed themselves, distance beyond distance, range after range, all dressed up in shadows, with little villages at the foot of the hills, glittering in the westering sun like jewels on a maiden's breast. Overhead the sky grew very clear and bright, and the big white clouds packed themselves away somewhere, and a few tiny pink cloudlets, like scattered, crumpled rose-leaves, came drifting across the sun's pathway. Here and there a little boat went skimming across the lake, stirring its glassy surface, and leaving behind it a track like a comet's tail. In the dim, delicious distance, the New Jerusalem itself, with its jasper walls and pearly gates, seemed to be dilating, drifting asunder, dividing itself into little glistening gem-like islands. And then, slowly and regretfully, the sun sank, and the mountains drew veils over their heads, and the lake's face was stained with great, streaming, crimson tears. For, though in other parts of the world the sun and the earth may aptly be likened to an old couple well used to each other's absences, in Italy they are still but a pair of sweethearts, to whom this nightly parting gives nightly pain.

And so I drank my fill of all this delicious beauty, and then began to wish for some one to whom to "pass the cup." If only Miss Brooke had been present. My fellow-passengers were of the ordinary type—commonplace English and noisy Germans in superabundance. I found myself thinking of the two Italians at the other end of the boat, and by and by I threw away my cigar-end, and strolled back toward them.

The old man was asleep with his chin on his chest. The girl was awake, very wide awake, with a book across her lap.

"Do you read English?" I asked, with some surprise, going up to her, and seeing that the book in question was a Tauchnitz copy of Miss Thackeray's *Village on the Cliff*. It is not often that an Italian girl even of the highest classes, such as I somehow judged this one to be, becomes proficient in a language which priests, and still more convent authorities, regard as somehow tainted with heresy.

"I can read it a little, signore," she answered modestly. "*He* likes me to learn it, you see, (indicating with a peculiar, lingering, sing-song accent the sleeping man by her side.) "He is so clever himself, and he thinks I have a little talent for languages. So all last Winter, in Venice, I studied English. It is a beautiful language, and this is a beautiful book. The signore Inglese has read it, of course?"

I shook my head. The "signore Inglese" had read it, of course, and admired it greatly; but then—she looked so pretty when she talked.

"Tell me about it," said I.

"It is about a girl who marries a man she does not care for much at first, but who in the end she learns to love quite passionately. And yet, at one time, she thought she loved some one else, you know. But one can always learn to love what is good, and noble, and true, can one not? That is as sure as the hills." And she lifted up her clear, blue eyes, and looked at those solemn darkening heights with a long, lingering, wistful gaze.

"Do you come from the hills?" I asked, watching her. I was puzzled as to her nationality. Altogether Italian she could not be. She spoke the language prettily enough, but somewhat hesitatingly; and besides, her thoughts seemed to outrun her words, and the Italian ladies I had met hitherto had mostly erred in the opposite direction. German she might possibly have been, but then the old man evidently had not understood a single word of all that torrent of apologies poured upon him by the offending Teuton at the plank. No, he was unmistakably an Italian. His speech, his manner, his narrow, thin, high-featured face, the sudden way in which his dim, dark eyes would light up now and then, like stars flashing out through a mist, all betrayed him. But he might have married a foreigner—an Austrian, perhaps, since he came from Venice. And it would be from her mother that the girl had inherited those lucid blue eyes, and that sweet, slow, hesitating speech of hers.

And so, when I said, "Do you come from the hills?" I intended to make a discovery. But all the answer I got was a quick, startled, searching glance, and a low, half-unwilling murmur.

"We have come—from Venice—last."

"But you are fond of the hills?" I urge.

"Fond of them! Ah!" she said, with a little gasp. "You see, down here in the plains, it is all very beautiful; so warm, and sunshiny; and the country is so rich, the things grow of themselves without any trouble, and the people live well, because there is plenty of corn, and oil, and wine. But up there, among the mountains, it is always bleak and cold, and the Winter lasts nine months of the year, and the birds die in the snow, and the people starve sometimes. And yet, somehow, it seems to me better to be up there, among the poor, hard-working people, who are so brave and hardy, than down here among folks who do nothing but enjoy life, just because they cannot help enjoying life. One seems to breathe purer air up there; one feels at least so much nearer heaven."

I looked at her astonished. These were most daring democratic sentiments to be delivered by such a pretty little aristocrat! What would Miss Brooke have said?

"You have a strong feeling for 'the people,'" I remark; "so have I. But I do not agree with you about the mountains. I have just come down from living at the top of some of them, and I did not feel half so near heaven then as I do now." It was the stupidest kind of compliment to pay, but it glanced off her as harmlessly as a poisoned arrow off a magic shield.

"It is just as one—knows," she replied quietly. And then she looked up at the dark mountains again; and somehow, as she looked, it seemed to me that the light faded out of her eyes, and the glow from her cheeks, and that her lips parted with a little sigh. Only why should she sigh as she looked at the hills?

"F'rona!" said an old quavering voice rather sleepily. "What are you doing, *carina?* stargazing as usual?" The voice was not unkind, only it sounded rather harsh and jarring at that moment. And indeed how should an old man like that ever be able to enter into the feelings of so young a girl, even though she happened to be his own daughter?

"It is too dark to read," said F'rona meekly. "Besides, we are getting very near Baveno now."

And at Baveno they landed. So did I. I had forgotten altogether the connection between Stresa and dinner, and I am not sure that it would have made much difference even if I had remembered.

All that night I seemed to be dreaming of F'rona. The name was an odd one, but I liked it somehow. There was something quaint and unusual about it, like its owner. I dreamed of her on the mountain-tops, with the light of the sky in her eyes, and the breeze lifting her hair, and blowing it all about her sweet, sunny, rosy face. I dreamed of her in the midst of a gay world, all decked out in jewels and gold, and beautiful, trailing, mist-like dresses, but with the same innocent, bewildered, earnest gaze in her great blue eyes. And then I flew with her back to the mountains; that was the right background for her, after all, and pictured her trotting in and out of the quaint little Romansch houses, with their balconies and small round windows and big wooden doors, and talking to the peasants and relieving their wants, and wondering over their brave hardy ways. Ah, no, not wondering; she must understand them, I think. She had known them, she said. That was the strangest part of all.

I did not see her at all the next day. They told us in the hotel that an invalid gentleman had arrived the night before, and begged us to make as little noise as possible in the passages. The invalid's name was Marchese San Giorgio. He came from Venice, and was a great man in his own country. My perspicacity was not at fault, you see.

Baveno is famous for its chestnut woods. They rise all around it, thick and shady, hiding away among the shadows the pretty little *paese* that lie nestling on the hills. There are innumerable paths winding through the woods, funny little paved, stony ways, bounded by low gray walls. All day long people go up and down them on their bare brown feet, men, women, and children, with long deep baskets on their backs, stuffed full of chestnuts, or apples, or grapes. They move very slowly, in a peculiar, swaying, swinging motion of their own, and they rest their baskets on the walls as you pass, and stare at you with great melancholy dark eyes. They have the greatest respect for "the stranger English," but they marvel at his power of locomotion. "Did the signore walk all the way from England here?" they ask wondering. Nothing short of an earthquake or a thunder-storm seems to rouse them to anything like activity or anxiety.

There was such a storm one day—one night, I should say, rather. All through the dark hours I had heard it raging round and round the hotel, now shaking the *persiennes*, now tapping at the windows as if to be let in, now bursting into torrents of rain, or flashing out sudden tongues of fire, and finally growling away in the distance, like an angry, disappointed beast of prey. When the morning came, however, all traces of the storm seemed to have disappeared. The sky was as clear as though there had never been a cloud across it; the lake laughed and dimpled like a little child at play. The little town indeed looked rather damp, and there was a perfect harvest of chestnuts under all the trees. One stumbled upon them at every step. They rolled away in all directions.

"The ways and the woods smelt sweet," as I went up through them to Romanico, a little village behind Baveno. It was a deserted village for once. No chattering or chaffering from house to house; no children playing on the door-steps; it all seemed silent as a tomb. A donkey stood in the principal street. His nose was stuffed into one door, his tail into another, the opposite one. It was a tight fit, but he seemed to enjoy it; and ejection was apparently impossible. I was just meditating a flying leap, when an old woman's head appeared over the donkey's tail. She unceremoniously dragged the obtuse quadruped backward into her kitchen.

"It is my daughter's *asino*," she explained. "She has gone to gather chestnuts. They have all gone except me. I shall go no more, *menga, menga*."

At the end of the village a pretty jumble of sights met my eyes. A pump, a shrine with the picture of a red saint in it; a house all balconies and outside stairs, and with strings of golden maize hanging round it; a road slanting down to the cemetery; a brook trickling away in various directions; a dazzle of sunshine zigzagging through the wet, interlacing leaves; and, under the trees, a group of villagers in their many-colored petticoats, and broad-brimmed hats, raking up the chestnuts that had fallen during the night. They talked together very fast in their quaint, clipped Italian *patois;* but they worked very slowly in a languid, spiritless sort of way, as if such unwonted exertions wearied them greatly. One figure among them, however, seemed to be working with a will. I could see it darting hither and thither in a quick, eager way—a little, childish figure in some dark kind of dress, and a quantity of soft, fair hair, knotted up behind. Suddenly the knot of hair turned round, and I saw instead the sweet, flushed, flower-like face of the old Marchese's F'rona.

She threw down her rake when she saw me. A chorus of voices rose round her.

"Oh, do not go yet, *bell' signuola*—not just yet. You teach us how to work. You work yourself like all the angels. You see, signore," (this was addressed to me, confidentially, by an old fellow in shirt-sleeves, and a velveteen waistcoat,) "the *bell' signuola* comes from a country where chestnuts are as scarce as gold; so she knows how to value them."

He was evidently chuckling to himself over the superiority of Lombardy to Venetia.

But the *bell' signuola* left her rake lying on the grass.

"I must go now, my friends," she said in her pretty, slow, hesitating Italian. "And I may never be able to come again. But you will remember, will you not, what I have told you about the poor people who live on the mountains, and who would be glad very often for a handful of those very chestnuts which you leave rotting on the ground?"

And then she walked away by my side, just as if I had been sent out to fetch her home.

"I could not help doing that for once," she said half apologetically to me. "But I may not be able to go again. *He* might not like it, you know."

Like it—the Marchese—no; I should think not. No man, however affable, would like to see his daughter working away among the peasants, getting her feet wet through, and her hands tanned by the sun. And the Marchese San Giorgio was not an affable man, I judged. But I said nothing.

She caught my glance at her feet, however.

"Yes, they are wet," she said carelessly. "It is very uncomfortable when one wears boots. Otherwise, it does not matter."

"You ought to have been born a peasant," said I. Really this was going too far, even for me.

She looked up at me with a smile, but what a smile—frank, shy, confiding, questioning, artless, guileless, bashful, beautiful all at once. I lived on that smile for days.

I think it was about a week after this adventure that I received a little note from my young lady. It was a funny little note, stiffly written, and very stiffly expressed. It was merely to the effect that the Marchese desired the honor of a visit from me at a stated time on the following afternoon. It was signed Veronica San Giorgio. I was a little surprised but promised attendance, of course.

An hour or two before the eventful interview I strolled out into the hotel garden. Veronica San Giorgio was there. I had seen her from my bed-room window. She was sitting on the low wall that divides the garden from the lake. She was, I think, gazing at the hills as usual. She had a bunch of blue flowers on her lap.

She started up when she heard my step on the gravel, and came to meet me with her eager smile. Then something (was it something in my face, or her own heart?) suddenly checked her; she blushed a little, and began listlessly pulling the flowers to pieces.

"Don't destroy your namesakes," said I, catching some of the blue fragments between my hands; "it seems cannibal-like. Do you know, I was wondering what your real name could be? F'rona is a pretty pet name, but Veronica is far prettier, I think."

"Do you think so?" she said indifferently. "*He* does not like it."

"Why did he give it you, then?" I asked, feeling nettled, I know not why.

She turned upon me that shy, questioning smile again.

"*He* did not give it me," she said slowly, "though he was my godfather. It seems so strange now to think of him as——"

"As your own father," said I, hastily supplying the blank. Parents do sometimes act as sponsors to their children, I believe.

"As my *husband*," she said softly and musingly, and letting the words die away in a sigh.

Her husband—that old man; that feeble, tottering, old grandfather? It seemed too horrible to be true. I could not utter a word, but I fear my face expressed my feelings.

"Yes—my husband," she repeated softly. "Did you not know? Are you very much surprised? Shall I tell you how it happened? You see, we lived on the mountains, and my father was a chamois-hunter, and once saved the Marchese's life in the snow. After that the Marchese never forgot us, but came back, year after year, generally living in our house, because there were not many hotels in the Engadine then. But one year, when he came, (it was only a year ago,) my father could not go out with him because he was ill, and things had gone badly with us, and we were very poor, because there were so many little ones at home now to be fed, and Cousin Bertòl besides; and my father said, 'The Signor Marchese would do well to go to the Kulm Hotel. He would fare better there than here.' But the Signor Marchese would not go to the Kulm Hotel; he would stay with us. He had something to say to my father. And this was what he said to my father. He had seen me grow up, and he wanted to marry me; and he promised to provide for the little brothers, and give portions to the little sisters, if only I would do so. But I must marry him with a clean heart—that is, declare honestly that I had never cared for any one else. So I made the declaration easily enough, for I was only fifteen then, and who else could I have seen to care for in that way? And then my father thanked me, and said I had made it easy for him to die; and the little brothers and sisters danced for joy, and everybody seemed pleased except Cousin Bertòl. But the Marchese kept his word, and gave him a piece of land for a farm, and sent all the little ones to good schools. And he was very kind to me, and carried me away to a beautiful palace by the sea, and gave me pretty dresses to wear, and jewels and lace, and everything I fancied. But, do you know, I was very wicked and ungrateful, and after a while I grew tired of all these beautiful things, and even of the Marchese's kindness, too, sometimes; and I longed—oh! how I longed for a sight of a mountain storm, or a cross look from Cousin Bertòl. And then, the Marchese's relations did not like me, and called me a stupid little *contadina*, and so he took me traveling, and said I had better not tell anybody exactly who I had been. But—but, I could not help telling you, because——." And here she stopped short suddenly—stifled, as it were, by a burning blush. * * *

"Because—what?" I asked almost fiercely. I had listened to every word she said, and it seemed hard to be balked of two or three more, and those, perhaps, the most important of all.

But she flew past me "like a flash of light." She ran along the garden-path into the hotel. A little line of blue veronica petals marked her track. I saw no more.

After all, my interview with the Marchese never came off. I went to Stresa that same afternoon. But, strange to say, though I returned to England almost immediately afterward, I was never able to give Dr. Brooke any lucid information concerning the dinner at the famous Iles Borromées.

One day in the following Spring, as I went into my club, a little packet was put into my hands. How it ever reached me was a marvel. It was addressed to the "Illustrissimo Signore Myles, Hôtel des Iles Borromées, Stresa;" but this original direction had been crossed over by a variety of others. The seal had never been broken, however, till I broke it, and found within the packet a biggish box and a little letter. I opened the latter first. It was written in the stiff, childish hand I had seen once before, and was dated St. Moritz, Christmas Day, 187—.

"Illmo. Signor: I send you, in my husband's name, a small packet, containing a token of his regard for the service you rendered him that day at Luino. He had hoped to have placed it in your hands himself; and for that purpose solicited the honor of a visit from you at Baveno. But you left before the hour of the visit, and we wondered much over your sudden absence. He is dead now, the good Marchese; and I think I scarcely knew how good he was till he was gone from me. He left me much money; but I only kept enough to take me home to my mother, and have given the rest back to his family. What does one want with money when one lives on the mountains, and if one has been born among them one cannot live anywhere else; at least, not well. That is what Cousin Bertòl says. His farm has prospered. He wants me to go and live there with him some day. But I shall weary the Signore Inglese with my affairs, and I only wanted to thank him for his kindness to me. For, from first to last, as the good signore will doubtless remember, I could not help talking to him about myself; because—because—I trust he will not be offended—he always reminded me so much of Cousin Bertòl."

The letter was simply signed "F'rona," the grand old Venetian name not being added to it.

The box contained two little miniatures of the Marchese and his young wife. The portraits were very good; they were nicely painted, and set into cases adorned with coronets, and joined together with a knot of blue veronica flowers. They are the prettiest ornament in my bachelor rooms, and a frequent source of wonderment and speculation to my friends.

"You did not think I had such aristocratic acquaintance?" say I laughing, to Miss Brooke one day, when she and some other lady friends had honored my rooms with their company at a tea party.

Miss Brooke looked at the miniatures long and earnestly.

"I remember the face, now!" she said. "It is the face that looked out of the traveling carriage, and laughed at our snowballs on the Bernina Pass. And I remember the story too. The girl was the daughter of some people at St. Moritz, who had once been in tolerable circumstances, but had become very poor. And then the Marquis appeared, and carried her off. It was quite like a fairy story; but I wonder if she was happy, poor little thing! I remember her mother used to talk about 'my daughter, the Marchioness,' but I never could learn much from her. She did part of the washing at the Kulm, you know. Why, Mr. Myles," with sudden animation, "there's a chance for you—a washerwoman's daughter and a Marquis' widow, the rarest, most perfect combination. Why don't you think about it? That face would create a sensation at Margate, I am sure."

It was a home-thrust, was it not? But, as it happened, I was thinking of something else just then.

After all, too, I did not go to Margate the following Summer, but back to the Engadine, and Miss Brooke went with me. Only not as Miss Brooke any longer, but as Mrs. Myles.

We had both of us mutually agreed to forget all about the washerwoman's daughter.

As we drove up through the winding pine woods to St. Moritz, a sound of bridal bells struck upon our ears.

"It's an appropriate greeting," said I sentimentally.

"It is a wedding," said Pankraz, our driver, looking back sulkily from his box seat. "The prettiest girl in all the country side has married the ugliest man in the world to-day."

This was not flattering if names were what I suddenly suspected they were, and there was any reality in the resemblance alluded to by the Marchesa in her letter.

"Is the lady's name F'rona and the man's Bertòl?" I asked.

Pankraz nodded.

"Ay, and such a one as Bertòl to pretend to the hand of our F'rona, who had been married once before to a Marquis, you know. But, you see, a grand life soon wearied her, not being born to it, as she said, and so she took up with this ugly Bertòl. Not but what there might have been others—" And here the little man suddenly twisted himself round on his seat, and began whipping his horses somewhat viciously.

From which I infer that one or two others besides ugly Cousin Bertòl might possibly have liked to possess themselves of the hand of pretty little Marchesa F'rona.—*Temple Bar.*

Le Kain.—Le Kain was born in 1729. He was the son of a goldsmith, and at an early age showed singular dispositions for the stage, which he gratified by joining a company of amateur actors got up among the Parisian bourgeoisie, who, relieved from the pressures and anxieties of war by the peace of 1748, returned with alacrity to their favorite pastimes. The actors were as feeble as amateur actors usually are, and Le Kain's genius with these surroundings was startling. The fame of it reached Voltaire, who sent for the young tragedian, and on hearing him recite, embraced him with enthusiasm, and thanked God for having created a being who could rouse such emotion. Yet he warned him against the theatrical profession. "Jouez la comédie," he said, "pour votre plaisir, mais n'en faites jamais votre état. C'est le plus beau, le plus rare, et le plus difficile des talents; mais il est avili par des barbares, et proscrit par des hypocrites." With the hope of restricting Le Kain to amateur performances, Voltaire made him his own guest for six months, and built for him a little theatre, where he acted with a select society of the poet's friends. But this kind of entertainment proved expensive, and Le Kain's instincts urged him to seek a wider sphere. He made his début at the Théâtre Français the 14th of September, 1750, as *Titus*, in the tragedy of "Brutus." His appearance was the signal for discussion between the aristocracy of the boxes and the literature of the pit. Le Kain was an ill-made, ugly man, with a harsh voice. His immediate predecessors, Baron and Dufresne, were remarkable for their noble presence and their harmonious tones. He appeared, then, before the public under disadvantage; yet the better judgments among his audience saw in his brilliant eyes the fire of genius, and found in his tragic scenes a depth of passion which concentrated in itself all the sorrows of humanity, all the force of man at war with fate. He was a disciple of the school of Baron—paused when he pleased, and used such gestures as his passion dictated. For a long time he acted against eager opposition on one side, and impetuous applause on the other. He was the object of much rancor and jealous fear among those who had already possession of the stage, and for sixteen months he was admitted only as a *pensionnaire* by the Société. Tired of this position he obtained leave to play the part of *Orosmane*, in "Zaïre," before the King. In this performance he surpassed all his former efforts. As the tragedy proceeded the actor seemed transfigured; eyes wet with tears no longer saw the ill-shaped features. His soul was in his face; and women who had begun by spying him curiously, and whispering "qu'il est laid!" now, sobbing, said, "qu'il est beau!" At the conclusion, Louis XV. was requested to give his verdict. "Il m'a fait pleurer," said the King, "moi, qui ne pleure guere; je le reçois." In this singular manner Le Kain was elected a Sociétaire of the Comedie Française. The position which he had won with difficulty he was resolved to hold with dignity. He set about correcting the faults which his opponents complained of, and spent long hours upon exercising the tones of his voice till he forced an unknown sweetness out of them; and those who had before closed their ears against him, listened with mute wonder. He then turned his attention to the improvement of the theatre, and determined to get rid of the benches on the stage, where the most indifferent and insolent spectators were wont to be seated. Baron had looked them down; Le Kain intended to turn them out. Their presence was inconvenient to the action of the piece; the actors were impeded by them, and so were the authors, who had to contrive situations which could be independent of the narrow space allowed. There were many difficulties in the way of this reform. First, there was the old custom; next, there was the expense the change would involve by entailing a necessity for alterations in the scenery. Mlle. Clairon, however, the great actress who shared the honors of tragedy with Le Kain at the Français, supported his views with her remarkable intellect; and, at last, in 1759, the benches of the stage were removed forever. The charges of this alteration were defrayed by the Comte de Lauraguais, and, naturally, the reform did not stop there. Le Kain and Clairon used their united influence to improve the scenery and decorations of the theatre, and to introduce changes of costume for changes of character. The company was now persuaded to proceed so far with decoration and costume that the expenses of the house were doubled, but before long the receipts were trebled. Le Kain finally gained the appreciation of all Paris; and when after a short illness his death was announced in the Théâtre Français, in reply to a demand from the audience to know how he was going on, the words "*il est mort*" were repeated by the whole house with a burst of anguish. His loss was felt to be irreparable. This great tragedian, who did much good to his art, did also some harm; for it was he who first made long excursions from his theatre, and starred it either at Ferney and in its neighborhood, or in some of the great towns of France. He made one visit to Prussia to act before Frederick II.; but that was only effected by diplomatic negotiation. Frederick, through his Ambassador, begged this favor of the French sovereign. An expressive portrait of Le Kain is one of the many treasures of the Théâtre Français. He died in the year 1778.—*Quarterly Review.*

Absence of Mind.—Among Linley's most notable eccentricities was absence of mind. His brother-in-law, Sheridan, invented ludicrous instances of it, and even told them in his presence. When allusion was made to one of these, Linley exclaimed with indignation: "That is an everlasting lie; but," he added, with returning good humor, "I will tell you something better which really befell me." He then began: "While was a minor canon at Norwich, I went one evening to my tobacconist's, and having filled my snuff-box, was about to leave the shop, when, I know not how it happened, I took up the two brass candlesticks that were standing lighted on the counter, and was walking into the street with them, one in each hand, when the tobacconist recalled me to myself by exclaiming, 'Surely, Mr. Linley, you do not intend to carry off my candlesticks!'"

My friend sometimes related a still more remarkable instance of his own obliviousness: "It was my turn," he said, "as a minor canon, to preach in Norwich Cathedral, and well knowing my own infirmity, I rang the bell, and put the key of my study into my landlady's hands, requesting her to lock the door, and come again to let me out in time for the service. She raised objections, and insisted on returning the key, but somehow I remained under an impression that she had taken it with her as I desired. Accordingly I read my sermon over until the bells began to ring. I then put on my surplice, but no landlady came to release me. I read half my sermon over again, but still no landlady appeared. Looking out of the window, I saw the congregation assembling, and at length the great bell began to toll, as it always did when the Dean and Chapter were about to form into procession. Still no landlady appeared. In this extremity I threw open the window, and, with the help of the water-butt and water-spout, climbed down in my canonicals into the street. Happily I was so late that comparatively few of the congregation witnessed this exploit. On my return home after the service I put my hand mechanically into my pocket, and had opened the door of my lodgings before I called to mind my imaginary difficulty."

When he related this anecdote, Mr. Linley sometimes added, "The sermon I preached was copied verbatim from Bishop Hoadly, whom the Dean and Chapter looked upon as an execrable heretic, but who was an especial favorite of the Bishop, Dr. Bathurst. After the service, as we were going in procession to the vestry, the Bishop turned to me with a gracious smile, 'Mr. Linley, I am much obliged to you for the excellent sermon you *selected*.'"

"What have I to pay?" said Mr. Linley, coming to a turnpike, whip in hand, with a bridle trailing on the ground. "You have nothing to pay, Sir," replied the turnpike-keeper; "you must have left your horse behind you." This conjecture was correct. Linley had undertaken to do duty at a church a few miles from Norwich, and in order to relieve his horse had dismounted to walk part of the way. The bridle had slipped off while he was in a brown study, thinking of "Plato's Dialogues," or "Hartley on Man," and he had reached the turnpike quite unconscious of the loss he had sustained. Happily he found the animal grazing on the road-side not far off, and was able to reach the country church in time for the performance of his duties.—*Old Times and Distant Places, John Sinclair.*

The Theatre Francais.—The Decree of Moscow, modified by resolutions passed in 1850 and 1852, still regulates the Comédie Française; and Napoleon's code had for its basis the first constitution of the society established by Louis XIV. in 1680. The *sociétaires* are shareholders, who divide the profits of the company among its members according to certain rules. To be admitted as *sociétaire*, the artist must have served in the theatre as *pensionnaire* during the space of one year, but with regard to this rule, some exceptions have been allowed. All *sociétaires* are submitted to a process of reelection at the end of ten years. After the space of twenty years of service they are allowed to retire with a pension of 4,000 francs, the charges of which are equally divided between the Government of France and the administration of the Comédie. The offices held in connection with the Théâtre Français are too numerous to be detailed here—a few important ones only can be named. The function of the Administrator-General, President of the Committee, is that upon which the welfare of the society is most dependent, and is at present filled by M. Emile Perrin, remarkable for his ability and vigor, and who undertook the post under many difficulties in July 1871. The stage manager during this last season was M. Regnier, distinguished for many years as a first-rate comedian and accomplished gentleman, but he has found the fatigue of his position more than he can bear, and he has given in his resignation; it is his province to watch over the business of the scene and the elocution of the performers; he is present at every rehearsal, and considers the effect of every intonation. M. Chevallier is the general manager, and M. Guillard the chief librarian; his learning and patience have been very successfully employed upon a remarkable collection of books and chronicles dating from the earliest days of the society, and illustrating its history step by step. M. Guillard's courtesy is equal to his knowledge, and it would be difficult to speak too highly of either. It is his task to look over manuscript pieces and sift them, only submitting those which seem possible to the Comité de Lecture, upon whose decision the reception of a piece ultimately depends, and which consists of a certain number of *sociétaires* with some additional members who are authors and artists. The administration of the whole society, under the domination of the President, devolves upon a committee composed of six *sociétaires* and two *pensionnaires;* the censorship, as at present established, consists of an inspector general, two inspectors, and two sub-inspectors.—*Quarterly Review.*

The Church and the Theatre.—Twenty-five years ago there was no more common theme of priestly invective in the pulpits of our English churches than the stage. The Puritan animosity against the theatre as the temple of the devil and the ante-room of hell had not yet died out. For two reasons these diatribes are heard with much less frequency now: First, a more comprehensive and robust view is generally taken of dramatic art; secondly, the objections which a quarter of a century since might have been advanced, not without injustice, to the immorality of its accessories, are now anachronous. Vice itself may not have decreased, but the venue of vice has been shifted, and the music-hall has purged the play-house. Even our professed teachers of religion and morality have recognized the truth that nothing is gained by obscurantism at least here; and that, if the art of the playwright or the novelist be the representation of human nature, sin and misery, crime and sorrow, come within the legitimate sphere of literary or dramatic treatment. The writings of the moralists and divines contemporary with St. Jerome are full of unmeasured strictures upon spectacles which are sometimes roughly identified with the theatrical performances of our own time. We venture to think it is an entire mistake to suppose that the genuine dramatic exhibitions of the nineteenth century were included by anticipation in the patristic anathemas of the fifth. The gymnastic games of the circus, and the presentation of the comedies of Plautus, Terence, and their successors were not placed under the ban of the primitive Church. St. Cyprian is perhaps of all others the writer and preacher who discusses the topic at the greatest length, and who subjects the influence of the pageants of the stage on those who throng to witness them to the most unsparing analysis. But his animadversions are only applicable to the drama in its most debased form; to the brutalizing combats between gladiators and wild beasts in the amphitheatre; to the gross mimes of Liberius, and to the indecent dances of a nude *corps de ballet.* It can only be said that theatrical exhibitions were condemned unreservedly by the fathers of the Church, when it is alleged—as with only a very partial degree of truth it can be—that the only shows which the public at Rome cared to witness were of this order. The taste of a public accustomed to have its passions stirred by the sight of mortal combats between man and man had become almost irredeemably debauched. As is ever the case, cruelty and sensuality went hand in hand, and, if there were exhibitions that fairly rivaled these blood-stained prize-fights, they were exhibitions which provoked desire and symbolized lust.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Strange Laws on the Island of Jersey.—Of the actual absurdities of the island law perhaps not a bad instance is the celebrated "Clameur de Haro," which so much interests the inquisitive visitor that it may almost be regarded as one of the lions of Jersey. However attractive to the antiquary, this proceeding is for practical purposes fraught with infinite clumsiness and wrong. In England, if a man in the actual possession of property begins to pull down or alter buildings, cut timber, or do any similar act to the prejudice of any other person interested, the latter states upon oath in an affidavit the facts which give him the right to interfere, and applies to a Vice Chancellor for an injunction. But the Jerseyman under the like circumstances, neither pledging his oath to any facts, nor submitting his case to any judgment except his own, enters upon the disputed premises, falls down upon his knees, and exclaims aloud, "*Haro, Haro, à l'aide, mon prince; on me fait tort!*" The word "*Haro*" is explained by the local antiquaries to be a corruption of "Ah, Rollo," the Rollo thus invoked being Rollo, first Duke of Normandy and ancestor of William the Conqueror. At the sound of these cabalistic words, all workmen are bound by Jersey law immediately to quit the spot and remove their tools, and the place must be left exactly as it is until the matter is adjudicated on by the Royal Court. The Jerseyman is thus, in fact, his own Vice Chancellor, and himself issues out of his own mouth whatever injunctions he may think he stands in need of. But his injunctions have a far wider operation than those of the English judge, for while in England the party in possession may, upon showing a proper case, have the injunction dissolved within a few days, in Jersey years may, and often do, elapse before the decision of the Royal Court can be obtained. During all this time the buildings must be left to crumble, the timber to rot, and the presumptive but ousted owner to settle as best he can with his builders or laborers for as much as they had executed of the interrupted works. It is true that he who has, as a Jersey law-book expresses it, "without just grounds called on the name of Rollo," is liable by the island law to be amerced and to payment of costs; but this is but poor comfort to the party whose enjoyment of his property has been interrupted.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Blake's Insanity.—Dr. Richardson, in an interesting essay on hallucinations, mentions a singular illustration of this faculty in the case of William Blake. This artist once "produced 300 portraits from his own hand in one year." When asked on what this peculiar power of rapid work depended he answered "that when a sitter came to him he looked at him attentively for half an hour, sketching from time to time on the canvas; then he put away the canvas and took another sitter. When he wished to resume the first portrait, he said, 'I took the man and put him in the chair, where I saw him as distinctly as if he had been before me in his own proper person. When I looked at the chair I saw the man.'" It may be well to mention that the exercise of this faculty is fraught with danger in some cases. Blake, after a while, began to lose the power of distinguishing "between the real and imaginary sitters, so that" (the *sequitur* is not quite manifest, however) "he became actually insane, and remained in an asylum for thirty years. Then his mind was restored to him, and he resumed the use of the pencil; but the old evil threatened to return, and he once more forsook his art, soon afterward to die."—*Cornhill.*

PANSY.

What blossom have you brought to-day,
Beside my pillow, dear, to lay?
Come let me see my prize.
A velvet pansy, large and fair,
With petals yellow as your hair,
And purple as your eyes.

I think I know the very spot,
Where, bordered with forget-me-not,
This lovely blossom grew.
We knew that pansy bed of old,
A sweet, swift story there was told,
Between black eyes and blue.

It seems but yesterday we stood,
Each unto each God's greatest good,
Beneath the morning sky!
We stood as lovers stand, to part
(But hand from hand, not heart from heart!)
With lingering good-bye.

Upon your snow-white dress you wore
One blossom, plucked an hour before,
While still the dew was wet,
A purple pansy, fair as this,
I took it, with your first shy kiss;
I have that blossom yet.

We thought our fate was hard that day,
But, darling, we have learned to say,
"Whatever is, is best."
That far-off parting which is o'er,
Foretold one longer, on before,
Awaiting which we rest.

We wait as friends and lovers do,
Each reading true heart through and through,
Until that parting come.
Then if you speak I shall not hear,
I shall not feel your presence near,
Nor answer. Death is dumb.

You may bring pansies, too, that day,
To spread above the senseless clay,
But none so sweet as this;
And never one like that dear flower,
You gave me in love's dawning hour,
With your shy clinging kiss.

I may not give you courage strong,
And help and counsel all life long,
As once I hoped to do.
But, love, be fearless, faithful, brave;
The pansies on my quiet grave
May bring heart's-ease for you.

—*All the Year Round.*

The Swan Maidens.—We might suppose that the voices of wild swans, or of any wild sea-birds—for swan must originally have meant any bird that could *swim*—in giving intensity to the sound of the wind had given rise to the myth of the *swan maidens.* But this cannot be so, for the same notion runs through the whole Aryan mythic lore, and often without any connection with the wind. One of the earliest instances of this idea occurs in the story of Urvasi and Pururavas in the Yagur Veda. This story, without doubt the parent of Apuleius' well-known story of "Cupid and Psyche," as well as of the still more familiar "Beauty and the Beast," relates how an immortal woman falls in love with a mortal man, but makes it a condition of their union that he shall never see her against her will, or without her royal garments on. This condition he breaks, as Psyche disobeys Cupid, and he is thus for a long time separated from his bride. One day he chances to be wandering by a lake on which Urvasi and her companions are playing in the shape of birds. "And Urvasi said, 'This is the man with whom I dwelt so long.' Then her friends said, 'Let us appear to him.' She agreed, and they appeared before him;" and Urvasi and Pururavas are at length again united. Mr. Max Müller gives us the best reasons for believing this to be a "dawn myth," wherein is portrayed the separation of the twilight of dawn from the sun, (which is feminine here,) and their reunion at the end of day. I think, then, that by the birds upon the lake are meant the clouds at sunset, which often conceal the face of the sun. Now, one of the Eddaic poems relates how a certain Völund, a mighty smith, (the origin of our Wayland Smith,) and his brothers find three Valkyriur bathing by a lake, who have left their swans' plumage on the shore. Völund and his brothers seize these swans' dresses, and by so doing compel the Valkyriur to become their wives. After a while, however, the swan maidens resume their birds' plumage and fly away, never to be seen again. This story is reproduced in a modern Swedish popular tale, in which the hero is set to watch at a certain spot, and, just before sunrise, three doves descend, and presently change into three beautiful maidens. In the story of the Six Swans in "Grimm," it will be remembered that their transformation takes place at *sunset;* so that both these stories retain a recollection of the old "dawn myth." It is unnecessary to multiply stories in which the same idea appears, especially as the subject of swan maidens has already been treated, both by Mr. Baring Gould and Dr. Dasent. Two instances, however, are worth mention. One, an Irish legend, in which, instead of birds, we have mermaids transformed into seals, shows how the character of a tale gets more or less altered as the people to whom it belongs sooner or later left their old Aryan home; and the second, a Persian folk-tale, wherein a merchant constrains a Peri by seizing her clothes while she is bathing, sufficiently shows the wide area over which this class of stories has spread.—*Contemporary Review.*

French Betting Rings.—The Salon des Courses, or betting-room, which has now become a regularly-organized institution in Paris, was originally intended solely for the convenience of members of the Jockey Club, and its meetings were held in a room set apart for the purpose in the hotel occupied by the Cercle at the corner of the Rue Drouot and the Boulevard. Subsequently, a limited number of strangers—certainly not amounting to half a dozen—of whom I was one, were admitted as yearly subscribers; and on the removal of the club to the Rue Grammont, a small apartment on the ground floor was appropriated to our sittings. A year or two later, the Salon des Courses was transferred, first to the Salle Beethoven, in the Passage de l'Opéra, and ultimately to the Grand Hôtel; and in compliance with a very generally expressed desire, the admission of the public, subject to the approval of a committee, was decided on, and the annual subscription payable by each member fixed at forty francs. At Chantilly, the 'ring' has established its head-quarters on the grass-plot behind the principal stand; and at Longchamps, in the right-hand corner of the '*enceinte du pesage*,' as you enter from the road; the speculators being sheltered from sun and rain under cover of a thatched snuggery specially erected for their accommodation, and resembling in shape a gigantic mushroom. Others of the confraternity take up their position in front of the adjacent street, and, during the saturnalia of the Grand Prix, their numbers are strongly reinforced by a large influx of betting men from London, who ply their trade wherever they can find room. On the first visit of these gentry, their peculiar jargon puzzled the French uncommonly, and such phrases as 'the field for a pony,' 'skinning the lamb,' and 'on the field I'll bet,' were listened to with undisguised amazement. It was, if I recollect rightly, on the day of the exciting contest between the Ranger and La Toucques, that a young friend of mine, utterly innocent of English, but wishing to back a horse for one of the minor races preceding the great event, boldly accosted an individual standing apart from the rest, with his umbrella, surmounted by a mackintosh, firmly planted in the turf before him; but after considerable amount of pantomime on both sides, came back in despair, saying, "I can't make him out; he wants to lay against a horse called 'Bar one,' and there's no such name on the card."—*London Society.*

A Good Country for the Negro.—Sierra Leone is a terrestrial paradise for negroes, where they have almost everything their own way. In Sierra Leone a negro might assault and half kill a European, and only be fined a small sum, but if a finger is laid upon a negro, the fine is twenty pounds. It is no uncommon thing for a negro to follow a white man all over the town shouting after him, "White nigger," which they consider a most opprobrious epithet, and dancing around with menacing gestures. All this is done in order to make the "white nigger" lose his temper and strike the "black gentleman," in which case the latter immediately takes out a summons against his assailant, who is mulcted of £20. As a large proportion of the fine goes into the pocket of the person assaulted, many of these "black gentlemen" find that it is more profitable to provoke white men to strike them than to work for a living. In this negro "Utopia," instead of the negro being the miserable, down-trodden wretch he is generally depicted, he is the great man to whom the whites must defer. It is not surprising, after all, that the negro should be inflated with ideas of his own importance. He sees a large fleet kept up for the purpose of preventing his countrymen being carried into slavery; he knows that the colony of Sierra Leone is maintained solely for the benefit of his liberated compatriots, he sees and mixes with the missionaries, and, being ignorant and naturally vain, he imagines that since white men take so much trouble about him he must be a person of immense importance. There are many excellent and pious missionaries, but, unfortunately, the spectacle of the sectarian divisions carried out there from Europe has had a bad result in some respects. What is the negro to think of Christianity when he sees missionaries of the various churches continually squabbling among themselves.—*Good Words.*

Washington.—As long as I can remember I felt an ardent wish to visit the United States. Natives of the British Isles desire, for many reasons, to form a personal acquaintance with the great kindred nation on the other side of the Atlantic; but I had a special ground for that desire in the friendly intercourse which my father had for many years maintained with Washington and other great men of the American Republic.

In 1790, when he was preparing to publish his statistical account of Scotland, he addressed a letter of inquiry to President Washington, and received a courteous answer, which led to frequent and cordial intercourse for many years. He afterward caused sixteen of the President's letters to be engraved in fac-simile, and formed into a volume, copies of which he distributed among his friends. In a letter dated 1795, Washington returns his cordial acknowledgments for a diploma which my father had sent him, admitting him a Foreign Honorary Member of the British Board of Agriculture. As King George III. took a lively interest at that time in the proceedings of the board, it is not unlikely that he was cognizant of the grant of that diploma, the only mark of honor which Washington ever received from the old country.

In another letter, dated 10th December, 1796, the President thus announces his intention to resign his high office. "A few months more—by the 3d of March next—and the scenes of my political life will close, and leave me in the shadow of retirement." He then politely adds, "In the seclusion of private life I shall have more leisure to study your works on husbandry."

The most interesting, however, of the President's letters is not included in the engraved volume. It was written in answer to the question, in what part of the United States it would be advisable for a British emigrant to settle. In 1796 my father took a gloomy view of the prospects of Great Britain, and desired to know which of the thirteen newly-constituted States would be the most eligible residence for a British country gentleman.

In reply Washington gave an elaborate description of them all, detailing the advantages and disadvantages, both immediate and prospective, of each, mentioning the price of land, both in the North and South; and concluding with a clear decision in favor of his own native State, Virginia. At the same time it is pleasing to observe the influence of early local attachment on the mind of the great republican of the New World. No English gentleman, whose patrimony had descended to him from the Norman barons, could be more partial to his hereditary domains than Washington to his Virginian possessions. "To have such a tenant as Sir John Sinclair," he says, "however desirable it might be, is an honor I dare not hope for, and to alienate any of the fee simple estate of Mount Vernon is a measure I am not inclined to."

So friendly was the interest taken by Washington in my father's scheme of emigration, that, well aware of the precariousness of postal communication at that time, he actually wrote with his own hand three copies of his reply, in closely written folio pages; and it so happened that the first two perished, and the third alone reached its destination.

My father corresponded on friendly terms with four other Presidents of the United States—Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.—*Old Times and Distant Places, John Sinclair.*

The Slave Dhow.—With her great spread of cotton sails before a steady south-west trade wind, a large Arab dhow will lead the swiftest frigate in her Majesty's service a long chase, and frequently run her pursuer out of sight, if no unforeseen chance compels her to shorten sail or alter her course. Ten days of such running would bring her near her port. The seasons of trade wind are so regular, and the customs of merchants and ship-masters so dependent on the seasons and so little variable in other respects, that the homeward return of the voyagers may be reckoned to within a few days; and for some time before the day calculated on, at every Arab port engaged in the African trade look-out groups assemble in daily-increasing numbers on the terraced roofs of the houses overlooking the sea, or wherever the shore affords points of vantage for scanning the horizon. Great is the excitement when a sail appears too large for a fishing craft, and making direct for the port. "It is Khoja Mahomed's, or Lalljee's." "No; it is only some Indian vessel coming in for water." At length all uncertainty is dispelled by her hoisting flags and firing guns as she still holds on her course. The news soon spreads through the bazaar, and the whole population crowds to the beach to welcome the returned voyagers. Great and universal is the rejoicing, as friends meet and exchange news. The supercargo walks off with the ship-owner and merchants to tell of the cargo and prices, and hastily to calculate gains or losses. The Rais, with a few of the chief passengers, goes to the Sultan's or *Wali's* house, to kiss his hand and give him the news. "Salim has died of dysentery and Abdulla was killed in a skirmish with the negro wildmen on his road to the lake country. Your kinsman Khalid, who was always so troublesome, and inclined to Wahabeeism, has borrowed $2,000 from a Hindu merchant, and is building a house and laying out a clove orchard in Pemba. His brother, Ahmed, with a score of ragamuffins from his own and other tribes, has gone southward, intending to establish himself on an island near the Portuguese border. He prays you to send him some more good stout fellows who are willing to go land; but above all a little money or letters of credit on the Banians. He will pay you without fail next season in ivory and copal, which he hopes to find cheap where he has gone," &c. And so the talk in the little court goes on, mingled with schemes for next season's adventure on a larger scale, and frequent interruptions as visitors drop in to congratulate the voyagers and hear the news. Everywhere in the town is rejoicing—even the negro slaves are glad. The voyage is over, with its many terrors, its scanty fare, and its short allowance of brackish water. If they may now resign all hope of ever again seeing the dark forests of their native land, they need no longer dread the kidnapper lurking in every bush, or shudder at the horrors of the chain-gang. They will have food and protection for the day, and if they look to the future, as negroes rarely can, they may see possibilities of favor and future freedom in return for present loss of liberty. It is true that probably ten lives have been sacrificed, and many a home made desolate in Africa, before one slave attains even this amount of negative freedom from care; but such considerations do not weigh heavily on the slave who has just escaped from the long sea voyage. Nine-tenths of them are children, to whom the change has the charm of novelty, and on whom the loss of friends, or even parents, makes but little permanent impression.—*Sir Bartle Frere, Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Birds of Skye.—Like Uig and a few other places in Skye, Talisker is unique—the very picture of a happy valley, sequestered from all the world, the home of innocence and peace. It is a flat green vale, facing a small horse-shoe bay girt with high rocks, mixed with grassy spots, where sheep feed eagerly in places that seem inaccessible. Behind the house towers the remarkable basaltic hill of Brismheall, and on the east of the bay is the striking-looking rock called the Fuller's Stack, a mass of disintegrated trap filled with humps of pretty zoolite, which abounds in the neighboring rocks and shore. Past this attractive spot we softly glided; and as our motion was slow enough to admit of our using the yawl, two of us got out in it to make some exploration of the shores, which are pierced with numberless caves. It is no exaggeration to say that for several miles there appears to be one on an average at every 500 yards. We went into a few One we found filled with cormorants, looking like gargoyles, or unblest spirits, as they clung to the high sides and arches of the cave, and swayed about their snaky necks. At the sound of a gun what a flapping of wings and a plopping into the deep-green water was there! And then how strongly they swam out to sea, turning their vigilant eyes in all directions as they rose on the crest of the tide. Of other birds there was no lack. The rock-pigeons had caves of their own, and the red-legged oyster-catchers went piping from rock to rock. Gulls, white and gray, floated lightly on the wave, or screamed aloft; and terns flirted up and down, creaking incessantly. To these, life seems rather a gay affair; and the gulls in particular have all the graceful repose of the best society, sitting on the waves like ladies at an evening party. Very different is the bustling and energetic gannet, which hurries aloft on impatient wing as if bent on business, then descends like a shot to accomplish a rapid transaction in shares, having acquired which he flaps himself up, and is off in search of a new speculation in fish. Ever and anon there comes across the water, like a voice of warning, the plaintive tremulous note of the diver, calling to its little one not to venture too far, as they go paddling togther on the great deep.—*Good Words.*

OUT OF REACH.

We two wandered by the bay,
  My sweetheart and I.
Quietly the water lay,
  Quiet was the sky.
And my darling stood and gazed,
With her fair face upward raised:
    "Would the stars might be
    Nearer earth!" said she—
"Tell me, tell me, O my love,
Why are stars so far above?"

On the shore we found a boat:
  "Come, sweetheart," said I,
"O'er the water let us float,
  There the stars are nigh."
So she leaned her o'er the side
Gazing down into the tide:
    "Would the stars might be
    Nearer earth!" said she—
"Tell me, true love, if you know,
Why are stars so far below?"

—*Temple Bar.*

JANET TUCKEY.

Great Men Good Sleepers.—Napoleon, at St. Helena, censured what he called historical silliness *(niaiseries)* on the part of historians who judged ill of men and events. "It was wrong, for example, to expatiate on the calmness of Alexander, Cæsar, and others, for having slept on the eve of a battle. There are none of our soldiers, of our Generals, who have not repeated this marvel twenty times, and nearly all the heroism lay in the foregoing fatigue." M. De Ségur describes him passing the night before Wagram, within reach of the enemy, on the alert, the horses bridled.

"The Emperor was in the middle of his guard. * * * A spread mantle served him for tent. He slept under it scarcely three or four hours, but as profoundly as usual. It was necessary to wake him in the morning. This will excite no astonishment if we reflect that at these critical moments history shows us hardly any great men without sleep or appetite; not that robust health is indispensable to these great actions, but rather because they require elevated and firm characters which maintain their calm."

Condé was an excellent sleeper; so was the Duke of Wellington; so was Pitt, till his health became fatally shattered; and the power or habit is quite as essential in civil as in military affairs, for without it both mind and body must prove unequal to a strain. One striking exception was Nelson, who, when everything was ready for the attack on Copenhagen, and he was only waiting for a wind, was with difficulty persuaded to attempt an hour or two of rest. He allowed his cot to be placed on the deck and lay down on it, but never closed his eyes a moment, and at brief intervals during some hours, kept anxiously inquiring about the wind. Napoleon or Wellington would have ordered himself to be called when the wind was favorable, and gone quietly to sleep. Yet Nelson was a hero in the brightest acceptation of the word:

"The fiery spirit working out its way,
Fretted the puny body to decay."

At Wagram there was a time when the French left was routed, and the artillery at Boudet taken. Intelligence of this disaster and of the threatening advance of the Austrian right to operate on the French rear being brought by one of Massena's aides de camp, the Emperor remained silent, impassive, as if he had heard nothing, with looks fixed on the opposite side, on Neusiedl and Davoust. It was not till he saw the fire of Davoust, and his victorious right wing pass the high tower of this village, that he turned to the aide de camp: "Boudet's artillery is taken. Well, it was there to be taken. Go and tell Massena that the battle is won." It was then far from won; a desperate effort was required to redeem it, and he was obliged to order up his reserve, to which he never resorted except in the last emergency.

"Having given this order, confident of its execution by Lauriston, Davoust, and d'Abovi.le, and sure of its effect, tranquillized, moreover, by the progress of Davoust and our right wing, Napoleon alighted, and that which will astonish, but is certain, is that, calling Rustan, (the Mamelouk,) he caused his bearskin to be spread out, stretched himself upon it, and fell into a deep sleep! This sleep had already lasted nearly twenty minutes, and was beginning to create disquiet, when he awoke, without surprise, without eagerness to know what had come to pass during this absence of his consciousness. We could even see, by the direction of his first look, and by the orders which he redoubled, that he resumed, or rather followed, his train of thought as if it had undergone no interruption."—*Memoirs of Count de Ségur, Quarterly Review.*

The English Army.—In the Army estimates for the present year, as brought before the House of Commons on March 8, we are shown on paper that England has at the present moment an army of 106,278 men, with 372 guns, exclusive of those on colonial duty. Of the former, according to the same authority, there are 43,730 rank and file of infantry, with their regiments, and 7,100 with the brigade depots. But after subtracting the lads under twenty years of age, who cannot be considered, from their youth, as fit for hard work in the field, and who in any other country in Europe would be put under the head of "conscripts" or recruits; and after deducting for sick, prisoners, men wanting to complete, and—what is a very large item indeed at the present day—deserters, the number of effective bayonets in England dwindles down to 30,272. In other words, we could place in line a force about one-fourth less than a single German army corps, of which that country has, besides all her reserves, no less than sixteen at the present day. If we turn to our cavalry, a still greater contrast between our forces and those of other countries presents itself. Exclusive of the mounted regiments serving in India, we have seventeen corps, or, including the three regiments of Household troops, twenty regiments serving in the United Kingdom. Of these few, if any, could bring into the field more than 250 effective men and horses. This would give us a total of 5,000 cavalry, scattered over England and Ireland, or some 900 short of what is to be found in each German army corps. The most serious deficiency in these days, when battles are won by those who have the most effective and quickest served artillery, is the paucity of the number of guns we could take into the field. In the army estimates we are told that we have 372 pieces of field artillery. But Lord Elcho proved beyond all doubt, that, as we have no artillery reserve—the war strength of a foot battery is 204 men and 184 horses, and that of a horse battery 192 men and 192 horses—we could not with our present artillery resources, or rather with our utter want of them, take into the field more than 120 guns. Thus, supposing that we drain the whole Kingdom of every effective soldier, we should be able to commence a campaign abroad, or to defend the shores of England, Ireland, and Scotland with a force of, say 5,250 cavalry, 30,272 infantry, and 120 guns; or, as we said before, an army just about equal in numbers to one of the sixteen army corps into which the land forces of Germany are at this moment divided. Many persons—we might say most civilians—in England have a sort of hazy, undefined idea that there exists somewhere or other a body of men called the Army Reserves, and that when, if ever, the day of trouble comes upon us, we should only have to draw upon these reserves, as a wealthy man might do on the unemployed funds at his banker's, and thus the strength of our regiments would thenceforth be more than sufficient to compete with any known enemy. But when we come to facts matters look somewhat different. The army reserves, setting aside pensioners, number on paper little more than 7,000 men; and of these it is well known in the service that more than one-half, if wanted for duty, would be returned as not forthcoming. As for our militia, the men have, no doubt, in them the making of excellent soldiers, but they have as yet neither the physical stamina nor the training to take the field in a campaign, and it would require at least eight or ten months' continual drill and barrack discipline to make them more hurtful to their enemies than they would now be to their friends.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Churches in Freetown, Sierra Leone.—Freetown is celebrated for the number of unfinished churches which are there found. Vanity is a powerful force with the negro, and the members of each community or sect, wishing to have a place of worship superior to all those of the other sects, commence their buildings on a scale a great deal too large for their means or their requirements. Consequently, as soon as the walls have been raised to a height of twelve or fifteen feet the funds fail, and the unfinished edifice remains as a warning to others, who, however, never profit by the example of the failure of their predecessors.—*Good Words.*

Thackeray as an Orator.—At the height of the cotton famine I resolved to hold a public meeting in Kensington, to raise contributions in aid of the Lancashire Fund. Among the speakers who occurred to me was my neighbor, W. M. Thackeray, who had then recently come to reside on Kensington Palace Green, and whose name I knew would be a powerful attraction. I called upon him, but found to my regret that he was unwell, and had not come down stairs. I sent up my card, and he soon made his appearance. When I told him that my errand was to request a speech, he at once declined, not being well enough, as he said, even to attend the meeting. I urged that he had several days to recover in, but he replied that for him to move a resolution at a public meeting was out of the question, and that he had never in his lifetime spoken from a platform. "You forget," he added, "that my vocation is not to be a speaker, but a writer." In reply I explained that I did not wish for a long harangue, that I had abundance of orators ready to come forward, and that in Kensington the great difficulty was to collect an audience. "But," I added, "if you will only let me print your name in my handbills, I shall be sure of a large attendance, and I can depend on my orators to call forth contributions." Thackeray was amused at this unexpected turn, and in the kindest manner said, "Though I am far from well, you may depend upon me. If I am alive I shall be with you." I immediately issued handbills, announcing among other speakers that W. M. Thackeray would address the meeting. A crowd assembled. Great applause followed when he rose. As soon as silence was restored he began with perfect self-possession, and delivered with much emphasis a few weighty and well-considered sentences. They were received with enthusiasm, and I was afterward congratulated repeatedly on my success in calling forth for the first, and, as unhappily it proved, the last time, the rhetorical powers of the great novelist.—*Old Times and Distant Places, John Sinclair.*

Man as a Machine.—Considering, now, that the body of man is one in structure with the body of all vertebrate animals—considering that, as we rise from the lowest of these to him, who is the highest, we see this same structure elaborated into closer and closer likeness, until every part corresponds, bone to bone, tissue to tissue, organ to organ—I cannot doubt that man is a machine, precisely in the same sense in which animals are machines. If it is no contradiction in terms to speak of a machine which has been made to feel and to see, and to hear and to desire, neither need there be any contradiction in terms in speaking of a machine which has been made to think, and to reflect, and to reason. These are, indeed, powers so much higher than the others that they may be considered as different in kind. But this difference, however great it may be, whether we look at it in its practical results, or as a question of classification, is certainly not a difference which throws any doubt upon the fact that all these higher powers are, equally with the lowest, dependent on special arrangements in a material organism. It seems to me that the very fact of the question being raised whether man can be called a machine in the same sense as that in which alone the lower animals can properly be so described, is a proof that the questioner believes the lower animals to be machines in a sense in which it is not true. Such manifestations of mental attributes as they display are the true and veritable index of powers which are really by them possessed and enjoyed. The notion that because these powers depend on an organic apparatus they are therefore not what they seem to be, is a mere confusion of thought. On the other hand, when this comes to be thoroughly understood, the notion that man's peculiar powers are lowered and dishonored when they are conceived to stand in any similar relation to the body, must be equally abandoned as partaking of the same fallacy. If the sensations of pleasure and of pain, and the more purely mental manifestations of fear and of affection, have in the lower animals some inseparable connection with an organic apparatus, I do not see why we should be jealous of admitting that the still higher powers of self-consciousness and reason have in man a similar connection with the same kind of mechanism. The nature of this connection in itself is equally mysterious, and, indeed, inconceivable in either case. As a matter of fact, we have precisely the same evidence as to both. If painful and pleasurable emotions can be destroyed by the cutting of a nerve, so also can the powers of memory and of reason be destroyed by any injury or disease which affects some bits of the substance of the brain. If, however, the fact of this mysterious connection be so interpreted as to make us alter our conceptions of what self-consciousness, and reason, and all mental manifestations in themselves are, then, indeed, we may well be jealous—not of the facts, but of the illogical use which is often made of them. Self-consciousness and reason and affection and fear, and pain and pleasure, are in themselves exactly what we have always known them to be; and no discovery as to the physical apparatus with which they are somehow connected can throw the smallest obscurity on the criteria by which they are to be identified as so many different phenomena of mind. Our old knowledge of the work done is in no way altered by any new information as to the apparatus by which it is effected. This is the bungle committed by those who think they can found a new psychology on the knife. They seem to think that sensation and memory, and reasoning and will, become something different from that which hitherto we have known them to be, when we have found out that each of these powers may have some special "seat" or "organ" in the body. This, however, is a pure delusion. The known element in psychology is always the nature of the mental faculty; the unknown element is always the nature of its connection with any organ. We know the operations of our own minds with a fullness and reality which does not belong to any other knowledge whatever. We do not know the bond of union between these operations and the brain, except as a sort of external and wholly unintelligible fact. Remembering all this, then, we need not fear or shrink from the admission that man is a reasoning and self-conscious machine, just in the same sense in which the lower animals are machines which have been made to exhibit and possess certain mental faculties of a lower class.

But what of this? What is the value of this conclusion? Its value would be small indeed if this conception of ourselves as machines could be defended only as a harmless metaphor. But there is far more to be said for it and about it than this. The conception is one which is not only harmless but profoundly true, as all metaphors are when securely rooted in the homologies of nature. There is much to be learned from that aspect of mind in which we regard its powers as intimately connected with a material apparatus, and from that aspect of our own bodies in which they are regarded as one in structure with the bodies of the brutes. The significance of it as establishing man's place in the unity of nature is altogether independent of any theory or conclusion as to those processes of creation by which his body has been fashioned on a plan which is common to him and to so many of the animals beneath him. Whether man has been separately created out of the inorganic elements of which his body has been composed, or whether it was created out of matter previously organized in lower forms, this community of form must equally indicate a corresponding community of relations with external things, and some antecedent necessity deeply seated in the very nature of those things, why his bodily frame should be like to theirs.—*Duke of Argyll, Contemporary Review.*

Erksine and Burke.—Lord Erksine said, "Burke was of all writers the most eloquent, and of all speakers the most tedious." I expressed surprised at this startling dictum, but he proceeded: "One evening in the House of Commons, when Burke was delivering one of his interminable harangues, I became anxious, like many others, to get away, but being close under his eye I could not easily escape unobserved. At last, however, unable any longer to endure his drawling, I ducked down behind the benches, and crawled out on all fours. Next morning I found the speech reported in the newspapers. What a splendid composition! No longer marred by his wearisome manner and Irish accent, it riveted my attention. I read it through again and again, carried the paper with me into the country, and kept it in my pocket till it was worn out."—*Old Times and Distant Places, John Sinclair.*

Court of Henry III. of France.—Imagine vast chambers, the walls of which are covered by hangings of black or yellow leather adorned with cyphers in gold and silver and Byzantine arabesques, the apartments are divided by heavy velvet curtains, and are furnished with seats of elaborately carved oak; with curious chests of ivory or ebony, relieved by crests of azure or fleur-de-lis of gold; silver statuettes; coffers adorned with trefoils of gold, or salamanders formed with topaz, emeralds, or turquoise. Imagine these *salons* peopled with yellow-haired courtiers, beautiful as Antinous, their graceful forms clothed in tight-fitting jackets, encircled by belts of red, yellow, or blue silk embroidered, like a Byzantine missile, with precious stones; a small cloak hangs from the shoulder, a small cap of green or blue velvet covers the head, and earrings of gold or jewels hang from the ears. Some are attired yet more gorgeously. Bonnets of black velvet, breeches, and doublets of cloth of silver, shoes and sword-scabbards of white velvet, long sweeping mantles of black velvet embroidered with fleur-de-lis and tongues of flame, and monograms of the King in silver thread, and turned up with orange satin; from the shoulders, in lieu of a hood, hangs a mantelet of cloth of gold, also enriched with fleur-de-lis, monograms, and tongues of flame; a grand collar formed of knots of monograms, fleur-de-lis, and tongues of flame, to which hangs a large dove, encircles the neck. These are the Knights of the most noble order of Saint Esprit, *the mignons*, Saint Maigrin, Joyeuse, D'Epernon, &c., all destined to an infamous immortality in the pages of history. Their occupations are various: some are fencing with their long rapiers; others are playing at cup and ball; others are gayly laughing and chatting. Suddenly there is a momentary lull; the swords are sheathed, the playthings cast aside, the laughter hushed, and every head is uncovered. The velvet hangings of one of the doorways are pulled aside by two gorgeously-attired pages, and a strange figure enters upon the scene. It looks like a man, but the costume, low-necked and elegant, is that of a woman; so is the complexion, rendered delicate in appearance by pastes and *cosmetiques*. Suspended round its neck is a basket of blue satin, in which are several very small dogs, whose long silky ears it is caressing with its jeweled hands, more white and beautiful than those of any lady. These hands are the object of much care; they are nightly encased in gloves of a peculiar skin to preserve their delicacy. This creature, half man, half woman, is Henry III., the sovereign of warlike France, and one, too, who ere now has proved himself a General of no mean courage. Round him gather the *mignons*, eager to relate their scandalous adventures of the previous night—stories especially delightful to the royal ears. Maigrin relates in Rabelaisque language the story of a rendezvous with the frail Duchesse de Guise, an amour which will presently cost him his life; Henry smiles delightedly, for, like his brother, he mortally hates the Guises. Suddenly his face changes to a look of horror, his eyes are darting flames upon D'Epernon, whom, in accents trembling with passion, he orders from his presence; and, as the discomfited courtier hastens to obey, literally chases him with opprobrious epithets from the chamber. What offense has the favorite committed? The gravest of all in the eyes of his master—he has neglected the proprieties of costume, and dared to stand before majesty with doublet buttoned awry and without white shoes! This is a day of Saint Esprit. But Henry, spite of the gayety of his court, is the prey of a chronic melancholy, and there are other days when the silk and the cloth of gold are exchanged for coarse black robes and monkish cowls—costume of the Brotherhood of Death; an order instituted, some say, to commemorate the death of one of his *mignons*, others, that of his mistress, the Princess de Condé. The emblem of this order is a skull decked and intertwined with jewels; its directors are monks and friars, and even *bourgeois* are honored by admittance to its ranks. There is yet another order, that of the White Penitents, to which only the favorites are admitted. There are secrets and mysteries in these brotherhoods, such, perhaps, as those that were practiced by the votaries of Isis.—*Temple Bar.*

Herrick's Mistresses.—Herrick allowed himself to write a great deal of nonsense about his many mistresses. It was the false Anacreontic spirit of the day, and a worse offender was in the field, even Abraham Cowley, who, never having had the courage to speak of love to a single woman, was about to publish, in 1648, a circumstantial account of his affairs with more than one-and-twenty mistresses. It is not easy to determine how much of Herrick's gallantry is as imaginary as this. We may dismiss Perilla, Silvia, Anthea, and the rest at once as airy nothings whom the poet created for the sake of hanging pretty amorous fancies on their names; but Julia is not so ephemeral or so easily disposed of. She may well be supposed to have died or passed away before Herrick left Cambridge. All the poet's commentators seem to have forgotten how old he was before he retired to that country vicarage where they rightly enough perceive that the presence of Julia was impossible. When we recollect that he did not enter holy orders till he was thirty-eight, we may well believe that Julia ruled his youth, and yet admit his distinct statement with regard to his clerical life. We have a minute chronicle of Julia's looks and ways in the *Hesperides*, and they bear a remarkable air of truth about them. She is presented to us as a buxom person, with black eyes, a double chin, and a strawberry-cream complexion. Her attire, as described by our milliner poet, is in strict accordance with the natural tastes of a woman of this physical nature. She delights in rich silks and deep-colored satins; on one occasion she wears a dark-blue petticoat, starred with gold, on another she ravishes her poet lover by the glitter and vibration of her silks as she takes her stately walks abroad. Her hair, despite her dark eyes, is bright and dewy, and the poet takes a fantastic pleasure in tiring and braiding it. An easy, kindly woman, we picture her ready to submit to the fancies of her lyric lover, pleased to have roses on her head, still more pleased to perfume herself with storax, spikenard, galbanum, and all the other rich gums he loved to smell, dowered with so much refinement of mind as was required to play fairly on the lute, and to govern a wayward poet with tact, not so modest or so sensitive as to resent the grossness of his fancy, yet respectable enough and determined enough to curb his license at certain times. She bore him one daughter, it seems, to whom he addressed one of his latest poems, and one of his tamest.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Absence of Orators.—It is generally allowed that the days of oratory are gone. Edmund Burke himself, who raised the like wail over chivalry, did no more than spout essays, and send his listeners to dinner. Eloquence is only silvern in modern philosophy; often, indeed, ranks brazen in our shop-keeping currency. The Bema is turned into a reporters' box. Would you shake the Pnyx (be it only the Bogglesley School-board room) with words of thunder, and bend the mighty Demos to your will, (maybe a modest £10 advance in the salary of some deserving pedagogue,) the entrance is through the sub-editor's room, there to be scissored and snipped and bedevilled in the awful midnight hours, until—heaven help you—you are fit to be ushered before the largest circulation in the world, in wet print, cheek by jowl with a diabolical murder, or maybe hand-in-glove with a West Indian volcano. Inky tyrants! beside whom the thirty were but children at blood and iron. Why, my friend Slypshod, of the *Flosboisterous Screamer*, would have "boiled down" (his own irreverent phrase, dear reader,) an Olynthiac into "a neat half column," and slaughtered any of Hortensius' best things in "a side-head par." And there would be no Thrasybulus or Harmodius either to disturb his tyranny with a horsewhip; or if there were, there would be a Police Magistrate also to put a muzzle upon his enthusiasm. Just think how the world has changed—for better, for worse—since Philip of Macedon waged a war to bag a brace of Athenian orators. Imagine Prince Bismarck tagging on to the conditions of peace a little proviso for tearing out the tongue of M. Gambetta, that he might prate no more of *la ravanche*. Fancy Mr. Bradlaugh, like another Cleon, flooring all the powers of the Horse Guards in a speech under the Reformers' Tree, and sailing himself out of the Thames for another Sphacteria—say Ashantee, vice Sir Garnet Wolseley, sent home to drink hemlock. Think of a latter-day Marc Antony moving the stones of Trafalgar square to mutiny by an oration at a street crossing over the corpse of a Liberal Ministry. Think of a Rienzi who is not a street preacher. If we have a Savonarola, he must fly to the *Contemporary Review* for a hearing.—*Belgravia.*

Birds Simulating Suffering—Animal Instinct.—In walking along the side of a river with overhanging banks, I came suddenly on a wild duck, *(Anas Boschus,)* whose young were just out. Springing from under the bank, she fluttered out into the stream with loud cries and with all the struggles to escape of a helplessly-wounded bird. To simulate the effects of suffering from disease, or from strong emotion, or from wounds upon the human frame, is a common necessity of the actor's art, and it is not often really well done. The tricks of the theatre are seldom natural, and it is not without reason that "theatrical" has become a proverbial expression for false and artificial representations of the realities of life. It was therefore with no small interest that on this, as on many other occasions, I watched the perfection of an art which Mrs. Siddons might have envied. The labored and half-convulsive flapping of the wings, the wriggling of the body, the straining of the neck, and the whole expression of painful and abortive effort, were really admirable. When her struggles had carried her a considerable distance, and she saw that they produced no effect in tempting us to follow, she made resounding flaps upon the surface of the water to secure that attention to herself which it was the great object of the manœuvre to attract. Then, rising suddenly in the air, she made a great circle round us, and returning to the spot renewed her endeavors as before. It was not, however, necessary; for the separate instinct of the young in successful hiding effectually baffled all my attempts to discover them.

If now we examine, in the light of our own reason, all the elements of knowledge or of intellectual perception upon which the instinct of the wild duck is founded, and all of which, as existing somewhere, it undoubtedly reflects, we shall soon see how various and extensive these elements of knowledge are. First, there is the knowledge that the cause of the alarm is a carnivorous animal. On this fundamental point no creature is ever deceived. The youngest chick knows a hawk, and the dreadful form fills it with instant terror. Next, there is the knowledge that dogs and other carnivorous quadrupeds have the sense of smell, as an additional element of danger to the creatures on which they prey. Next, there is the knowledge that the dog, not being itself a dying animal, has sense enough not to attempt the pursuit of prey which can avail itself of this sure and easy method of escape. Next, there is the conclusion from all this knowledge, that if the dog is to be induced to chase, it must be led to suppose that the power of flight has been somehow lost. And then there is the further conclusion that this can only be done by such an accurate imitation of a disabled bird as shall deceive the enemy into a belief in the possibility of capture. And lastly, there are all the powers of memory and the qualities of imagination which enable good acting to be peformed. All this reasoning and all this knowledge is certainly involved in the action of the bird-mother, just as certainly as reasoning and knowledge of a much profounder kind is involved in the structure or adjustment of the organic machinery by which and through which the action is itself performed.—*Duke of Argyll, Contemporary Review.*

Larger Telescopes Wanted.—When we consider the enormous distances which the astronomer has to penetrate, ere he can bring himself within the range of observation of the nearest even of the celestial bodies, and when we think of the infinite depths beyond, filled with untold wonders, it is manifest that instruments of far greater light-grasping and space-penetrating power than we now possess must be employed. Everything has already been done by small instruments which can be done. They are, many of them, of exquisite workmanship, and admirable in their details; but they are no more fit to give the revelations, and penetrate to the distances required than a drinking-cup is to measure the Atlantic. What is now needed is instruments of gigantic size and great perfection of workmanship, which will give us some specific and reliable information in regard to the solar system, and which will open up the inter-stellar spaces around it. It can hardly be regarded as creditable to astronomical enterprise that such a planet as the moon, only some 240,000 miles away from us, and most admirably planned for observation, should be so little known; or that an object the size of St. Paul's Cathedral should be seen only as a discernible point on her surface; while of the conditions of life on such planets as Mars and Venus we should be profoundly ignorant, it remaining a debatable point whether animal or vegetable life exists on their surface at all. The reason simply is, that the toys (as they must soon come to be regarded) hitherto employed in their observations are altogether inadequate to cope with the distances they are removed from us. However fine their quality, they cannot bring those celestial bodies so near us as to enable us to see them distinctly; and our knowledge of them will never be increased until we have instruments which can. Every astronomer knows that with the increase of the size of telescopes the difficulty of moving and observing with them increases. But the overcoming of such difficulties is just the thing to be done, in order that astronomical observation may advance as it ought to do. There is no impossibility in the way, for, fortunately, there is no limit to the size or perfection of the telescope. Manipulatory difficulties may increase, but the theory of the instrument, both in its reflecting and refracting form, admits of an infinite enlargement.—*Good Words.*

Henry IV.—At thirty-three his complexion was tanned almost black, his hair and beard were grizzled, while a nose of inordinate length almost covered his mouth; nevertheless no King has been more famous for his amours, even in those days, when his poverty and the hopelessness of his cause were sufficient guarantees of the ladies' disinterestedness. One of his earliest and most devoted loves was the Comtesse De Guiche, better known as "La Belle Corisande," who raised for him a force of twenty-four thousand Gascons at her own expense, mortgaging *châteaux*, lands, and all she possessed, to supply his needs. But most famous of all his innamoratas was Gabrielle d'Estrées, afterward Duchesse de Beaufort, whom her lover has immortalized in the song commencing "Charmante Gabrielle." One evening, after a skirmish in the neighborhood, he took up his lodgings for the night at Cœuvres, her father's *château* in Picardy. Struck by her charming manners and exquisite beauty, he became deeply enamored, and, as she listened to the stories of daring courage and wild adventure he related at the family board, something of a reciprocal feeling entered her heart. Many and romantic were the dangers he encountered to gain even a sight of the lady. Once, while in pursuit of the Prince of Parma, he stole away from Atticby to see her; "contenting himself," says Matthieu, "with eating some bread and butter at the gate, that he might not raise any suspicion in her father. Afterward, mounting his horse, he said he was going toward the enemy, and that the fair one should soon hear what he had performed through his passion for her." At another time he disguised himself as a wood carrier, and passed through the enemy's lines, at the great risk of being discovered and taken prisoner, to procure an interview with her. It was no passing infatuation, but a passion that, far from cooling through lapse of years, continued to strengthen until it was dissolved by death.—*Temple Bar.*

The Illustrator of Punch.—At first Mr. Leech only drew occasionally, and some of his sketches were not used. Eventually, the reader knows, he became the principal caricaturist of the publication, and remained with it until his death, in spite of tempting offers to transfer his pencil to rival publishers and editors. Take up a volume of *Punch* at any period during his lifetime, and it is difficult to say whether his horsey "gents," his Mossoo, his sea-side "swells," or his precocious children are the most characteristic and natural. Who will ever forget his rat-tailed horse, and its brief but suggestive story?

Dealer (to a weak-headed little snob)—There! I don't know where to find a fault with him.

The horse with its wooden-looking tail is trotted round the yard.

Customer—But he's got such a beastly tail!

Dealer (with all the virtuous astonishment Leech could put into such a face)—Beastly tail! There never was a bad rat-tailed 'oss. Why we go miles to find 'em.

Then his pretty girls! His women gave an additional charm to every phase of society. His hen-pecked husband is a warning for ages yet to come. His incidents of the hunting field will always be popular. The enlarged colored plates of the hunt are in every sportsman's house. Leech could go across country with most men, and his pictures have about them all the reality of time and place; though in the early days of *The Field*, when the editor, Mark Lemon, introduced what might be called technical pictures of sports and pastimes, the subscribers often complained that Leech was not correct in his details of harness.—*London Society.*

Playiog Chess Blindfold.—Glanvill, in his *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, (1661,) talks of a "blind man managing a game at chess" much as one would speak of a blind man using a telescope—as a thing absurd on the face of it. He was a chess-player, too; and one would suppose he had at times thought over games he had formerly played, and thus learned, to some degree, how a game can be mentally followed. But, as we have said, the feat of blindfold chess-playing is even more wonderful to a chess-player who does not possess the power of calling up before the mind a complete picture of board and men at any stage of a game, than it is to one unfamiliar with chess. For the player knows how varied the resources of the game commonly are at each stage, how the choice of any move from among several which are available depends on consequences calculated seven or eight moves deep, (not for the selected move alone, but for each of the rejected moves.) Now if the blindfold player reasoned out each move, by considering the scope and influence of each piece, arguing mentally, for instance, that such and such a piece having been moved to such and such a square commands such and such other squares, or can be brought in so many moves to some desired position, or must be guarded by such and such steps from other pieces, it would be simply impossible for him to conduct a game, or at least to complete one within any reasonable time. Yet, strangely enough, many chess-players suppose that it is a feat of this kind which the blindfold player accomplishes. And necessarily the marvel, already great, becomes almost incredible when we remember three, ten, twelve, nay, if we remember rightly, in one case twenty, blindfold games have been conducted simultaneously by one player. The real meaning of the feat is understood, however, when we notice that some of the strongest chess players have been unable to play blindfold, precisely as some of the greatest mathematicians have been unable to deal mentally with any but the simplest problems. Philidor and La Bourdonnais could both play without seeing the board, but McDonnell, St. Amant, and Staunton, never accomplished this feat, (at least in any recorded *partie.*) Harrwitz could play blindfold; his rival Horwitz could not. At the present day Blackburne and Zukertort can play ten or twelve games blindfold, but several of the strongest chess-players living do not, we believe, possess the power. We must, therefore, find an explanation which shall not require the blindfold player to be superior in chess-strength to the player who is unable to carry on a contest without seeing the board. The explanation is simple. The blindfold player is able to picture to himself the board and men, at any stage of a game, and thus plays mentally with as much ease and confidence as if he had the board before him. If he is conducting a dozen blindfold games simultaneously, his method is the same. We are unable to say, however, whether he pictures all the games at once, as though the boards were ranged before him; or calls up a mental picture of each board, with the men properly placed for that game as its turn comes round. Probably, in most cases, the latter is the method adopted. It matters little for our argument which manner of conceiving the boards and men is preferred. When a blindfold chess-player (or rather a player without board, for the blindfolding is merely nominal) is conducting twelve games he has, either in one mental image or available for successive study, twelve boards, each with sixty-four squares, or 768 squares to be separately recognized, with in all (at starting) 384 men. At every step he has to select between several alternative moves, each admitting of several alternative replies, each reply suggesting various lines of play, so that the total number of moves to be considered increases in geometrical proportion. To consider each position effectively he must conceive the various steps of each line of play as actually taking place before him. To do this for ten or twelve games, against good players, surrounded by spectators who expect each game to progress without undue delay (so that he must play ten or twelve times as rapidly as his opponents) requires unquestionably a power of mental calculation rivaling in degree that shown in the feats of Colburn, Bidder, and others, though altogether different in kind. In fact, it has been remarked by Todhunter, the mathematician, that skill in chess is a quality not unlike mathematics, as a test of mental power, though with this important difference, that mathematics properly employed are useful in science, whereas the skill shown by the chess-player can afford no results corresponding to the labor acquired in attaining such skill.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A Bad London Neighborhood.—Children of all ages, some of them almost naked, ran about and groveled amid the litter that lay round that "pig-stye." We turned up sharp, and passed into another street, which seemed yet more woe-begone and poverty-stricken than that we have just passed through. The one bright thing in it was a costermonger's barrow, standing at a door, laden with flowers, "all a-growin', all a-blowin.'" Two young fellows, got up in dingy costermongering garb, were giving it the finishing touch before starting. Here were violets, like young eyes looking out from lush green grass; there were lady-ferns, waving gracefully; here, again, fuschias and early stocks, and there again dahlia-like plants with drooping glory of flowers. We came up to them and engaged in talk. The men seemed pleased at the interest we showed in their flowers, and our praises of the taste with which the stock was laid out. As we stood speaking, an old woman came hobbling to the door, and, showing us her rheumatism-tortured hands, declared that she never had seen such a changeable, damp, disagreeable season. Ah! she had seen the times when the Winters, though severe, were dry, and the Summer, when it did come, *was* Summer; but now the "seasons were mixed up, like much else as was agoin'." "Mother's allus atalkin' like that now," said one of the lads with an odd laugh. We stood for awhile, I expressing much sympathy with her, and, having turned away, I remarked how decent and industrious they looked. To my great surprise I was told that the lads were as cunning thieves as were to be found in the district; the younger having just come out of jail, and was too likely soon to be in it again. With them, as with many others in such quarters, the flower-selling was a mere pretext to aid them the better in picking up "unconsidered trifles," or in "laying plants," when there was a chance of working the "jemmy" without too much risk. Many of this class would designate themselves as costermongers, hawkers, flower-sellers, tinware peddlers, and so forth, as the employment column in many of the prison lists would show. Their trade is a mere "blind."—*Good Words.*

London Water-cress Sellers.—In the early Spring, when water-cresses are abundant, it appears that the trade receives a great impetus from the number of destitute women and children who, having been in a semi-starving state all the Winter, rush into this calling as the only available means of subsistence. At this season the number of cress sellers in London alone exceeds one thousand; while, as may be imagined, such a competition sadly diminishes individual gain. To the uninitiated, the mere hawking about a basket of cress may appear an easy, an almost idle employment; and doubtless, in one sense, it is the former, requiring as it does neither capital nor training of any kind to commence upon. A few pennyworth of water-cress and an old hamper-lid are not unfrequently the entire stock in trade wherewith the vendor makes her start in life. The reverse of the picture would, however, soon be recognized were one to follow, if but for a day, these girls from the commencement of their day's labor to its close. First they must be up between 4 and 5 every morning, for the market opens at 5 A. M., and unless they be there early all the best cresses will be gone. The weather is often so bitter that the water from the pumps, where the sellers wash their cresses, is so cold that it freezes on their fingers as they perform their task. This done, they must next walk mile upon mile, their throats husky with the continued crying of "Water-cress!" before they can earn their breakfast, and the same through the long day, wet or dry, damp and fatigue being too often their largest gain. If they indeed turn a sixpence over they consider it a good day's work; but fourpence was much nearer an average of their earnings. As Summer advances, and water-cresses are less plentiful, the vendors substitute flowers. These they alike have to furnish themselves with at the early markets, and tie into bunches for sale. From February to October, what between water-cresses and flowers, the greater portion of the girls manage, it appears, to pick up a hand-to-mouth subsistence, though nothing can well be more deteriorating to their characters than their constant exposure to the street life which such a calling necessitates. It is, however, as Winter advances, that the real hardships of the cress vendors commence; for, as cress and flowers fail, there are but few salable wares they can hawk, which come within their power to purchase.—*Argosy.*

RED AND WHITE.

Under the trees by the darkling stream
  The red chief lurks at morning;
His dusk cheek flashes—an angry gleam
  Is in his wild eye—scorning
Or food or sleep in a vengeful dream
  He waits for the scout's shrill warning.

The sun rides high, and the forest screen
  Is pierced, and the sluggish river
Lights up and laughs, and the murky green
  Grows cool with a golden shiver—
But the red chief whetteth his knife so keen,
  And loosens the store of his quiver.

Down sinks the sun, the evening hymn
  Of birds to heaven hath risen;
All in the stillness that chief so grim
  He springs to his feet to listen.
And the red men crouch by the river's brim
  With hungry eyes that glisten.

There's a plashing of oars in the turbid wave,
  There's a glitter of knives in the brake,
With a careless boat-song on to their grave,
  With the dying sun in their wake.
The robbers come, who have roused the brave
  A sudden revenge to take.

The men who dreamed that the dusky maids
  Should smile in the huts of the pale—
Oh, long shall their daughters through forest glades
  Gaze out, and their wives shall wail,
For keen and sure are the red men's blades,
  And the river tells no tale.

—*London Society.*

The Power of Co-operation.—The term co-operation was at first, and for several years, used in the sense of communism, as denoting a general arrangement of society for the mutual benefit of all concerned in sustaining it. Later, the term co-operation came to be restricted to the humbler operations of buying and selling provisions. From implying concert of life in community, it sank into meaning concert in shop-keeping. It seems now, as it seemed then, a ridiculous thing that the commencement of the reformation of the world should consist in opening a cheese and butter shop. It was a great descent from the imperial altitude of world-making to stoop to selling long sixteen candles and retailing treacle. Doubtless, if we only knew it, the beginning of civilized society was not less absurd. There were, in all probability, dreamers who stood on the verge of savage life, and contemplated with poetic exultation the splendid future of civilization, when men should abandon their reckless and murderous habits and master methods of thrift and peace. And when that new order of life began which is now described as the dawn of civilization, there must have been persons with a fine sense of contempt and words of sharp ridicule for those petty hoards and miserable transactions of barter, out of which capital and commerce grew, which have fully covered the earth with palaces, and raised private individuals to an opulence surpassing that of monarchs. Had there been in those days leading articles and reviews, parliaments and reporters, and political economists who see nothing in human destiny save supply and demand, how these Utopians, who brought about modern society, would have been held up to derision, and have been glad to hide their confused and abashed heads. In a way that the originator of co-operation never foresaw, a practical part of his views was destined to obtain a strange ascendency. Who would have dreamed that flannel weavers and tinkers, shoemakers and cotton-spinners of Rochdale, noisome with wax and carbon and oil, who recommenced their petty and absurd stores in 1844, were founding a movement the voice of which would pass like a cry of deliverance into the camps of industry throughout what Sir Charles Dilke calls all "English-speaking peoples?" Who dreamed that these obscure mechanics who had no means but pence, and no sense but common sense, would, in 1872, cause every shopkeeper, in every high street of every town and and city of the British Empire, to scream with an unknown dread, and cry to members of Parliament, and crowd the offices of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, praying to be delivered from the deluge of co-operation which they suppose threatens to submerge them! This new power of industry, which has grown up in this generation, Mr. Owen no more constructed than George Stephenson did that railway system which a thousand unforeseen exigencies had suggested and a thousand brains matured. But as Stephenson the elder made railway locomotion possible, so Owen set men's minds on the track of co-operation; and time and need, failure and gain, faith and thought, and the good sense and devotion of multitudes have made it what it is.—*Contemporary Review.*

Jamaica.—A narrow, but solidly-constructed, carriage road leads us along, sometimes winding as we go between the abrupt, cone-shaped, thicket-topped hills so frequent in Jamaica; sometimes among waist-deep pastures of luxuriant guinea grass, the sight of which might rouse pleasurable emotion even in the broad breast of a Herefordshire grazier; then by brimming pools set in emerald-green meadows and sparkling streams rushing down the slopes; then we pass along the rocky ledge of a precipitous torrent gully, overarched high in air by interlacing foliage, where the transparent green of the cotton-tree is variegated by the denser leaves of cedar and sandbox, and the graceful stems and feathery tufts of palm, cocoa-nut, or palmetto pierce an opening amid the horizontal boughs and blackish tints of the lofty umbrella tree; till we emerge on an expanse of open ground, long since cleared of bush and underwood, and where tufted acres of vigorous cane-growth announce the "estate." For in Jamaica sugar-growing properties alone claim this title; all others are "plantations" or "penns," as the case may be. We pass through the outer gate: the very negligence that has left it half open and swinging tells of security without suspicion and plenty above jealousy of pilferers. Next a long avenue of trees, varied in kind, but all ornamental, American, Indian, African, or Japanese even, marks our approach to what is and has been for generations past the abode of English habits, English taste, and English comfort. The large, irregular, veranda-girt dwelling itself, often not a quarter of a mile distant from the sugar factory, with all its hamlet-like adjuncts of trash houses, stables, back-yards, sheds, negro cottages, and the like, shows indeed nowadays few tokens of the rollicking, lavish, too frequently spendthrift profusion of bygone times; nor need the visitant of our generation hope or fear to witness beneath its high-pitched roof anything resembling the uproarious orgies, Bacchic or other, of which Tom Cringle supplies so many a spirited description, or perhaps a caricature. But in all the well-kept "smooth-shaven green" of the lawn outside, in the patterned colors of the flower-beds, in the jet of the little garden fountain, in the flower-entwined veranda, no less than in the polished massive woodwork, dark cedar alternating with yellow fustic, of floor and ceiling, in the paneled walls, in the plate-garnished sideboard, in the solid but handsome furniture, in every detail of the accessories of domestic life, we read prosperity allied with sobriety, wealth with taste. It is English life, adapted, indeed, to the tropics, but English still, and that pleasantest of all, county English. English, too, in the best sense of the adjective, is the activity without, in the sugar-works and distilleries, where the improvements of more efficacious and more economical machinery, superseding the unintelligent clumsiness of slaves and the supercilious wastefulness of slave-owners have diminished the number of hands employed, while increasing the quantity of and improving the quality of the work done. Ride out among the fields through the yellowing cane, watch the heavily-piled wagons that bring it into the mill; survey the planting and the cutting, the newly-set "piece," like green stars ranged in rows on the marly soil, and that other dense mass of stalk and leaf which negro cutlasses are already busy at cutting down, and you will see plenty of good argument for satisfaction both of master and men; while you look, if so disposed, but look in vain, for evidence of the indolence and discontent with which the free negro task-laborer is so often credited, for the best of all reasons, that of indolence there is really little, and of discontent none at all. And if from secular habit, and in an exceptionally dry season, the "groans of the planter" first uttered, or at any rate published in 1670, may still be heard rising amid the estates of two centuries later, you will soon discover that, like the groans of Cowper's farmer at tithing-time, they are chiefly uttered in vindication of the Briton's privilege to grumble, then often most despairingly when he is really best off. And in fact nearly 37,000 hogsheads of sugar and 20,000 puncheons of rum annually exported from the island sufficiently prove that, in spite of reduced prices and raised wages, of competition and free trade, the cane is yet, and rightly so, a favorite, and even a principal article of Jamaican cultivation. That it is no longer an exclusive one need not arouse regret.—*Quarterly Review.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. By J. R. GREEN, M. A., Examiner in the School of Modern History, Oxford. With Maps and Tables. London: MACMILLAN & Co.

Few men who are supposed by their friends to have more than an average acquaintance with literature can have failed to be asked to recommend some good, compendious history of England. To get a competent idea of English history in an agreeable way hitherto, it has been necessary to read Hume and Macaulay, and, of late, Froude and Freeman, not to insist on Hallam and other writers upon special topics connected with the general subject. This comparatively few persons who have not strong literary tastes and a good deal of time at command care to undertake. Thus far, however, there has been no single work which could be recommended as at once complete, thorough, and trustworthy, and as sound and agreeable in style But the difficulty is at an end. Here is the book. It is just what has been wanted for so long. It is all in one volume of moderate size, in which are closely packed the results of long and laborious study; it is written in a spirit of admirable candor, and, notwithstanding its condensation, it is not a mere hand-book, nor has it the air of annals or chronicles. It is a history, complete, well planned, and symmetrical; and it is written in a style which, although not so glowingly picturesque as Macaulay's, or so minute as Froude's, or so philosophic as Hallam's or Freeman's, is yet a fine historical style, and delightful in the reading. Above all, it seems to be thoroughly conscientious and exact. Whoever reads this volume through attentively will have as complete an understanding of the origin and development of the English people and the English government as most men and women desire to have; after doing so, any one who chooses, and has time to do so, is all the better fitted to read and appreciate the larger, although less complete, works of the great historians.

The plan of Mr. Green's work is excellent. It is to give an account of the English people, of the origin and growth of their nationality, and of their progress in literature, science, art, and morals, as well as of their achievements in arms. It is not a merely political and military history, like most of its predecessors. The author writes entirely in the modern spirit, which seeks more to know and to understand how the people of a country and a period lived and thought and felt and worked than what their kings and nobles did in the way of battle and intrigue to preserve their ascendancy. The latter subject is not neglected, but it is made, as it should be made, only one of many, and it is considered chiefly in its relations to the intellectual, moral, and material growth of the whole people.

The volume opens with a carefully prepared chronological table of all the striking events in the history of England, from the time of the landing of the English, or, as they have been usually called, the Anglo-Saxons, A. D. 449, to the second ministry of Mr. Disraeli, A. D. 1874. This is followed by genealogical tables of all the royal families, including the brief Danish dynasty which have filled any throne in England during the same period. For preparation as well as for reference, these tables are very valuable to the young or the unread historical student. Throughout the volume every page has in the margin the dates of the period under consideration, and also the dates of the minor events recorded; an invaluable arrangement for a historical work, and one which we mention that our readers may see how thoroughly and wisely this book has been planned for usefulness; the author's position as a historical examiner at Oxford having doubtless been of great service in showing him exactly what was wanted in a book of this kind. These, however, are but the material arrangements for the convenience of the reader: the real merit of the work is in its design, its style, and its treatment of the subject.

Of the literary execution of the work we must speak with almost unqualified praise. Mr. Green has made this compendious history as interesting as if it were a series of tales or sketches written only to give pleasure. His own style is notably clear, simple, and manly, and his vocabulary is rich in right good English. And with his own narrative he has skillfully blended extracts from the works and documents on which he relies for his authority, descriptions of stirring scenes taken from the old chronicles, speeches in the language now quaint, but then in common use, which were recorded at the time—all of which gives his narrative a very rich and picturesque effect. He is candid, as we have before remarked; but his sympathies are manifest: they are all with the great body of the English people, with the struggle for constitutional freedom and for religious tolerance. He is English to the core, and for that none the worse but all the better; but he does not hesitate to show bad English Kings and Princes and nobles in their true characters, or to turn the bad and black side of a character which has noble traits that have won undiscriminating admiration. Thus he does not scruple to call the "Black Prince" a robber and a freebooter, and to declare that the invasion which led to the astonishing victory of Poitiers was undertaken "with the aim of plunder." He does full justice to the Prince's sagacity and prowess; but this does not blind him to the real character of the man or to the nature of the wars he waged with a success the splendor of which still blazes in the dark past of those dark times.

Simple and compact as his work is, its spirit is philosophical and its method critical. He shows how the institutions of England grew from germs that were planted with the expectation of other fruit; and he always, as far as we have observed, touches the essential incident and gives his reader the root of the matter. He shows us a man with a few touches of his graphic pen, and he unmasks a scheme with as light and sure a hand. The necessity of condensation has secured him against the temptation to fine writing, but it has not curbed his thought or crippled his style. The book is, with one exception which we shall mention, a continuous flow of picturesque narrative, sound reflection, and happy suggestion. It is not, however, equal. The first chapters are better than the last. This may be in part owing to the more impressive nature of the incidents in the earlier annals of England, and in part from weariness, for the writing of such a condensed history is one of the most toilsome literary tasks that can be undertaken by a conscientious author. Another defect is the absence of descriptions of the social habits and the manners of the English people. This is intentional and was perhaps made necessary by the limits of the work which is designed to be "a short history." But it is none the less a serious defect in what also professes to be a history of the English people. A view of the people in their social relations, in their business pursuits, in their pleasures, and even in their costumes, is quite essential to a perfect portrait and a thorough understanding of them. It is chiefly the fullness of its details on these points that makes Charles Knight's *Pictorial History* so interesting and so valuable. Manners and customs are not only the outward manifestations of a people, but they are development from the inward spirit which sometimes has no other outcome. Even the traveler who wrote briefly of a people that he visited—"Manners none, customs disgusting," told something in regard to them, and helped his readers to understand their character.

Mr. Green does not pass over unnoticed the English colonization of this country; and he writes upon this subject with a candid appreciation which has too rarely appeared in the treatment of it by previous British writers. As to the earlier part of our history, he is generally correct in his facts and just in his judgments; but as to later events he is not so trustworthy. The reason is simply ignorance—ignorance which is at the bottom of much of the misrepresentation that we have suffered at the hands of British writers. And at this we should not be so much surprised. The people of England, as a whole, have not had occasion to know us until quite recently, except in a very fragmentary as well as far-away fashion. The ignorance of us and of our history which American travelers find among them is not affected, nor is it generally the result of arrogance; although Brother Bull has his quantum of that quality. It is the simple and absolute ignorance of a subject upon which only a few statesmen and merchants have had occasion to inform themselves. We are not surprised, therefore, at discovering that Mr. Green, who has set forth the causes, the nature, and the substance of the New-England emigration with such sound knowledge and just judgment, should fail to a certain extent when he comes to write of the war of independence and of men and events subsequent to that period. Errors of this kind are, however, of the most trifling nature when compared with the purpose and the scope of his work; but he would nevertheless do well, in the preparation of a second edition, which will surely be called for, to get some colleague at Oxford who is "up" in American history, (if there be such a creature within those classic precincts,) or better, some intelligent Yankee friend, to examine the proof-sheets of this part of his book. And in this revision, which is sure to come, he might also with advantage do what he can to bring his appreciation of the eighteenth century somewhat nearer in fullness and interest to the admirable one which he has given us of the Elizabethan period. The subject is a tamer one, no doubt, and the men and women are very much less impressive and attractive; but it is strange and disappointing to find him passing over the period of Locke and Newton and Addison and Steele and Pope with such a light and cursory hand. These are the only defects of moment that we have noticed in this admirably-designed work, the execution of which is in most points equal to the design. We heartily commend it to the careful perusal of such of our readers as would get within moderate compass a complete, trustworthy, and highly-interesting account of the English people.

WRECK OF THE STUART HAHNEMANN.

Reuter's Agency supplies the following to the London newspapers of Aug. 3: J. Fraser, the boatswain, and four seamen part of the survivors of the ship Stuart Hahnemann, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, from St. Helena by the Cape Mail steamer African. The Stuart Hahnemann was of iron, built at Dumbarton, by Messrs. MacMillan, and registered as 1,897 tons. She was owned by Messrs. Stuart & Douglass, of Liverpool, on her first voyage. On the arrival of the survivors at Plymouth, the principal owner, Mr. Stuart, was there with two of his employes to receive the seamen. The following information was obtained from details furnished by some of the survivors at St. Helena and on board the mail steamer: The Stuart Hahnemann left Bombay on April 4, with a cargo of cotton and seeds, and hoped to make a good passage. For the first ten days the weather was fine. On the afternoon of April 14 it freshened, and as evening closed in a strong breeze was blowing, which increased in force, accompanied with sharp squalls and rain. After dark the vessel continued to stand on, hauled on a wind under a press of sail, and had made good her southing to about 221 north latitude, and was in from 80° to 82° east longitude. That night the first watch was kept by the first mate at 10:30 P. M. He soon considered it necessary to reduce sail. The ship was then lying well over in the water, and appeared to be in a critical position. He had the flying-jib and main-topgallant-staysail hauled down and cross-jack hauled up. The Captain then came on deck, stopped reducing sail, and ordered the mizzen-topmast-staysail to be held on. The ship kept steadily going over. At length the Captain sung out to let go the topgallant and topsail halyards. The ship was then so much over from the perpendicular that the crew could not stand without holding on to something. She never showed any symptoms of righting, but continued to go over, and in ten minutes from the last order she was on her beam ends. Two able seamen, T. Rodgers and W. Hunter, were with the Captain close together on the starboard side, when a heavy sea came on board and washed all three over, besides clearing the ship. She was then down to her masts in the water. The Captain was not seen afterward. Rodgers and Hunter on coming to the surface found six other men close them, and a lifeboat, bottom upward, about twenty yards from them. They got on top of the boat, managed to right her, and all eight got into her. The other six thus rescued were George Fraser, boatswain; G. Masters, John Petersen, Peter Picardy, able seamen; John Peazer, cook; and Samuel Clift, apprentice. They managed to bale the boat out at daylight, and to fit her with a sail from some rope and canvas found in her. The ship had gone down, and they sailed about among the floating *débris* to see if they could render any assistance to any of their shipmates, but the only one they rescued was Thomas Crumby, a boy, who was floating on two planks. He was taken on board, and the boat was run, as near as could be guessed, to the north-east, with the view of making the mainland of Hindostan. The boat was thus kept running before the wind for twelve days. On the night of April 26 it was heavy weather, accompanied by rain, so that the sail had to be taken in at daylight on the 27th. The Austrian bark Blandina, from Akyab, for Falmouth, for orders, was discovered between two and three miles to the leeward of the boat. Shortly after the bark stood toward them, and the nine survivors of the Stuart Hahnemann were rescued and treated very kindly by the Austrian Captain and crew. When picked up the boat was in 6° 32' north, 89° 13' east. Its occupants were in a most deplorable condition; they had been thirteen days and fourteen nights exposed in the boat. When the boat was turned over they found a monkey alive in it. This they killed, and its flesh, with six small cocoa-nuts they found floating, and two small flying-fish, was all they had to eat among them since the wreck. The supply of water they had been enabled to catch from showers of rain, which had been very small. They were all nearly naked having been obliged to tear up what little clothes they had on to wrap round their heads to protect them from the intense heat of the nearly equatorial sun they had to encounter by day. Four of them were on deck when the vessel turned over—John Petersen, Peter Picardy, John Peazer, and Samuel Clift went down with the vessel, but afterward reached the surface and managed to swim to the boat. The captain, his wife, officers, and the remainder of the crew, thirty-eight persons, were drowned. The men landed at Plymouth, in addition to the boatswain, are John Peterson, Thomas Rodgers, John Peazer, and Samuel Clift.

COAL STEALING FROM CARS.

A detective connected with the Reading Railroad Company makes the following statement in reference to the stealing of coal from the cars between the place of shipment and Philadelphia: "Stealing coal is practised along the line all the way from Schuylkill Haven to Richmond. At Reading less coal is stolen than at any other point. Phœnixville and Manayunk are the worst places. At Phœnixville they not only shovel the coal off the cars, but they go so far occasionally as to open the bottom of a four-wheeler at night and thus secure a whole car load at a time. At Manayunk, where the trains run slow, men, women, and children have been in the habit of getting on trains and sitting down on the top of the load and kicking coal off with their feet. At Spring Mill, where the trains stop for water, the women and men mount the cars and fill buckets, baskets, and bags with the black diamonds. At some places below Phœnixville, where the embankment along the road is high, persons have rakes with long handles, purposely constructed, which they use in raking coal off the cars as the trains pass by. Years ago so much coal was secured in this way at one point that the coal was put on flat-boats in the river and towed away. Why, I believe that over 300 tons of coal have been stolen from the railroad company in a year, and Superintendent Wootten is determined to put a stop to the coal stealing if possible. Detectives are frequently out at all hours of the day and night on the alert for coal stealers. It is a pretty difficult matter to arrest the thieves, as they are always on the lookout, and in some cases have sentinels stationed to give the alarm upon the approach of any officers. There are suits now pending in Berks, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, and Philadelphia, which, it is expected, will be tried at the very next session of the criminal courts in these counties."

LUCK WAS WITH HIM.

A Massachusetts paper says that a drunken man actually drove a horse and wagon at 11 o'clock, of a recent evening, on the Boston and Albany Railroad track from Spencer, three miles, to East Brookfield, without harm beyond dropping his groceries and boot boxes by the way. He crossed numerous cattle guards, and finally ran his wagon down a bank, and roused up Agent Adams to help him out of the predicament. He dodged all the night freight and owl passenger trains, and avers that one of them "turned out for him!"

PIGEON RACING.

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN SPEED.

GREATER DISTANCES NOW FLOWN THAN IN FORMER YEARS — THE DARWINIAN THEORY—HOW FAST CAN A PIGEON FLY?—WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE FOR A PIGEON TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC?

Fifty years ago, when a pigeon accomplished the journey from Paris or from London to any part of Belgium, the bird was subject to a public ovation; he was carried in triumph, his owner was serenaded, his renown covered the country, and he became an object of all but national worship. Now-a-days a pigeon let loose at 5 o'clock in the morning on the Spanish frontier, and at the extreme south-west angle of France, who returns to Liége, in the east of Belgium, close to the German frontier, by, say, 6 o'clock the very same evening, may no doubt bear the national honors for that year, unless, indeed, some other bird has anticipated him; but he is only the first bird of his year, the winner of the national Belgian, let us call it Pigeon Derby, who may or may not have extraordinary qualities, but who, had he arrived the next morning instead of the same evening, would have created national disappointment. This extraordinary development of pigeon-power during the last fifty years — or, in round numbers, three hundred generations of pigeons—has been largely due to the gigantic application of the principle of selection on a national scale to millions of birds. One couple of pigeons, I may remind my readers, will produce nine pairs of young a year—they ought to be confined to producing three. But pigeon-fanciers do not always keep the breeding within stern bounds, and probably 300 generations is nearer the mark than 150. It is evident also that the more recent railway facilities for the transportation of the birds must have added much to their returning powers. Thus fifty years ago the poor creatures, huddled in closely-confined panniers, almost like sardines in a box, had to be conveyed on the top of thundering diligences, scared out of their wits, and jolted to death over hundreds of miles, through dreary nights and days of frightful moral and physical torture, before they reached even the starting-point in the race. Now, all is done that railway and municipal authorities can do to increase the comfort of the competitors during transportation. The mode of transport is still capable, no doubt, of indefinite improvement, but so far as the birds are concerned, it has improved indefinitely. The panniers are larger, the conditions of transportation not only more carefully studied on the part of the owners, but most respectfully attended to both by the railway authorities, and by the railway porters, many of whom are pigeon-owners, so that no prospective winner of the Derby in our own country is probably treated with more deference and care than is the hamper containing the Belgian workman's prize pigeon by the Belgian and French railway authorities. It may be conceded that the effect of an improvement in carrying the birds is limited to the tendency (1) of engaging a larger number of competitors, and (2) of diminishing the number of disabled combatants. But all told, does it not follow that if fifty years, say, of Darwinian experiments, conducted however loosely, have resulted in a fact so astonishing that, as a matter almost of course, a large number of the Belgian pigeons let loose at Dax, suppose, in the Pyrenese, on a Summer's day, will return to different parts of Belgium the same evening, the remainder the second and third days, and the others be treated as waifs and strays, it is hardly possible to foresee what might not be done if all the European nations were to take up the experiment scientifically? It seems to be a fact, that from 200 to 300 generations of pigeons, occupying half a century, have resulted in apparently doubling the average powers of the average bird. The experiments have been conducted tentatively with imperfect knowledge and relative carelessness. If with ever-growing knowledge and growing facilities of transport an exhaustive system of experimental breeding and trial were carried on in this country by large classes of people for their amusement, the expense being a flea-bite in comparison with the other recognized amusements of the population, who can say whether we might not arrive at a race of pigeons whose exploits would be almost beyond calculation?

It has been asked whether a pigeon might not cross the Atlantic? For my part, I do not think that a pigeon ever could cross so vast a piece of water, especially salt water, as the Atlantic, except by the lucky fluke of being able to rest on a series of vessels and victualing there when exhausted. Perhaps if a bird were taken as many hundred miles from the European shore as he could reach in a day's flight, and then were allowed to return, and on a subsequent occasion he were taken further, it being so arranged that there should be a vessel in sight for him to alight upon, and he did so, it is just conceivable that a bird of extraordinary, we will say, almost human intelligence and pertinacity, might, having been tempted further and further away across the Atlantic, and regained his home eventually in each case, ultimately, perhaps, accomplish the journey in several days, stopping here and there on different vessels, and pursuing his journey by instinct coupled with pertinacity until he reached home. But I only notice this line of argument, in order to say that I look upon it as belonging to the wildest of improbabilities. Nevertheless, I do entertain a very strong idea of the almost indefinite perfectibility of the pigeon as a returning bird, provided always that he have natural landmarks to go by. Thus I should not consider it in the least impossible that, if general attention were turned to the training of pigeons, and if the world at large were to throw its resources into the matter, a hundred years would develop a bird that might come back from Japan, through China, India, and Europe, to England as certainly (taking of course the corresponding average) as a bird now comes back from Spain to Belgium, whose ancestors were carried in civic triumph if they got from London to Brussels. I have a perfect conviction that the Darwinian principle applied closely and scientifically to pigeons upon a national scale would inevitably produce such a bird sooner or later. But believing as I do, and holding it to be demonstrable, that the pigeon moves more by sight and induction derived from sight than anything else—that is to say, neither by smell nor any fantastic electrical or other transcendental sense, (is not the eye itself, as a photographic apparatus, the most miraculous element in nature,) I do not believe that an average pigeon, however produced, could be expected, by sight, on an average, to cross the Atlantic. Under favorable circumstances, a pigeon may perhaps fly a hundred miles an hour. It is conceivable that, applying those principles of transmutation which have differentiated the race-horse from the cart-horse, our "1950" pigeon might reach to 150, or say even 200 miles an hour. Of a Summer's day, starting at cock-crow on one side, and flying, suppose, for ten hours without stopping, he might accomplish perhaps 2,000 miles, as he now in a day will from 600 to 1,000; but the number of chances to which he would be subject in the way of adverse currents, unquenchable thirst, &c., are too many to enumerate, and there would always be the cardinal difficulty of the absence of any direction from the eyesight in mid-ocean, for a pigeon is supposed to see only fifty or sixty miles ahead.

There have been many attempts to explain the natural instinct of the pigeon. Some have said that his instinct is only that of the migratory birds, whose tendency is toward some particular latitude. This will not bear the test of actual fact. It may be true that the wild pigeon, in Autumn, leaves temperate countries for warmer climes, which he leaves in Spring to return northward in Summer; but, as it has been well observed, this instinct has wholly departed from the domesticated pigeon, who never dreams, in the sharpest Winter, of leaving his pigeon-house to go south. He has none of that extraordinary fever and agitation that may be remarked in the captive nightingale, even after years of captivity, who, when the migratory season comes, is said to be in convulsions of anxiety. Besides, as a matter of fact, a pigeon will come back indifferently from north, east, south, or west, to his cot. Pigeons have returned to Belgium from Milan, from Rome, from Dresden in Saxony, from Liverpool, Birmingham, and Hull. But why, it may be asked, do the Belgian pigeon fanciers prefer sending their pigeons to the south-west of France for the great pigeon races? This hangs upon reasons wholly apart from any natural instinct of the bird. One is probably that, speaking the same language, the custodians of the birds can get on better in France than in other directions. The late war has opened the eyes of the Germans generally to the value of pigeons in time of war, and probably, it will be easier in future for pigeon-racing to take place in the direction of Germany. But other causes are at work; one is the peculiar nature and confirmation of what might be called the vast champagne-basin of France, between the south-west angle and the north-east, where Belgium lies; another is the direction of the Summer winds during the months when all the great pigeon-races take place. During those months, the ordinary winds sweeping across France and Belgium blow from the west, either south-west or north-west. These winds are peculiarly favorable to the flight of the birds, not only because they help them on their way, but because they carry an immense amount of moisture and a certain amount of cloud. This has the double effect of tempering the glare of the sun to the poor bird, and assuaging his thirst, the pigeon being an exceedingly thirsty bird. Thus it is, I believe, a fact that migratory birds leaving our shores choose a south wind to depart, notwithstanding these winds run counter to their flight, and it has been suggested that this tendency is due to the moist nature of the wind. In the case of a migratory bird, it might very well be thought, and perhaps maintained, that just as we ourselves mechanically turn toward the quarter from which a warm breath proceeds, and go counter to it if we want more warmth, so a bird feeling a south wind would naturally be attracted in that direction. On the other hand, it is said the when the north winds blow, the migratory birds hide wherever they can. Be all this as it may—for I speak with imperfect knowledge of the natural history of the matter as regards migratory birds—as a matter of fact, the annual national pigeon contests of Belgium have all gradually taken the direction of the south-west of France. The exceptions to the rule always supply curious results. Thus occasionally pigeons are sent to compete from Perpignan, or Marseilles, or Toulon, and it is a well-established fact with the Belgian pigeon-fanciers that although the distance in miles from Perpignan in the south-east corner of France is diagonally very much less than the distance from Bayonne and the south-west of France on the Atlantic, yet the results from the shorter distance are very much less satisfactory than from the longer distance. In the one case, *i. e.*, from the south-west corner of France, the bird has, it is true, to traverse a longer distance, but with fewer intervening objects to disturb his judgment when harrassed between fear and fatigue. Moreover, he has a more civilized country to pass over, so far as he is concerned, that is comparatively free from kites, falcons, and other winged highwaymen, whose numbers and ferocity are generally in proportion to the wildness of the district to be traversed. A wary and experienced pigeon who has once escaped from aggressive claws is apt to give a very wide berth to mountains of a certain height even although he could pass like a little speck above them, for knowing what little specks he himself can discern many a score miles away, he entertains no fond illusions with regard to his own invisibility and as his heart thumps to get home, it thumps still harder to think that some dreadful rocket of a falcon may, at any moment, shoot almost perpendicularly into the air, and probably damn his hopes of home for ever. Two remarkable trials were made the same day from Belgium—one from San Sebastian, in Spain, by the society known as the Concordia of Liége, and the other by the society known as the Society of the Holy Ghost of Verviers. On the 7th of August, 1852, the respective batches of pigeons were flown at the same hour, one batch at San Sebastian, the other at Perpignan, from the opposite corners, therefore, of the south of France. The same day one pigeon reached home from San Sebastian, and his arrival was duly certified to the Society of the Concordia. The next day, that is, the 8th of August, fifteen of the San Sebastian competitors carried off all the remaining prizes. But the Perpignan batch fared very differently. Although this town was nearer to Belgium, speaking roughly, by sixty miles, the first bird reached home only on the second day at 8 o'clock in the morning. And it was not before the 14th, *i. e.*, seven days later, that fifteen or sixteen other pigeons from Perpignan returned. It was admitted on all hands that the two sets of birds were equal in quality, although thirty per cent. more in point of numbers were sent to San Sebastian. In spite, however, of the difference in the numbers, it is clear the advantage remained with the pigeons that had the longer distance to fly, and the most natural solution was the nature of the country traversed respectively. One set of pigeons had before them the immense plain stretching between the Spanish frontier and Belgium, the other a journey bristling with a vast variety of mountain chains. One other argument is very much in favor of the early return of the birds flying from the south-west of France. Rising, as all good birds do, immediately to an enormous height, at which they appear to the human eye as small specks, the Atlantic must appear to them as a wall and a desert not to be attempted, and the combinations to which their judgment is compelled to resort are thus of necessity very much reduced in number. Fear being, moreover, rather to the thought, they will be little tempted to pass over the mountains into Spain; and their fears, wishes, instincts, and eyesight, combining with memory, will greatly add to the rapidity of their determination in the right direction. But for training purposes on the part of pigeon-fanciers indifferent to the number of pigeons they might sacrifice, so as they attained in course of time to the greatest possible amount of high courage, pertinacity, and judgment, there is no doubt that the shorter and more difficult journey from Perpignan is the best.

Pains have been taken to ascertain the rate of a pigeon's flight. The English dragon is a swifter bird than the Belgian. But he flies low, and is of small, if any, intellect. I do not know whether the question is or can be settled. For long distances the Belgian fanciers had in the year 1865, by induction of many instances, concluded that a pigeon can fly, on an average, 1,164 metres a minute, or 1,273 yards; but if such is the average taken for distances extending diagonally over France, it must be evident that what a pigeon can do over 200 or 300 miles only must be considerably greater. Then, again, it is almost inconceivable that a pigeon starting from San Sebastian or Liége, suppose, should be able to adhere to the true mathematical line of shortest distance. Whether in obedience to the currents of winds or in obedience to the landmarks he selects, he must follow, not a straight, but a broken line of some sort. Now the computations made by the Belgian societies are, so far as we know, invariably on the principle of taking the crow's flight from corner to corner, and then dividing the number of miles by the number of hours between the time of the departure and the time of arrival.

The exact distance between Dax and Liége is, I am told, 580 miles as the crow flies, *i. e.*, in the mathematical line on a true map. But a pigeon can scarcely follow the true mathematical line, and to accomplish 600 he may be supposed to fly 700, 800, or 1,000 miles in broken lines, all tending more or less homeward. The pigeon who took the first prize of all Belgium in 1871 belonged to a small basket-maker at Huy, near Liége. I remember holding the bird in my hand—a small, compact, black bird, as hard as a stone to the touch—I forget whether in his third or fourth year. The bird was flown in 1871 at Dax in the Pyrenees at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Huy the same evening at 6 o'clock. Taking the distance as 600 miles crow flight, and dividing the number of hours, thirteen, this gives us the rate of forty-six miles an hour for thirteen hours.

I have seen a pigeon, how bred I do not know, but he seemed to me nearer three times than twice the size of a large wood-pigeon. That we could by breeding produce flying-pigeons of that size, retaining or improving upon the intelligence, and doubling or trebling the speed of the existing Belgian breeds, I entertain no doubt whatever.—*London Spectator.*

A BOY, A BADGER, AND A GOAT.

We find this account of a singular triangular fight in the San Rafael (Cal.) *Journal* of Aug. 5: "Last Friday morning Master G. A. Wallace saw in a field what he took to be a hare, but as it did not run he went up and kicked it, when it rose up and sprang furiously toward him. He now thought it was a bear, and made good time for the fence, where he got a picket and returned to the attack. Wallace was accompanied by a pet goat, and as he laid on the blows with the picket the goat butted and hooked the enemy, and they soon dispatched it. The creature proved to be a badger, and weighed 27½ pounds. The goat no doubt secured the successful issue of the battle, for when the boy would strike the badger it would spring at him and then the goat would receive the charge, butting vigorously. The badger's claws were over an inch long, and the lad, who is only twelve years old, was fortunate in escaping a close tussle with it."

A "VERITABLE CENTENARIAN."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* mentions that a "veritable centenarian" is, according to a correspondent of the *Scotsman*, to be found at the Aberfeldy railway station, in the shape of a pedler named Peter Feggans, who the other day attained his 105th year. The habits of Mr. Feggans are an interesting study to those who desire to promote longevity. For sixty years he has never worn a coat, believing that a waistcoat with sleeves suits him better. He gave up smoking about the same time that he gave up his coat, and took to chewing, which he has found a more healthful practice than smoking. Feggans is not a teetotaler; he drinks half a glass of whisky three or four times each day, and has done so for the last half-century. A report was circulated a short time ago that he was dead. This annoyed Feggans, who, when informed of the reproach, indignantly remarked, "Yes; but I know'd it was a lie whenever I heerd it." That Feggans is alive there can be little doubt, but whether he is really 105 years old or not is a matter on which probably opinions will differ. It might be as well to clear up this point before he takes his departure.

THE GRADING OF GRAIN.

FULL TEXT OF THE NEW RULES.

THE RAILROAD COMPANIES ACCEPT THE AGREEMENT — COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMITTEE ON GRAIN.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange held a special meeting yesterday to consider the new amended rules for the grading of grain, of which the railroads have recently signified their acceptance. The following communication, accompanying the amended rules, was received from the Grain Committee:

To the Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange:

GENTLEMEN: On the 5th day of June your honorable body adopted certain articles of agreement and rules relating to the inspection, grading, consolidation, and delivery of grain arriving by rail at the port of New-York, by the terms of which it became the duty of the undersigned (the Committee on Grain,) to act in behalf of the Produce Exchange in putting into practical operation the scheme comprehended in said rules and articles of agreement.

The undersigned now beg to advise your honorable body that, in pursuance of this duty they have had numerous meetings for consultation with the representatives of the railroad companies mentioned in the agreement before alluded to, and that as the result of such conferences, it has been unanimously agreed between the undersigned and the representatives of the railroad companies, that certain modifications and amendments to the articles of agreement and rules adopted by your honorable body are necessary before they can be put in practical operation.

We have, therefore, the honor to submit herewith the original articles of agreement, together with the proposed modification and amendments; also, communications from each of the railroad companies, indicating their willingness to execute said agreement as amended.

In reporting these amendments the undersigned at the same time desire to urge upon your honorable body, as they have done upon the representatives of the railroad companies, the advantages which would accrue to the grain trade of this port through the early adoption by them of some method of discharging grain into receptacles other than lighters, to the end that a more thorough consolidation of the grain may be effected, its identity more completely destroyed, and a greater uniformity in grade insured.

As, however, the railroad companies cannot decide what facilities in the way of transfer elevators are the most economical and the best adapted to the requirements of the traffic, until a system of grades is established, the practical working of which shall have developed what is necessary, the undersigned respectfully ask that the system as amended be adopted by your honorable body at an early day.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) FRANKLIN EDSON, Chairman.
CHAS. ALLISON WALSH,
BENJ. LOGAN,
J. H. HERRICK,
HENRY T. KNEELAND,
Committee on Grain.

The committee also recommend the adoption of the following important substitute for Rule 17 for the government of the grian trade:

Rule 17.—On all deliveries of grain afloat sellers shall incur the customary expense of half-weighing. Where grain is measured or discharged other than by elevators, and any increased expense is thereby incurred, the buyers of such grain shall incur all additional expenses beyond the customary half-weighing as charged by elevators.

Buyers shall pay any additional expense of harbor towing in excess of the customary towing as agreed upon by the Joint Committee of grain merchants, transportation agents, and tow-boat men.

Action on both these matters was deferred for the present. The resignation of Archibald Baxter as a member of the Arbitration Committee was received and accepted, and Messrs. Charles S. Spear, William H. Philips, and Harvey E. Hicks were appointed a committee to nominate a member in his place. Eight new members of the Exchange were elected.

THE NEW RULES.

The following are the new rules with all the alterations and amendments:

Articles of agreement between the New-York Produce Exchange and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Erie Railway Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, relating to the inspection, grading, consolidation, and delivery of grain arriving by rail at the port of New-York:

First—In order to facilitate deliveries of grain arriving by rail at the port of New-York, it is hereby mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto, in consideration of the adoption and enforcement of the following rules by the said parties respectively, in the manner and to the extent hereinafter set forth, and also for other good and valuable considerations, as follows:

Second—The railroad companies, parties hereto, may put together in warehouses, boats, or other receptacles, provided by themselves for that purpose, grain of the same kind and grade, without regard to ownership, after the same has been inspected, graded, and weighed, in accordance with the rules of the Produce Exchange, as hereinafter set forth; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as depriving shippers of the right of preserving the identity of grain consigned to this market, if they shall so elect, subject only to such uniform conditions as may be made by the railroad companies parties hereto for that purpose.

Third—It is hereby further agreed that all questions of difference between the New-York Produce Exchange, or any member thereof, and the railroad companies, or either of them, growing out of the inspection and delivery of grain, shall be settled by a private arbitration committee, consisting of three persons, one of whom shall be selected by the President of the New-York Produce Exchange, subject to the approval of the Committee on Grain, one by the railroad companies, or the company with which the controversy may arise, and these two to select a third; and the decision of a majority of such Arbitration Committee shall be final as to the case presented.

Fourth—Any of the parties to this agreement desiring any alteration of or amendment to any of the following rules, may give notice in writing to each of the other parties hereto, which notice shall contain the substance of the proposed alteration or amendment, and shall designate the time and place (in the City of New York) for a meeting of the said parties to consider and act on the same, and which time shall be at least thirty days subsequent to the date of said notice.

Fifth.—The New-York Produce Exchange agrees to adopt and enforce, as far as it legally may, the following rules, to be known as

RULES OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE FOR GRADING GRAIN.

Rule 1.—The Committee on Grain of the Produce Exchange shall, upon the execution of this agreement, proceed to establish grades for all kinds of grain, and shall prepare and keep at the Produce Exchange standard samples of such grades; and for the proper maintenance of the grades of grain, as established under the provisions of this rule, the Committee on Grain shall appoint an Inspector in Chief, whose term of office and those of his appointees shall be subject to the pleasure of the said committee, and who shall perform the duties as set forth in the following rules. The Committee on Grain shall also do such other proper and needful things as shall from time to time be required for properly carrying out this system of grading grain.

Rule 2.—The Inspector in Chief shall appoint such number of deputies as, in his opinion, or in the opinion of the Committee on Grain, shall be sufficient to insure the prompt and reliable inspection of each car of grain upon its arrival at the Hudson River terminus of the railroads, and the performance of such other duties as may devolve upon him or them under these rules. The salaries or fees of these deputies shall be paid by the Inspector in Chief.

Rule 3.—Immediately after their appointment, and before performing any of the duties of their office, the Inspector in Chief and his deputies shall be required to take or subscribe to the following

OATH OR AFFIRMATION.

I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will execute the duties of an Inspector of Grain, under the rules of the New-York Produce Exchange, with strict impartiality and according to the best of my ability.

Rule 4.—It shall be the duty of the Inspector in Chief or his deputies to inspect and determine the grades of grain (subject to inspection) in the cars; to supervise the weighing of the cars, loaded and light, upon the railroad track scales, and to see that such scales are in correct working order when in use. He shall keep, or cause to be kept, in a book or books provided by him for that purpose, an accurate record of the number of each car; the kind, grade, and quantity of grain inspected and weighed therein; the date of such inspection, and the name of the consignee. He shall also furnish to the railroad companies returns in duplicate of grain so inspected and weighed at the Hudson River termini of their respective lines, which returns shall be made upon the following

FORM OF INSPECTOR'S RETURN.

NEW-YORK, —— 18—

This is to certify, that on the —— day of —— 18— I inspected —— bushels of No. ——, consigned to —— in car No. ——, at the Hudson River terminus of the —— Railroad at—— , Inspector-in-Chief.
——, Deputy.

Rule 5.—The compensation for inspection shall be at a rate per car to be determined and regulated by the Committee on Grain, and shall be payable weekly by the consignees to the Inspector in Chief.

Rule 6.—On all sales of graded grain, the tender of guaranteed certificates, as described in rule 1 of the Rules of the Railroad Companies, shall constitute a delivery of the grain as between sellers and buyers, except in the case provided in rules 7 and 9 of the Railroad Companies, when such certificates shall cease to be a valid delivery as between sellers and buyers. Such deliveries shall be made between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Deliveries shall be known as "regular" when three working days, including the day of tender, are allowed by sellers. When the term "fresh" is used, it shall be understood to mean four days, as above. Sellers shall deduct from their invoices the customary half weighing, elevation, or cost of delivering grain from boats, any accrued demurrage, and also, if necessary, sufficient unaccrued demurrage to give buyers "regular" time for delivery, as hereinbefore described, which charges shall then be assumed by buyers.

Rule 7.—Inspectors shall furnish samples of grain inspected on arrival as out of condition or unmerchantable, or for which no grades are established, before noon on the day such grain is ready for delivery.

Rule 8.—All grain delivered under these rules shall be weighed or measured as provided in rule 15 of the "Rules Regulating the Grain Trade in the City of New-York," and the weigher or measurer shall promptly furnish to the railroad company from whose boat or boats such delivery shall be made a true and correct return of the weight (in bushels and pounds) of each lot of grain so delivered upon the following form of

CERTIFICATE.

To the —— Railroad Company:

This is to certify that I have weighed (or measured) from boat —— for account of —— bushels of ——, and that the same has this day been delivered to ——.

Boat ready for delivery ——.
Delivery completed ——.
(Signed,) ——, Weigher.
NEW-YORK, ——.

The representatives of each railroad company shall have the right to verify the correctness of such certificates of grain delivered from its boats, by examination of the weigher's books or scales, or both, either during or after such delivery.

If any weigher or measurer shall refuse to permit such examination and verification, or shall unreasonably impede the same, the party aggrieved may make complaint to the Committee on Grain of the New-York Produce Exchange, and if, after investigation by the said committee, such complaint be deemed substantiated, the license of such weigher or measurer shall be revoked.

Rule 9.—Any grievances between members, growing out of the inspection of grain, shall be referred to the Committee on Grain of the New-York Produce Exchange for adjudication.

SIXTH.—The —— railroad companies, parties hereto, agree that they will, for the purpose of carrying out this agreement, adopt and enforce, as far as they legally may, the following rules, to be known as

"RULES OF THE RAILROAD COMPANIES FOR GRADED GRAIN AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK."

Rule 1.—The railroad companies, parties hereto, will severally issue guaranteed certificates for grain consigned to New-York, when consolidated and graded under the provisions of this agreement, in the following form:

RAILROAD CERTIFICATE FOR GRADED GRAIN—QUANTITY GUARANTEED.

No. ——

OFFICE OF THE - RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, ——, 18——. }

These presents certify that the —— Railroad Company has received at ——, and will deliver the below-mentioned grade and quantity of grain, in accordance with the rules of the New-York Produce Exchange and of the railroad companies, as the same have been agreed to by the said company —— [insert quantity and grade]—— for account of —— and deliverable to —— or order, on payment of charges accrued subsequent to the date hereof.

(Signed,) ——.

The quantity of grain represented by each certificate shall not exceed 8,000 bushels, except of oats, for which the certificates shall not exceed 10,000 bushels each. These certificates shall be properly dated and numbered consecutively, and shall state in detail the kind, grade, and quantity of the grain represented by them, and shall be furnished to the consignees before noon of the dates thereof, accompanied by the freight bills and inspection returns. The railroad companies shall, however, have the right to withhold such certificates until the freight (computed upon the track scale weights, as verified by the inspector,) and all accrued charges upon the grain represented by such certificates shall have been paid.

Rule 2.—Consignees shall be allowed to hold grain in boats four days (exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays), including the dates of the certificates, free of expense. After that time demurrage shall accrue at one-eighth of one cent per bushel per day, or part thereof, whether orders for delivery have been given or not, which charge shall then continue until the demurrage charge accrues, as provided in rule 5.

Rule 3.—Upon surrender of certificates to the railroad company issuing the same, with an order directing delivery of the grain, the said company shall give proper receipts for the said certificates, and shall promptly deliver the grade and quantity of grain specified therein at any customary place of delivery in the port of New-York as directed.

Rule 4.—The railroad companies shall not be required to place, free of towage, less than 4,000 bushels of one grade or kind of grain at any one point in the harbor.

Rule 5.—After grain is ordered, consignees or owners shall be allowed three days, at the rate of demurrage provided in rule 2, (exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays,) including that of its arrival at the specified point of destination, for unloading, and shall thereafter pay $10 demurrage for each twenty-four hours, or parts thereof, on each order for the delivery of 10,000 bushels, or less, of one grade of oats, or 8,000 bushels, or less, of one grade of any other kind of grain, until the same be discharged, whether such time be within the original four days or not, but the railroad companies shall have the right to terminate their liability in the manner provided in rule 7.

Rule 6.—The railroad companies shall be liable as common carriers for the safety of grain represented by their certificates until delivered in accordance with these rules, but they shall have the right to terminate their liability in the manner provided in rule 7.

Rule 7.—If any certificate of graded grain be not surrendered to the railroad company issuing the same within five days from and including the date thereof, with an order directing the delivery of the grain, the said company may thereafter give not less than forty-eight hours' notice on the bulletin of the New-York Produce Exchange, of their intention to store in grain warehouses the quantity of grain represented by such certificate; and if such certificate be not surrendered within the time specified in such notice, with an order directing some other disposition of the property, said company may thereafter so store the grain at the expense and risk of the owner thereof. Upon the surrender of the certificate for grain so stored, and the payment of the accrued charges, the railroad company shall furnish a customary warehouse receipt in exchange therefor, and thereupon the liability of said company under such guaranteed certificate shall terminate.

Rule 8.—All grain for which no grades are established shall be kept separate, and delivered from track, or under such uniform conditions as may be made by the railroad companies parties hereto for that purpose.

Rule 9.—The railroad companies parties hereto shall require their employes in charge of grain held afloat under these rules to exercise care and watchfulness respecting the condition of such grain, and to give notice to the Inspector in Chief, without unnecessary delay, of any change discovered by them in the condition of grain in their charge. Also to give to the Inspector in Chief or his deputies, at all times, every reasonable facility for the thorough examination of grain, whether any report of its condition has been made by them or not.

It shall be the duty of the Inspector in Chief, from time to time, to cause examination to be made of the condition of grain in boats for which guaranteed certificates have been issued, and if any of such grain shall be found to be out of condition, he shall promptly give notice of the fact to the railroad company having such grain in its possession, and shall state in such notice the kind and grade of grain, and as near as practicable, its actual condition; also the name and location of the boat or boats containing the same. Whereupon the railroad company receiving such notice shall, without unnecessary delay, certify thereon the certificates outstanding upon which such grain will be delivered, which certificates shall be those of the oldest numbers and dates then in circulation or uncanceled, also the quantity to be delivered under such certificates, and cause such notice to be posted upon the bulletin of the Produce Exchange, and thereafter the certificates so posted shall cease to be a valid delivery of graded grain under these rules, as between sellers and buyers. Such posted grain shall be delivered subject to any extra expense for reinspection, if the same shall have been tendered for delivery and rejected, for cause, by owner of the certificate upon which it had been tendered.

FRIDAY'S STORM ON THE HUDSON.

The Hudson *Star* of the 14th inst., says: "The long and continuous rains of the past few days, followed by the remarkable fall of rain yesterday had the effect of loosening the earth along the line of the Hudson River Railroad to such an extent that land-slides and 'wash-outs' were of frequent occurrance. The Saratoga special, leaving New-York at 3:30 P. M. yesterday, arrived at this city last night three hours late. The cause of the detention was the lands-lides met. The first one of any importance was about three miles north of Tarrytown. At this point the earth lay upon the track to the depth of a foot and a half for a distance of twenty-five feet. Notwithstanding the unremitting efforts of a large gang of laborers, an hour was consumed in clearing the track. At this time a storm of unusual severity was raging, and its terrors, in addition to the detention, caused dismay among the passengers. To add to the trouble and disappointment word was received by the passengers that Croton bridge had been swept away. The rumor, however, was magnified, as the true story was that the abutment of a small culvert bridge at Sing Sing had been washed out. The train was detained at Sing Sing forty-five minutes, it being necessary to detach the engine from the train and run it over the bridge alone, for the purpose of testing the strength of the structure. At Scarborough and at one or two other points slight detentions occurred from similar causes. Not until the train passed safely over Croton bridge and the usual speed was once more attained were the apprehensions of the passengers allayed and confidence restored. Railroad men all agree that at no time in their experience, at this season of the year, was a storm of such violence ever known in this locality."

VITAL STATISTICS OF GEORGIA.

The new State Board of Health in Georgia has issued an address to the medical profession, asking their active aid in gathering statistics, and describing what is desired. The circular says: "By the passage of a bill inaugurating a Sanitary Commission for the State of Georgia, physicians have been recognized as an active and working element in the Government. A vast number of important facts, transpiring heretofore without record, are now to become the data from which the laws of health are to be deduced, and from which correct and reliable principles of hygiene are to be established. Upon the faithful and cordial co-operation of medical men throughout the State does the success of this all-important and highly benevolent enterprise principally depend. The twelve commissioners comprising the Board of Health, while necessary to organization, are, by no means, the most important element in the grand and humane scheme contemplated by the law upon which the Health Commission has been founded. The basis of their operations, for the coming year, is yet to be prepared for them, and must consist in the record of facts, not yet transpired. For this record, the board must depend upon the hearty co-operation and fraternal good wishes of their brethren throughout the State. The carefully recorded facts, as they occur in the daily routine of each physician's home duties, are to constitute, when consolidated, the reliable data upon which the board will found the deductions to constitute what are to be the suggestions of their report."

A MONSTROSITY.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* of Aug. 12 says: "We saw last evening a double child, or, more strictly speaking, two children joined together. The curiosity is the offspring of colored parents, Crittenden and Sarah Jones, of Beech Island, South Carolina. One of the children is a perfectly developed female, large for her age, and with every appearance of health. The other, who is a male, is but imperfectly developed, has only the rudiments of limbs, and does not eat, depending for sustenance on his sister. These two beings are joined together by a wide band, in the centre of which one of the lungs of these strange creatures seems to be located. Touch the male and the female will shrink; pinch it and she will cry. Reverse the operation, and still it is the female who manifests sensibility. The head of the male is small and misshapen, the ears presenting more the appearance of those of an animal than a human being. The pulsations of the heart and the act of respiration can be plainly perceived in the ligament joining the bodies. This ligament, if such it can be called, is joined to the girl at the end of the breast-bone and to the male lower down. It is broad and thick, covered with skin like the rest of the body. Whether there are two distinctive sets of vital organs, or whether both are dependent upon one, has not yet been determined. The latter opinion seems to prevail, however. It is apparent, at any rate, that the male receives nourishment through its companion. The mother and father of the children are strong and healthy. Twins were never born to them before. The twins are about eight weeks old."

A DWARF.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* of Saturday says: "Mr. and Mrs. Mark R. Bowman, of Norristown, were on a visit for the past week to Mr. James Hasson, who resides at No. 1,008 Cotton street, this city. They had with them their little girl Lilly, who is ten years of age. She is but 2½ feet high, weighs nine pounds, has hair 2 feet long, and has a head shaped like a pound-sweet apple. She is quite lively. A number of offers have been made to the parents to have the girl placed on exhibition, but they have been invariably declined. While in this city the girl was visited by a number of persons who were struck with her extreme littleness, and, at the same time, sprightliness."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

RUSSIA.

NOTES OF THE SEASON—FETES IN HONOR OF A ROYAL GUEST—REGENERATION OF SEBASTOPOL.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Standard*, sends the following: The present Summer is by no means an exceptionally hot one, but the absence of rain causes the heat to be felt even more than usual, and this state of weather has doubtless contributed to the spread of the fever epidemic which is now prevailing. Typhus and ague are very frequent, but hitherto there have been very few cases of cholera. On the other hand, the weather has been remarkably propitious for all the fêtes which have welcomed Oscar II. of Sweden. Since the days of Napoleon I., when the Russian and Swedish troops fought side by side under Bernadotte and Alexander I., the most friendly feelings have continued to exist between Russia and Sweden, and though no special political meaning can be given to the King of Sweden's visit the cordial and enthusiastic reception he has met with in Russia from all classes cannot fail to have a lasting effect. King Oscar is a remarkable man, a national poet, and an energetic reformer, and one well qualified to judge of all the elements of future progress contained in Russia. At the palace banquet, on proposing the health of Alexander II., he said that he came to shake the hand of a neighbor, and found he had grasped that of a friend. All his remarks in public have been equally short and to the point. Nothing can exceed the attention and scrupulous care for personal comfort in all details shown to all royal and other visitors of a public character in Russia. Of course, King Oscar II. was present at the usual imposing military displays of the Summer camp at Krasnoe Selo, and he was also present at a grand naval review at Cronstadt. The weather was magnificent on the latter occasion, and a perfect fleet of small steamers left the quays of St. Petersburg to follow in the wake of the Imperial cortége, the great attraction being the Swedish and American vessels and the Russian monitor Peter the Great. The latter being at present in an unfinished state was temporarily completed in wood, for the occasion, at an expense of 30,000 roubles. During the review the usual honors were paid to the respective flags, and the Swedish and American vessels were visited by the Imperial suite, Oscar II., in his turn, inspecting the Russian frigate Petropavolsk. On board the Swedish frigate Vanadis the King personally, from the bridge, raised the cry of "Long live the Emperor," and then cordially embraced the latter. The fleet was drawn up in four lines. The vessels of the River Yacht Club of St. Petersburg, with an American yacht, formed the first line; the second was composed of seven monitors, three gun-boats, and three frigates with turrets, and one sailing ship; the third consisted of masted ships, both wooden and armor-plated, among which were the American and Swedish ships. The fourth line was composed of yachts, gun-boats, and steamers. An unpleasant incident occurred on the quay at starting. The steam-boat companies on such occasions sell twice as many tickets as they can accommodate passengers, and one of the boats put off leaving hundreds provided with tickets on the quay. A disturbance followed, but the town Police threw all responsibility on the river Police, and the latter on the former again, till at last a small tug boat accommodated a few of the disappointed ones. On the evening of the review, the Alexander Park on the islands was brilliantly illuminated, but the grand effect was reserved for the following night at Peterhoff. The gardens, with the fountains, are in themselves justly famous; but when the water is in full play and the trees are all lighted up with many colored lamps, the effect is admirable.

The excise on beer has been very considerably raised, from five to twelve kopeks a vedro—*i. e.*, a measure containing eight jugs. The duty on spirits is so high that the augmentations of the last ten years—and there have been four of them—have had no appreciable influence on the revenue returns. This change is due partly to fiscal reasons and partly to the idea now to some extent prevailing that drunkenness can be prevented by legislation. Statistics enable the Moscow *Gazette* to show triumphantly that Russia consumes less spirits, in proportion to her population, than the rest of Europe or America, and it is not denied that Russia is one of the countries in which drunkenness most prevails. People, on the whole, drink more in Holland, for instance, because they can pay for more, and there are fewer cases of drunkenness, because the Dutch lower classes are better educated than Russian workmen and peasants. We shall have to pay considerably dearer now for our beers; the brewers will profit much, the Excise very little, and public morality not at all.

The demand for horses by French military agents having been met by an order prohibiting their exportation out of the German States, speculators are now making a golden harvest by buying up horses in the Russian frontier provinces and sending them to France.

The regeneration of Sebastopol is progressing. The Mayor of that town is now here for the purpose of obtaining a credit of 300,000 roubles toward the erection of quays and warehouses, and it is said that his mission has been successful. A subscription is about to be opened by the corporation of Sebastopol in order to lay out "an historical boulevard" in commemoration of the siege of the town. The boulevard will be carried along the line of the former bastions, and on the spots made specially memorable by incidents of the siege; statues, pyramids, and other monuments will be erected.

The complaints of and the disorders in the new law for the regulation of advocates are likely to be remedied by the appointment of a special commission, formed from among members of the Bench and the parquet, which will deliver certificates only to those having special legal knowledge, but for all the courts without distinction. This change will entail the much-desired unity in the administration of the new law.

THE WAGNER OPERA-HOUSE AT BEYREUTH.

A Beyreuth dispatch to the London *Standard*, under date of Aug. 1, is as follows:

"During the last few days the members of the Wagner Orchestre have been arriving in batches, and this afternoon at 5 o'clock the rehearsals began, with a full orchestra of 150 performers, conducted by Hans Richter, from the Opera-house of Vienna. Admission to the theatre was scrupulously confined to holders of tickets, which had been issued by Wagner himself. Wagner, who appeared in the company of the Abbe Liszt, was appropriately greeted by the performance of a selection from the second scene of 'Rheingold,' in which the god Wotan hails the completion of the majestic palace of the Walhalla, just erected to be the home of his race. This was of course an allusion to Wagner's new theatre, in which the first orchestra met to-day. This selection was followed by the instrumental *finale* from "Rheingold," that part of the opera where the gods pass over the rainbow bridge to their new dwelling. Repeated 'Hochs Wagner' were heard, all present standing. Wagner then went down to the orchestra, which, in accordance with his views, is concealed from the audience, and in tones of deep emotion bade all welcome. He said that it was to him a great and glorious moment to see so many gathered together from the most distant parts to do honor to his work. He was deeply sensible of this proof of the affectionate sympathy of his colleagues, thanked them from his inmost heart, and assured them that if their united efforts were crowned with success it would be his highest reward. He would say more, but he was too much excited. After some personal greeting, the rehearsal began with portions of the opera to Rheingold, forming a prelude to Trilogy. The rehearsal will last about a fortnight. Notwithstanding the comparison with the Walhalla the theatre is still very far from complete. Inside it is merely brick-work and scaffolding."

CHINESE INSULTS ON FOREIGNERS.

The Tientsien correspondent of the Shanghai *Courier* writes: "The populace of Pekin and the neighborhood, who have hitherto been noted for their inoffensive conduct toward foreigners, have apparently felt the necessity of acting in union with their fellow-subjects at Chinkiang and other parts of the empire, for the last fortnight has witnessed a succession of serious exhibitions of popular ill feeling. The demonstrations to which I have alluded are: First—An attack on Dr. Bushell, of the English Legation, Pekin, who, accompanied by Mrs. Bushell, escaped with difficulty from being pelted with stones by a Pekin mob. Second—The attack on two Cossack soldiers of the Russian Legation, who were assaulted and seriously injured by the mob. Third—An attack on Baron Von Mollendorf, of the German Legation, and four gentlemen of the English Legation, who were seriously assaulted near Pekin last Sunday. Of the latter affair the following particulars are given: Four students from the British Legation and M. Von Mollendorf, went for an excursion to the Pai Hwa San Temple, forty miles west. They arrived last Saturday, and found a great many Chinese gathered to celebrate the fifth month festivals. They succeeded in getting a small room at the temple. During the evening conversations were had with different parties, the foreigners expressing regret at having arrived, as they feared to interfere with or disturb the natives in their festivals. Everything went on quietly that day, but on Sunday morning early large crowds of Chinese commenced to throw stones at the house where the foreigners were, knocking in the roof and walls. All got more or less hurt, M. Von Mollendorff the worst He was severely hurt on his head and legs, and declares that they only escaped being murdered by getting hold of the head priest and pointing a revolver at him, declaring to the crowd that if the stone throwing were not ceased, and if they were not allowed to leave in peace, he would be shot. Some astronomical instruments were ruined, and all their provisions destroyed."

A GALLANT RESCUE.

Thursday morning, as the New-York express train on the Hudson River Railroad was nearing Bath, two small boys sat unconcernedly on the track, not heeding the approach of the train. As soon as they were observed by the engineer he whistled down brakes and reversed his engine, but the momentum of the train was so great that the children would assuredly have been run over and killed but for a fortunate circumstance. The danger whistle attracted the attention of Mr. F. P. Van Alstyne, of Bath on the Hudson, and he seeing the peril of the boys, sprang on the track, and seizing one with each hand, just cleared the rail as the train went thundering by. It was a narrow escape for rescuer and rescued.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 15, 1875.

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It is wonderful what an amount of knavery may be practiced under the noses of unexceptionably honest men. Here is ALLEN C. BEACH, for example, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Canal Board in 1869. That was the year of the notorious Denison contract, and Mr. BEACH has a direct personal responsibility for approving the schedule on which that contract was issued, without having before him a survey map, plan, &c., as required by law. But then Mr. BEACH swears that there were some tracings submitted to the board, which he took to be the maps, &c., defined in the statute. The State has had to pay pretty dearly for the stupidity, carelessness, or worse of Mr. BEACH and his associates, but the Canal Investigating Commission begs us to notice that the Canal Board were imposed on. Mr. BEACH'S honesty is believed to be as much beyond question as the integrity of that wonderful person State Engineer RICHMOND, who unaccountably neglected to file the maps, &c., required by law. TWEED'S Lieutenant Governor states, with becoming solemnity, that he believes Mr. RICHMOND to be "as honest a man as there is on the face of the earth," and adds, with somewhat blasphemous emphasis, "I would as soon think of corrupting the Almighty as Mr. RICHMOND." Praise from the President of TWEED'S Senate is praise indeed.

The prominence of the school question in the Ohio campaign has been somewhat lost sight of in the importance which has been given to financial issues. In Northern Ohio, where sound views on the currency question prevail, the only issue about which the people are really excited is that of preserving the school fund against sectarian encroachment. The solid Roman Catholic vote of Ohio is pledged to the Democratic Party in return for their influence in favor of admitting the parochial schools of the Church to a share in the school fund. A Democratic triumph in Ohio would unquestionably result in putting an end to the unsectarian character of the public school system in that State. The Romish hierarchy extorted from the last Democratic Legislature the bill relieving the inmates of State prisons from all obligation to attend religious service. They are counting on getting from the next, if not a constitutional amendment for the "concurrent endowment" of sectarian schools, at least a concession in favor of giving schools controlled by priests their proportionate share of the tax raised for educational purposes.

We publish to-day a full review of the operations of the Fire Department under the administration of the Commissioners whom the Governor has been asked to remove. The obvious conclusion to be drawn from the facts presented is that their management of the affairs of the department has been equally distinguished by ability and integrity. Nothing can be imagined more likely to lower the tone of our Municipal service than letting it be understood that however able and honest a public official may be, he is always liable to removal on any frivolous charges which political hostility can trump up against him. Citizens who have any character to lose will certainly not be likely to accept public responsibilities when it is understood that any technical irregularity can be held to outweigh the proofs of fidelity afforded by a long term of successful and diligent application to duty.

There is a touch of grotesqueness in the hackneyed terms of our politics when applied to those of the Cherokee Nation. The returns of the recent election for Chief of that tribe are now reported as all received except those from one district. The majority is 63 for Ross. "but the official count may" increase this. The successful candidate "represents the progressive educational party." Both candidates were opposed to "sectionalizing the Cherokee Nation." The result of the election will be "officially declared" in November. It is to be hoped that, with the slang and the processes of our politics, the Cherokees may not have lost their native frankness and fairness; but from all accounts this is likely to prove a vain hope. The "progressive" and the "conservative" factions prosecuted the canvass with a liberal amount of fighting and accusations of cheating on both sides.

The showers of Friday seem to have been very heavy in the Highlands and their neighborhood, and were accompanied with a great deal of lightning. The latter played some curious pranks—with the rustic imagination, if with nothing else. An intelligent resident of Peekskill informs us that in one house in that city a set of water and gas pipes were neatly and completely melted out by the lightning. Why there was no unpleasant complication with the gas in consequence he does not explain, but reports the building as in no other way injured. No one not familiar with the Highlands can imagine the effect of such a rain-fall as that of Friday upon the roads, which in many places were yesterday covered with water up to a horse's flanks, and in others were torn so as to be impassable for loads. Yet, by sunrise the next morning, the roads about Garrison's and West Point were dry enough to make walking convenient and pleasant.

IS ECONOMY USEFUL?

Considering the pains that most people have been taking for the last two years to keep their expenses down, it is rather discouraging to be told that the task was useless. This, however, is substantially what they are advised by some very respectable writers on political economy. These writers think that saving will be of no avail to produce a prosperous trade unless there is joined to it a good foreign market for our surplus products. As there is not the slightest possible connection between saving and a foreign market, since no amount of the former could produce the latter, and as the latter is made in this argument the indispensable condition precedent to prosperity, the argument obviously tends to the conclusion that mere saving is of no use whatever.

To us this tendency seems unfortunate, and we should be very sorry to see the argument generally accepted. It might lead to very serious consequences. The question, no one will deny, is a practical one. Whether they agree with the theory or not, the individual members of our community have found economy in the present state of affairs absolutely necessary. Hardly any one dependent on general trade for an income—and who is not, directly or indirectly?—has been able to get on without it. What is true of individuals is necessarily true of large classes. And we think it is a melancholy fact if a practice which is compulsory on nearly the whole community, and which is unquestionably prompted by the most honorable motives, should be discovered to be entirely useless in bringing about a better condition of things.

Whether this is actually so or not may be best determined by examining the causes of the difficulties which it is sought to remove by means of economy. These in the present instance may be summed up in the general term overtrading, brought about by various abuses of the system of credit. Trade is, in its essence, the exchange of products to satisfy the varied needs of producers themselves, each class of individuals producing that which they think some other class will want, and in their turn consuming a portion of what is produced by a number, more or less extensive, of other classes. Now, in the simpler conditions of society, where exchange is principally barter, or where it is effected by means of cash payments, there would be practically no danger of any class producing more than is needed by others, or buying more than it could pay for. But whether this system is or is not essentially the best, it no longer exists, and a system of credit has taken its place. This fact modifies the entire mass of the transactions in which society engages. Classes and individuals, instead of producing exactly what they can sell, and buying exactly what they can pay for, produce what they think that they can sell, and buy what they think that they can pay for. The modification is immense, because the most powerful of all motives, self-interest, is stimulated by it. The tendency is universal and strong for each man to exaggerate the value of his own products—*i. e.*, the probability of some one's wanting them—and also to exaggerate the estimate of his probable capacity to pay, and the degree to which, therefore, he can safely gratify his desires. These two tendencies—that toward exaggerating the power to sell and that toward exaggerating the power to pay—are reinforced by a third which is scarcely less important; namely, a tendency to exaggerate the power of customers to pay.

Between them these produce what we call overtrading. Men gradually go on producing more than they can sell, selling more than their customers can pay for, and buying more than they can pay for themselves, until there results a fictitious wealth. For, as a necessary consequence of our easily-expanded credit system, nearly all property consists of promises to pay in one form or another—of merchants' notes, of bank credits, of corporate stocks—which, to a great extent, are indirectly the promises of the customers of corporations, or of landholders' mortgages. When, in this condition of things, some great firm—as JAY COOKE & CO., in 1873—announces that its real assets are not what it was thought they were, every one instantly sets to work to find out if his own assets are not in the same condition. If they are, then there is a collapse of "business," as there was two years since.

Now, under these circumstances, economy is the first resort of every one, and we conceive that it is not only the natural but the most effective expedient to restore prosperity. The primary element in the situation is overproduction, and the consequence is a surplus stock. Men begin to buy less; production is correspondingly lessened, and, as consumption of one degree or another must go on, the surplus is gradually reduced. It would not be reduced if men went on spending freely, because in that case the same motives that were stimulated until overproduction resulted would be still stimulated. There would be nothing to show that there was a surplus, nothing to induce a reversal of the process which led to the trouble.

We are told that what the country needs is a revival of confidence. That is true. But the country will not get it until the process of reducing the surplus has gone far enough to revive a genuine demand for further active production. Then confidence will come as a matter of course; and we are sorry to say that we are compelled to believe that it will go on again increasing until another surplus and another discovery of the surplus ensue, followed by another depression of business.

THEN AND NOW.

On the evening of Feb. 3, 1872, there assembled in Apollo Hall a body calling itself the New-York City Democratic Reform General Committee. That body claimed to be the only one which represented the Democracy of this City. The speeches delivered before it and the resolutions unanimously adopted by those present were all directed against the secret association "known as the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order." One of the speakers talked about the verdict of the people which had consigned this "secret, dark-lantern organization to everlasting infamy," and referred to the "colossal proportions" of the assurance manifested by the Tammany Sachems in claiming "the right to organize, direct, and control the movements of the Democratic Party in this City." It was asked why the Democratic Party should submit to the dictation of these Sachems, in whose election neither they nor the General Committee have any more choice than in the selection of the occupant of the British throne, and the meeting had but one reply to give to the query. It was asserted that of the two organizations in the City professing Democratic principles, one is genuine, the other is spurious. "One organization proceeds from and represents the people; the other originated in the dark recesses of a secret organization, and represents nothing but an irresponsible, invisible secret order." It was unanimously resolved "that the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, is undemocratic, dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and inimical to the institutions of a republican government." It was further resolved that the Democracy owe no allegiance "of any kind whatsoever" to the Tammany Society, and that any attempt on the part of its Sachems to supervise or control in any way the Democratic Party in this City "will be regarded as a piece of unparalleled impudence, to which no Democrat having any respect will submit." Finally, it was resolved that inasmuch as the Tammany Society had violated its charter, and inasmuch as it had been used in the past and might again be used in the future "to clothe with power an irresponsible, unscrupulous oligarchy, odious to the masses of the Democratic Party and the community generally," the strong arm of the law should be invoked to have that charter annulled. By way of clinching this resolution, it was declared that any "pretended Democratic General Committee" which should organize under the auspices of the Tammany Society, or in any way submit to its control or dictation, would be regarded as hostile to Democratic principles, and to the interests of the Democratic Party.

Since 1872 Tammany Hall has certainly undergone no change. The secret society is still there, controlling the organization of the General Committee as heretofore, and dictating through its Sachems who are and who are not to be considered as Democrats in good standing. The policy of Tammany Hall is as arbitrary and despotic as ever. It tolerates no criticism upon its mandates by those whose sole duty is assumed to be obedience, and it only requires a reference to the report of Thursday night's meeting of the General Committee to see with how little disguise the tyranny of an "irresponsible, unscrupulous oligarchy" is exercised for the crushing out of all free expression of opinion. We should therefore expect to find that the men who arraigned the Tammany Society in February, 1872, before the bar of Democratic opinion, would still be engaged in waging war against an organization which they declared to be "dangerous to the liberties of a free people." But, strangely enough, the Chairman of the meeting from whose proceedings we have quoted was WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, now Mayor of New-York by the grace of JOHN KELLY; its chief orator was HENRY L. CLINTON, aspirant for the Tammany nomination for District Attorney; the mover of some of its resolutions was WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, the new Corporation Counsel, and the second name on its Committee on Organization was SAMUEL A. LEWIS, placed by Tammany Hall in the position of President of the Board of Aldermen. It would be interesting to hear how these gentlemen have contrived to save that self-respect which in 1872 they declared that no Democrat who submitted to Tammany dictation could retain. As one and all of them now acknowledge the authority of what they then styled as a "pretended Democratic General Committee," they must, on their own showing, have betrayed Democratic principles and ignored the interests of the Democratic Party. More than this, in the ominous words of the eloquent Mr. CLINTON, they have yielded to the insidious invitation of the Sachems "to wear the threadbare, cast-off political garments of TWEED and SWEENY, to steep themselves in dishonor, to wear the garlands of political infamy, and enjoy the hospitable entertainment of a political graveyard." Strange that this dreadful warning should not deter Mr. CLINTON from seeking to wear the Tammany livery in the office of District Attorney.

COMMON SENSE AND COMMON CARRIERS.

The duties of a common carrier, as defined in the English common law, have been so modified by charters and other statutory enactments in the various States of the Union, that it is almost useless to consult BLACKSTONE in reference to any point that may be under consideration in regard to the duties of any particular corporation which works in that capacity. And yet, while one cannot determine by common law, or by common sense, which is the essence of common law, what a corporation can be compelled to do, it is right to apply the rules of common sense to determine what the corporation ought to do.

If a corporation obtains from the public the privilege of serving as a common carrier, it thereby receives a favor in the first place. For each specific service rendered it receives a specific price, and each transaction is thereby complete in itself, leaving the original favor unrequited. In return for this favor the public have certainly, according to common sense, the right to demand that they shall be served promptly, decently, and with a due regard for their comfort. Taking the case of a ferry across the East River to illustrate the argument, it is clear that the public have a right to be carried in clean, comfortable boats, crossing at regular intervals of time, and that only a reasonable price should be charged for the service.

The Brooklyn Ferry Company has a monopoly of a vast trade, out of which it pays large dividends on its stock. The Fulton Ferry, which carries more passengers than either of the others belonging to this company, is crowded beyond the limit of safety twice a day, and the boats each carry from twice to ten times as many passengers as would stand a reasonable chance of being saved if the boat should be sunk in the middle of the river, between the hours of 6 and 9 in the morning, or 5 and 7 in the afternoon. It is no exaggeration to say that thousands of persons place themselves daily in a position where certain death would follow any serious accident to a Fulton Ferry boat.

Now this is not necessary. It is merely a way by which the Brooklyn Ferry Company increases its profits. Boats could be run more frequently, thereby diminishing the number of passengers on each one. Any person who will stand in the ferry-house on the New-York side at 7 o'clock in the evening will see that the gathering crowd is kept for ten minutes waiting for the next boat, which, like those that run at more frequent intervals before 7, will be crowded to excess. Aside from the question of safety, this delay is a robbery of no small amount of time. Probably five hundred persons are daily kept waiting an average of five minutes each, or over forty-two hours in all. If the company had to pay for forty-two hours' service instead of taking that amount of time from the public, they would probably find it cheaper to make two trips during the ten minutes. It is no answer to this to say that five minutes is of no great value to any one of the five hundred. The cent which each one pays to cross is of no great value, but the total is enough to pay a profit on running the ferry.

The principle involved in this is theoretically recognized in the existing steam-boat regulations. Any one who will take the trouble to read the license which can be found, framed and fastened to the wall of any excursion boat running from New-York, may easily learn the number of passengers she can lawfully carry. Did any one ever hear of a passenger being refused on any one of these boats because the full complement was already on board, before an example was made of the *Plymouth Rock?* We venture to say it was never done. If a few more owners of steam-boats are fined according to this precedent, common carriers will find it economical to provide proper accommodations for each passenger. It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury has refused to remit the fine imposed on the owners of the *Plymouth Rock*, and the only occasion for surprise is that the owners should have had the effrontery to ask for its remission.

Another abuse which the long suffering public submit to, is the amount charged by express companies for the carriage of parcels. It is a fact that it costs as much to send a parcel from one part of the City to another as in many cases it would cost to hire a special messenger to carry it. This is manifestly an imposition, for the express companies base their business on the fact that it is cheaper to carry packages in large quantities than singly. As a rule, the principal express companies give little cause for complaint in the manner in which they do their work, but their tariff of charges appears to be regulated only by the patience of the public.

As for that patience, there is no limit to it. We get into cars and boats where no seats are provided, and where we are elbowed and jostled by crowds of fellow human beings, deprived of oxygen, the primary necessity of life, insulted by conductors, placed in peril of our lives, cut off from Police protection, and for the privilege of getting off at a different place from where we got on we pay money. That there is a remedy for this the common law declares. There is no wrong without a remedy. In some cases the law specifies the manner in which the remedy may be obtained. In other cases it would seem that it might be possible to obtain such a remedy by petitioning the Legislature to revoke the charters of the offending corporations. There would be no difficulty in obtaining thousands of signatures to a petition clearly setting forth the grounds of such application.

STOLEN WEALTH.

It seems almost impossible for the spoil of a large robbery to be long concealed. Considering how soon the detectives find the thieves, it appears more true of a great theft than of any murder that it "will out." Now and then, there is a mysterious assassination, the actors in which are never brought to justice; and it is common, perhaps, that the responsibility for a homicide is so divided among several persons that the actual culprit is never discovered. But the simple fact of possession of ill-gotten wealth sooner or later brings to the attention of shrewd detectives the robber who thinks he has effectually concealed all traces of his crime. We have had two or three very remarkable instances of the truth of this in the arrests of the persons who took a package of money from the United States Treasury, and of several men who have brought to this country a considerable amount of jewelry supposed to be stolen. In the case of HALLECK, the Treasury clerk, suspicion was first aroused by his manner of life, and next by the character of his associates. A man in his position could not be expected to have much money to spend in luxurious living. But he was known as a "fast man"; for a time, at least, he was living lavishly. He consorted with disreputable people, and one of his intimates was said to be at Saratoga "loaded down" with bills of large denominations. Clearly enough, these men could not have $47,000 in their possession without the fact being made known by their manner of life. Suspicion was readily directed toward them, and they were arrested with strong proofs of their guilt upon them.

The arrest of the so-called diamond thieves, and the detention of their booty, is a still more striking case. These persons brought to this country a large amount of costly jewelry, which they succeeded in smuggling through the guards of the Customs. Smuggled goods sell at low prices, and these articles of jewelry were offered at low prices, on the theory that they had paid no duty. But detectives soon discovered the traders, and took possession of their stock. Then it was found that the gems and gold were not new; the natural presumption was that the goods were stolen. They were seized for a violation of the Customs laws, and are supposed to be the property of two or three people who have been robbed in England of a large amount of valuable jewels. Being stolen, they could not be safely entered and passed at the Custom-house. An examination would expose the theft. They could not be sold in Europe, where descriptions had made any exposure of them certain ruin to the thieves. Being smuggled, they were, like all smuggled goods, liable to suspicion, and, to a certain extent, were contraband. Whether the jewels taken from these men prove to be the property of an American lady visiting in London, an English Countess, or a Cuban family of wealth, it is tolerably certain that the Government detectives have fallen upon a stolen treasure. It is not likely that the captured smugglers came honestly by the property which they brought to this country.

In this case, as in many others, the magnitude of the booty was sure to lead to its discovery. Men unaccustomed to handle large sums of money or very valuable personal property, are likely to advertise the fact that they have unaccustomed wealth in their possession, although it may be necessary to conceal it, and keep up the appearance of poverty. One would suppose that thieves and plunderers would have discretion enough to secrete their booty, and live with such simplicity and frugality as to make suspicion almost impossible in their case. Somehow, they never do, or, if they ever do, the instances are very rare. The murderer, on the other hand, may be unincumbered by any evidences of his crime. He may pass undetected by the scene of his secret violence. He may discuss with his casual acquaintances the deed which he has committed, and still escape. The facts which are yet true of several notable murders disprove the often-repeated proverb applied to the ultimate detection of the slayer of man. As WEBSTER said, "suicide is confession," but many assassins have long remained, and do remain, hidden between the commission of their crime and their apprehension by the detectives.

Somehow, most men attach such a peculiar sacredness to property as compared with human life, that the perpetrators of a great robbery are more vigilantly pursued than any man-slayer usually ever is. It is hard work, apparently, for the thief to put his plunder where it cannot be found. He finds it impossible to enjoy the fruits of his crime without directing suspicion to himself. But, more than that, the hope of securing a share of the missing property wonderfully stimulates the vigilance of detectives. Then again, a man who has lost a great amount of money or valuables never gives up his pursuit. He never ceases to encourage those who prosecute the search for him. Even great banking concerns will agree to accept a moiety of property stolen from them, and "no questions asked" of the finder. There can be no compromise with a murderer. Unless he is brought to absolute punishment nothing can be done with him. Rewards for his detection may be offered; but interest in the case subsides after a while: the sleepless vigilance of a robbed property-owner does not pursue him. In spite of all wise saws to the contrary, the great thief comes to justice sooner than the slayer.

PRESIDENT MIRO.

A short time ago a vague intimation reached us that another atrocious outrage upon a foreign resident had been perpetrated by the authorities at Panama, in the United States of Colombia. Acts of the kind in the Central and South American Governments are so common that the news created but little surprise; yet the truth of the report was doubted by many on the ground that the lessons which have lately been taught by foreign powers to these Southern nations would not have been so soon forgotten. Now, however, full particulars of the affair have reached us, and a very unwarrantable proceeding on the part of the President of Panama it certainly is.

It seems that the City of Panama is lighted with gas at the expense of the State Government. But the State Government does not fulfill its obligations. It has run up a bill of some seven thousand dollars with the gas company, and now pleads total inability to pay, and even suggests repudiation. This is the final and only result of repeated applications on the part of the company for a settlement. Under the circumstances, the manager gave notice that he could not continue to furnish the town with gas for nothing, and that therefore, after a given date, he should be compelled to cut off the supply. To this no answer was made, and the threat was carried out. Panama was left in darkness. For this state of things the majority of the people held the Government responsible, and in reply to some expression of popular indignation, the President, one Signor MIRO, sent to Mr. TAYLOR, the manager of the gas company, requesting an interview on the subject. Mr. TAYLOR attended at Government House at the appointed time, but the President, without seeing him, kept him waiting in an ante-room under a number of frivolous pretexts. After having waited a great part of the afternoon, dancing attendance in this manner on Signor MIRO, Mr. TAYLOR left and went back to the works, where he had some important alterations to superintend. Hardly had he arrived there before a squad of armed Police made an appearance, and Mr. TAYLOR was arrested and led away to confinement in a filthy cell in the common jail, in company with a number of the lowest criminals. It happens, however, that Mr. TAYLOR is a British subject. The British Consul therefore immediately appeared upon the scene, and a vigorous protest on his part, together with the promise of more serious measures if necessary, caused the President to give Mr. TAYLOR his liberty. The Panama *Star and Herald* treats the matter as one which is certain to call down upon the Government of Colombia some action from the British Government, and thinks it will be fortunate if it can be settled by diplomatic interference at Bogota.

So far the *Star and Herald* is probably right. But the subject has another aspect. The United States of Colombia, in common with all the Central American States, the southern Republics, and Brazil, is anxious to encourage immigration. Their prosperity, and certainly the development of their wealth, are dependent upon it, and they know it. They look for immigration not only to Europe but to this country. Much indeed of the enterprise that is now visible there is due to citizens of this Republic. But acts of tyranny like this of President MIRO are ill-calculated to increase the confidence of foreigners in these semi-Spanish Governments. It is not pleasant to be placed at the mercy of an unscrupulous and reckless official, and to suffer the most degrading treatment at his hands for no offense whatever, even though there be a future prospect of international intervention, or of a bombardment of the town, in one's behalf. Such acts as this are a disgrace to the United States of Colombia, and especially to the intelligence of those who have been the means of placing a man like Mr. MIRO at the head of the State. But they are also a material injury to the place in which they happen. Few foreigners would care to place their liberty and that of their families at the mercy of a Government where all may at any moment be sacrificed at the whim of some self-opinionated official. The Panama press is constantly urging people in these United States to settle on the Isthmus, where, it tells us, there is much scope for commercial and other enterprise. But until it can be shown that there is a little more equity and a great deal less tyranny in that part of the world, it seems to us that people will be wiser to find a settlement anywhere else. It might be possible to overcome other of the disadvantages attending a career at Panama, but it is little short of folly to expect a free man to migrate to such a place, and to live under such a Government as that of President MIRO, while the rest of the world is open to him.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

Thanks to its highly-picturesque appearance, its myriad comforts, and its attractive music, this vast resort is almost as largely attended as when it was first opened to the public. It is certainly a delightful spot to wander in, and between the freshness, brightness, and animation of the scene, and the performances of the band, it would be difficult to name a place where an hour or two could be more agreeably spent. Friday evenings are usually set apart for thorough changes of programme, and day before yesterday a very interesting quartet for saxophones—instruments which ought to be in more general use than they are—a melodious solo for cornet (played by Mr. Arbuckle,) called "Rêve d'Amour," Adams' fine air of "Noël," (sung by Mr. Sohst,) a curious fantasia on the perennial "Carnival," introducing variations for a dozen instruments; a spirited march by Signor Operti, entitled "The American Rifle Team," and a new cornet solo, ("The Marianne Waltz,") composed by Signor Operti and Mr. Levy, and interpreted by the latter, made up the list of selections. It would be exacting to ask for fresher compositions, and when we observe that their interpretation, whether by soloists or the orchestra, was uniformly good, it will be admitted that dissatisfaction with the entertainment is hardly possible. A duet for cornets—Rossini's "Quis est homo"—played by Messrs. Arbuckle and Levy, is mentioned as an additional element of to-night's promise.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Next Tuesday evening is set apart for the interpretation of a "Mozart programme" at the Central Park Garden. The selections, which promise to make up the most interesting bill offered there this season on a "special night," are announced to be as follows:

Introduction and Fugue, in C Minor.
String Orchestra.
Masonic Funeral Music. (First time.)
Concertone, for two solo violins, with oboe and violoncello obligato and orchestral accompaniment.
Messrs. Jacobssohn, Arnold, Eller, and Heman.
Overture, "Magic Flute."
Symphony in C, "Jupiter"
Overture, "Marriage of Figaro."
Concerto for flute and harp, and orchestral accompaniment. (Manuscript. First time. Cadenzas composed by Mr. Charles Baetens.)
Messrs. Wehner and Lockwood.
Rondo De Chasse. (First time.)

APPROACHING CONCERTS.

Señor White, a Cuban violinist who won high honors in Paris a few years ago, and Señor Cervantes, a Cuban pianist, have just reached this City, and, it is understood, will soon appear in two or three concerts, concerning which particulars will be supplied at no distant day.

OPERA BOUFFE AT WALLACK'S.

It is now decided that the season of opera bouffe at Wallack's Theatre will commence on Thursday, the new version of "Barbe Bleue," called "Boulotte," and including a quantity of fresh dialogue and music, not having reached a sufficiently advanced stage of preparation to warrant an earlier performance. Mr. Matt Morgan has painted some scenery for "Boulotte," and much work is being bestowed upon the rehearsals.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The sojourn of the Vokes Family at the Fifth Avenue Theatre terminates with the present week. They will appear every evening, and at a matinée on Saturday, in "A Bunch of Berries," which is to be prefaced by the comedietta called "Living too Fast." On Aug. 23 "The Big Bonanza" will be reproduced for one week, and on Aug. 30 the "Mexican Juvenile Opera Bouffe Troupe" will appear in "The Grand Duchesse," and make a brief stay at Mr. Daly's pretty and popular house.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The performances of "The Gilded Age" at the Union Square Theatre will begin to-morrow evening. Mr. John T. Raymond, who, as *Colonel Sellers*, will then enter upon the fulfillment of engagements to extend, continuously, over forty-six weeks, and to end, in July, at Mr. McCullough's California Theatre, in San Francisco, will have the support of a well-chosen company, and the piece will be brought out with a *mise-en-scène* such as the meagre resources of the Park never even suggested.

THE SEASON AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

An arrangement has been entered into by Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer and Mr. George Belmore, in accordance with which Mr. Belmore will appear at Booth's Theatre on Sept. 20—that is to say, at the close of Mr. Barry Sullivan's engagement—in "The Flying Scud." Mr. Belmore originally portrayed *Nat Gosling* in that rather flimsy play, and his performance was warmly commended by London audiences. Further information from Booth's is to the effect that Mr. Frederick Thorne has been added to the company, and that Commodore Joseph Tooker is about to be transferred from the floating branch of the theatre, and to assume anew the business management of the house.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The spectacle of "Around the World" will be brought out at the Grand Opera-house to-morrow evening, under the direction of Messrs. Hamilton and Wheelock. The adoption of a scale of prices which places attendance within the means of the humblest may do much for the fortunes of this rather unlucky theatre, which, if "raffled off," will not, we trust, fall to the lot of an ambitious manager.

BRIEF MENTION.

The box office is now open for the sale of seats for the approaching representations of "Around the World," at the Academy of Music. The spectacle will be produced on Monday week.

The programme for the concert to be given at Jones' Wood on Saturday evening next, by a number of German singing societies, with the co-operation of Herren Bergmann, Damrosch, Bischoff, and Remmertz, promises much. It will be found in another column.

Mr. Sheridan Shook will take Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre so soon as Mr. Moss' claim to it has been settled. Under the management of Messrs. Shook and Palmer the possibility of maintaining a first-rate place of amusement in Brooklyn will, we are sure, be finally tested.

The present week is to be the fifth and last of the run of "Chilpéric" at Robinson Hall. On to-morrow week "La Princesse de Trébizonde" will be brought out there.

The engagement of Miss Kate Raymond, Mr. O. B. Collins, and Mlle. Zoe is announced as a prominent trait of the programme to be offered at the Metropolitan Theatre this week.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT. COMMANDER ARMENTROUT.

Lieut. Commander George William Armentrout, of the United States Navy, died on Friday evening at sea, on board the steam-ship Spain, while on her passage from Liverpool to this port. He was about thirty-two years of age, a native of Indianapolis, Ind., and entered the naval service on the 23d November, 1861. He was attached to the steam frigate Colorado, flag-ship European Squadron, from 1865 to 1867, and was promoted Master Dec. 1, 1866. He was commissioned as Lieutenant March 12, 1868, and served on the steam-ship Contocook, flag-ship North Atlantic Squadron, 1868-9, and he received his commission as Lieut. Commander the 18th December, 1868. He was on the Colorado when she was at Key West, in December, 1873, in company with the Worcester, Franklin, Ossipee, Wyoming, Powhatan, and monitors Saugus and Manhattan, when war was expected with the Spaniards on account of the Virginius massacre. Commander Grace, of the steam-ship Spain, consented to allow the body to be brought to this City, and the carpenter made a rough pine wood coffin, lined with zinc, in which the body was deposited. The body, which had begun to show signs of decomposition, was placed on the main deck at one of the gangways, and was then reverently covered with the Stars and Stripes. The occurrence caused a general gloom to be felt throughout the vessel, for Mr. Armentrout had caused general sympathy among his fellow passengers on account of the courage he had shown in trying to walk about, although fearfully emaciated, and endeavoring to regain his lost strength and health. His sole pervading idea was the hope to get home to Indianapolis, and he even talked gayly of his plans for the coming Winter. Previous to his coming home on sick leave he had been to one of the German spas to try the effect of the water upon his liver, the disease of that organ being the immediate cause of his death. A telegram was sent to the Commandant of the Navy-yard from Quarantine at 7 A. M. yesterday, notifying him of Lieut. Commander Armentrout's death, and requesting him to take charge of the body on behalf of the Navy. Another telegram was sent to the Navy Department, informing it of what had taken place.

JUDGE DEODATUS WRIGHT.

Judge Deodatus Wright died at Albany Friday. Judge Wright was born in Charlton, Saratoga County, in the year 1795. After receiving a common school education he studied law in the office of Marcus J. Reynolds, at Amsterdam, and subsequently formed a partnership with that eminent lawyer. The partnership was dissolved after the removal of both to Albany. Mr. Wright was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Gov. John A. King in the year 1857. Early in President Lincoln's first term he was appointed Pension Agent, a position which he held for nearly eight years with great credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the public. In politics Judge Wright was at first a Whig and afterward a Republican. Latterly he sympathized with the Liberal movement, and supported Mr. Greeley for the Presidency. The only elective office of note which he ever held was that of Recorder of Albany. In the Fall of 1847 he ran for that office, and was elected over E. H. Martin, his competitor.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Capt. John F. Tallman, Superintendent of the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease, at his late residence, No. 345 East One Hundred and Sixteenth street. The deceased, who was between fifty and sixty years of age, was a popular steam-boat commander, and was recently connected with the steamer Daniel Drew. He served for several years under Capt. Van Santvoord, of the People's Line, and built several fine river boats, among them the Metamora. At the time of his death he had exclusive management of the Harlem boats.

A LITTLE SPEECH BY GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman was serenaded in St. Paul, Minn., where he was staying for the night, on Wednesday, and somewhat reluctantly made a brief speech. The *Pioneer-Press* says that after the band had played for a while, it was suggested to Gen. Sherman that the band and a few people had come down from the fort to listen to a few words from him. At this intimation, the General, who had been standing in the broad hallway, in plain view of all, shot away from the crowd and sought seclusion in an adjoining room. The band still continued to play and the General still continued not to come. Finally Gen. Sanborn and Gen. Johnson of St. Paul, and Gen. H. W. Slocum, of Brooklyn, N. Y., prevailed upon him to go out and say a word or two. Accordingly he made his appearance on the veranda, and removing the cigar from his mouth, said:

"Where are those old soldiers that are wanting to see Gen. Sherman?"

The band had been located some distance from the hotel, and as soon as the General put the leading question above, all began to gather closer around the speaker, when some one in the partial darkness called out:

"Here they are."

Gen. Sherman—Well, come up, come up closer Huddle up close, like the regulars.

After waiting a moment or two for them to "huddle up close, like the regulars," the General said:

Now, gentlemen, a few moments ago some one came to my room and told me that you soldiers wanted to see me and hear my voice. Now, I don't want to make a speech. The American people are too much given to speech-making. In my opinion it is a great bore. I am glad, however, always to meet the old soldiers of the Republic that fought through the late war. They used to respond with alacrity to the calls of the people, and it is proper now that the people should respond to them. I feel that I must respond to your command. I want you to tell the old soldiers of Wisconsin and Minnesota and all the North-west that fought through the late war with us to come to me at all times, and that I shall be glad to see them and shake hands with them, to speak to them, and do them any favor that may be in my power. The severities and lessons of the war are being partly forgotten by the people, but soldiers naturally remember them more vividly, for they went through the hardships and sufferings of the camp and the battle-field. The soldiers fought to save the best of all the Governments in the world. All things considered, we have unquestionably got the best form of government, and we must see to it that we protect it. In civil life you must have out your pickets and your skirmishers the same as an army does, and thus take the means of guarding and protecting the Government from danger. In this the people must help the soldiers. If you young fellows take example from the old soldiers, you will guard your liberties and preserve them, and I have no doubt you will live long and prosper. Good night, gentlemen.

A little effort was made to get Gen. Slocum to come out, but he declined.

CURIOUS STORY.

Massachusetts papers are printing the following story: "John Manning, a young man of North Adams, went to work in some print works in New-York about six weeks ago, and did the work of two men who had been discharged. After he had been in his new situation a week, he was invited by these men to go with them on an excursion. The next day his employers missed him, and his continued absence led them to think that something was wrong. A search was made, which resulted in finding him in a piece of woods not far from the City, raving mad and almost dead from exposure. Word was sent to his father, and he was taken home last week in a sad condition, it requiring four men at times to prevent him from harming himself or others, and before the week was over he was sent to the Northampton Asylum. The physicians having charge of the case pronounce it a bad one. The insanity is supposed to have been the effect of some drug given him maliciously by the men with whom he was last seen. When found he had been robbed of his watch and some money."

DROWNED AT A PICNIC.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Hannah Rogers, of Ardmore, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Philadelphia, was drowned here to-day. She came down with a party of excursionists. The body has not yet been recovered.

THE TURF.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

BELMONT'S SULTANA WINS THE SWEEPSTAKES, RHADAMANTHUS THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH, ACROBAT THE TWO MILES AND A QUARTER, AND CAROLINE THE MILE SWEEPSTAKES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1875.

The third day of the August meeting broke auspiciously, and agreeably disappointed the turfmen, who expected to see a repetition of yesterday's storm. The sun shone brightly, although heavy banks of clouds rolled about the horizon. The programme offered by the association was so attractive that the attendance of spectators was very large, completely filling the grand stand. The track was heavy, but safe. The card called for five races, the first of which was the sweepstakes for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, and of the twenty-four nominations, eight youngsters sported colors, making a larger field than ever before started for the stake. It was won by Mr. Belmont's b. f. Sultana, the sister to Monarchist. Lorillard's entry was a great favorite last night, but there was a marked change this morning, and for once Lorillard's two-year olds sank in the estimation of the speculators. Belmont's fillies became as great favorites just before the race as Lorillard's had been the night previous. Sultana won the race cleverly by four lengths in 1:19½, and this was a surprise, as Adelaide had shown the best in the previous races, and Evans rode her. The Paris pools paid $7 90.

The second race was a dash of a mile and an eighth for three-year olds, to carry 100 pounds, and this was won easily by the favorite Rhadamanthus, the Paris pools paying $8 10. The surprise of the day was in the third race, a dash of two miles and a quarter, which had Acrobat and Rutherford for contestants. The knowing division could not get enough of Rutherford, for it was considered a "dead sure" thing against a horse that had not appeared this season and had gone wrong in the Spring. Acrobat proved himself as game as ever, and defeated the favorite with ease. The backers of Rutherford looked upon Acrobat in mute astonishment as he came back to the weighing-stand after the race, and it was some time before they realized the "dump" they had received. Paris pools paid $16 on the victor. The fourth race was a match; Brigand received forfeit. The fifth race was a selling sweepstakes of a mile, which was captured by Caroline, and the Paris pools paid $16 90. The details of the sport are appended:

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.

The opening event of the day was the sweepstakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile which closed with twenty-four nominations, and the following ten were marked upon the card as starters, viz.: P. Lorillard's b. g. Shirley, August Belmont's b. f. Adelaide and b. f. Sultana, Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. c. Warlock, D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Sister of Mercy, Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Waco, John M. Harney's ch. f. Lillie Belle, and James A. Grinstead's ch. c. Knapsack. The Belmont pair of fillies who ran second and third to Parole in the Saratoga and Kentucky Stakes found sturdy backers, and the other colts all sold well, particularly Warlock, who had shown a fine turn of speed whenever he ran. Before the start a most radical change in the betting took place, and Belmont's entries sold great favorites, and, for the first time, Lorillard sank into the second place in the estimation of the knowing ones. The following quotations will show the condition of the "market:"

Sultana } Adelaide }	$250	$300	$575
Shirley	100	135	250
Warlock	100	130	130
Knapsack			165
Sister of Mercy	70	115	
Field	90	155	350
Total	$610	$835	$1,470

THE RACE.

They received a good start with Adelaide in the lead, Sister of Mercy second, and Sultana third, the others in a bunch. As they ran down the chute, Sultana rushed to the front, Lillie Belle being in the second place, and the Sister of Mercy and Waco together, Knapsack following close up. When they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole Swim was seen to fall off Knapsack, and the colt ran riderless in the rear of the others. As they came round the lower turn, Shirley ran up and assumed the second place, but Sultana was two lengths in front of him, Lillie Belle being at his quarter. When they turned into the homestretch, Adelaide ran up from behind and collared Lillie Belle, who soon gave it up, and when they had passed the furlong pole there were but three in the race. Sultana was leading two lengths, Shirley was second and whipping a length before Adelaide. As they approached the stand Shirley closed upon Sultana, but the latter shook her off and won the race by four lengths in 1:19. There was a spirited brush for second place between Shirley and Adelaide, the former gaining it by half a length, Lillie Belle was fourth, Warlock fifth, Waco sixth, Sister of Mercy seventh—all pulled up. Knapsack followed the other colts around the track and was soon captured. Swim was considerably frightened and a little hurt in the fall, which was on account of Knapsack bolting.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes; for two-year olds; $100 entrance, h. f., with $700 added; second horse to save his stake; winners of $1,000 5 pounds, of $1,500 7 pounds, of $2,000 10 pounds extra. Closed 1st March. Three-quarters of a mile. Twenty-four nominations. Value to winner $2,200.

A. Belmont's b. f. Sultana, by Lexington, out of Mildred, 97 pounds. Brown 1
P. Lorillard's b. c. Shirley, by Lexington, out of Miss Carter, 100 pounds. Sparling 2
A. Belmont's b. f. Adelaide, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter, 97 pounds. Evans 3
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. c. Warlock, by War Dance, out of Undine, 100 pounds. Donahue 0
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Sister of Mercy, by War Dance, out of Sister of Charity, 97 pounds. Clark 0
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Waco, by Narragansett, out of Julietta. Rhodes 0
John M. Harney's ch. f. Lillie Belle, by Pat Malloy, out of Alta Vela, 87 pounds. Black 0
J. A. Grinstead's ch. c. Knapsack, by War Dance, out of Sue Dougherty, 100 pounds. Swim 0

WINNERS OF THE TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Weights	Subscribers	Starters	Time.
1872	Count d'Orsay	Kentucky	100	24	4	1:19¼
1873	Countess	Kentucky	97	24	6	1:17½
1874	King Bolt	Lexington	100	35	6	1:17
1875	Sultana	Lexington	97	24	8	1:19

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The second race on the card was a dash of a mile and an eighth for three-year olds, for a purse of $500, to carry 100 pounds, fillies having an allowance of five pounds and beaten maidens of either sex five pounds. For this four were entered, including D. McDaniel's b. f. by Leamington, out of Naphtha; August Belmont's bk. c. Rhadamanthus, C. H. & W. A. Mullen's b. c. Paper Maker, a new candidate for turf honors, and Harbeck & Johnson's ch. f. Australind, who, being a beaten maiden, was in with the lightest weight, viz., ninety pounds. In the betting Rhadamanthus was a great favorite, as will appear from the quotations below:

Rhadamanthus	$1,250	$1,000	$800
McDaniel's filly	700	575	400
Australind } Paper Maker }	215	180	165
Total	$2,165	$1,755	$1,365

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and an eighth, they were started from the furlong pole, and when the signal was given the four were away together, McDaniel's filly in the lead and Australind second. As they ran round the turn the McDaniel filly forged half a length in front of Australind, and she was leading Rhadamanthus two lengths, and the same distance behind the latter was Paper Maker. When they passed the quarter-pole the McDaniel filly still retained the lead by half a length, Australind being at her saddle girth, a length and a half before Rhadamanthus, who was running in hand two lengths in advance of Paper Maker. Running along the backstretch the McDaniel filly drew out from Australind, and was heading her three-quarters of a length; but Rhadamanthus passed Australind, and by the time they reached the half-mile pole was at the filly's head. As they came round the lower turn Rhadamanthus gradually outran the filly, and finally drew a clear length in front of her, while Australind dropped back two lengths for a finish, and was a length ahead of Paper Maker. Coming up the homestretch Rhadamanthus increased his lead and finally won the race by five lengths in 2:04¼—a very good race for the condition of the track. Australind won second honors by a neck. Paper Maker was four lengths behind.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $500; for three-year olds; colts, 100 pounds; fillies, 95 pounds; beaten maidens allowed 5 pounds; winners, this year, of any single race amounting to $1,000, 7 pounds extra; one mile and an eighth.

A. Belmont's bl. c. Rhadamanthus, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Nemesis, 100 pounds. Evans 1
Harbeck & Johnson's ch. f. Australind, 3 years, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter, 90 pounds. Sparling 2
D. McDaniel's b. f., 3 years, by Leamington, out of Naphtha, 95 pounds. Clark 3
C. H. & W. A. Mullen's b. c. Paper Maker, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Maria, by Australian, 100 pounds. Donahue 4
Time—2:04¼.

THE TWO MILES AND A QUARTER.

The third race was the dash of two and a quarter miles for the purse of $800, which brought out but two contestants, J. E. Brewster's ch. c. Rutherford, 4 years, and K. W. Sears' ch. c. Acrobat, 4 years. As it was known that Rutherford was in prime condition he was a great favorite, as this was Acrobat's first race this season, and no confidence was placed in his ability to stay the distance with Rutherford.

In this manner the knowing ones were badly taken in, for Acrobat sustained the great name he made for himself as a three-year old. These are the quotations:

Rutherford	$400	$400	$400
Acrobat	160	175	150
Total	$560	$575	$550

THE RACE.

They were sent down to the three-quarter pole, and went quickly off, Acrobat immediately taking the track and starting out at a great pace. He was soon a length ahead of Rutherford, but coming up the homestretch the latter closed up, and when they passed the judges' stand, finishing the first quarter of a mile in twenty-four and a half seconds, Acrobat was a neck in front. In this manner they went round the turn, and so remained along the backstretch; but as they approached the half-mile pole Rutherford made an extra spurt, and they passed that point simultaneously. They ran like one horse round a part of the turn, but when they were approaching the three-quarter pole Rutherford forged ahead, and showed his neck in front. As they came up the stretch Acrobat got the best of the brush, and had his head in front, Rutherford being unable to get equal. Acrobat still had the lead by a head as they passed the stand, but when they ran round the turn Rutherford began to tire, and Acrobat immediately opened a gap of half a length of daylight between himself and his competitor. Acrobat increased his lead to three lengths at the quarter-pole, and further increased it to four lengths, but Sparling soon took a pull on him and Rutherford closed a little at the half-mile pole. On the lower turn Acrobat came away again, and led four lengths, and so reached the head of the stretch. Rutherford received both whip and spur, but it was of no use, for Acrobat beat him by two and a half lengths, in 4:16¾. The first mile of the race was run in 1:50, and the two miles from the starting point back again was 3:47¼, and the two miles from stand to stand in 3:52¼.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $800, of which $100 and the entrance money to the second horse; winner of Saratoga Cup, 7 pounds extra; two and a quarter miles.

K. W. Sears' ch. h. Acrobat, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Sallie Lewis, 108 pounds. Sparling 1
Thomas Puryear's (J. E. Brewster's) ch. h. Rutherford, 4 years, by Australian, out of Aerolite, 108 pounds. Evans 2
Time—4:16¾.

THE MATCH.

The fourth race on the card was a match for $1,000 between D. McDaniel's b. f., by Leamington, out of Naphtha, and J. McCormack's b. h. Brigand. The McDaniel party, however, paid forfeit, as the performance of the filly in the second race did not please them

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Match for $1,000 each, half forfeit; one mile.

Jas. McCormack's b. h. Brigand, 4 yrs., by Planet, out of Britannia 4th recd. ft.
J. E. Brewster's (D. McDaniel's) b. f., 3 yrs., by Leamington, out of Naptha pd. ft.

THE MILE SWEEPSTAKES.

The fifth and concluding event was the selling sweepstakes for all ages, one mile, $25 entrance, play or pay, and $300 added, and as all the horses in the race were to be sold at auction it was quite a novelty. There were five entered for it, viz: Oden Bowie's br. c. Holbrook, 3 years, 78 pounds; E. A. Clabaugh's ch. f. Violet, 3 years, 75 pounds; Charles S. Lloyd's br. g. Court Hampton, 4 years, 93 pounds; John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, 104 pounds; and August Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, 3 years, 77 pounds. The speculation on the result was very animated. The rates were as follows:

Caroline	$600	$600	$750
Count Hampton	600	510	700
B. F. Carver	350	425	400
Holbrook	100	130	125
Violet	110	200	130
Totals	$1,760	$1,865	$2,105

THE RACE.

The lot were ready for action, particularly Court Hampton, who made several ineffectual attempts to throw his rider. This delayed the start for some time but finally Mr. Conner dropped the flag and they were sent on their journey, Hlabrook and Court Hampton getting off in the lead, followed by Carver and Caroline, and Violet last. As they went to the turn Court Hampton took the lead, but only for a moment, as Holbrook and Caroline rushed up on even terms with him, Carver fourth and Violet fifth. As they ran down the backstretch Caroline ran clear of her competitors, and was soon two lengths in advance of Court Hampton, who was but half a length in advance of Violet, she being a length before Holbrook and Carver, who were together. Coming round the lower turn Caroline increased her lead, and was soon three lengths away from Violet, while Court Hampton died away, and Carver assumed the third place and had his head at Violet's saddle-girth. When they reached the three-quarter pole, Carver passed Violet, taking the second place and then receiving the whip, but Caroline kept her commanding lead, and won the race by three lengths in 1:47¾, Carver second, four lengths ahead of Court Hampton, third, Violet fourth, and Holbrook away behind. According to the conditions of the race all the horses were offered at auction, but only Court Hampton was bid for, and he sold for only $10 more than the price he was entered for, viz., $500. This concluded the sport of the day.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each, play or pay, with $300 added; horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry weight for age; for $1,000, allowed 7 pounds; for $750, 10 pounds; for $500, 12 pounds; for $300, 15 pounds; all to be sold at auction; any surplus over the prices named to be divided between the owner and the association; one mile.

A. Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Camilla, 77 pounds. Florence 1
John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, 101 pounds. Monroe 2
C. S. Lloyd's br. g. Court Hampton, 4 years, by Hampton Court, out of Echo, 93 pounds. Sparling 3
E. A. Clabaugh's ch. f. Violet, 3 years, by Vauxhall, out of Mary Watson, by Donerail, 75 pounds. Barret 4
Oden Bowie's br. c. Holbrook, 3 years, by Baywood, out of Generil, 78 pounds. Sayres 5

THE ROCHESTER TROTTING.

LULU WINS THE FREE-FOR-ALL, BEATING GOLDSMITH MAID—THE BEST FOUR CONSECUTIVE HEATS ON RECORD.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The attendance at the Driving Park to-day is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. The unfinished 2:27 race was first called, Rarus having two heats, Mollie Morris one and Eva one. Rarus won the heat and race in 2:22, Mollie Morris second money, Eva third, and Carrie fourth.

The free-for-all race brought out Goldsmith Maid, Lulu, Nettie, and American Girl. The betting was four to one on the Maid, and, with her out, fifty dollars to forty dollars on American Girl against the field. Lulu broke up badly on the scoring. The first heat was won by Goldsmith Maid in 2:15½, with American Girl, who had the lead at the half, a good second, Lulu third, and Nettie fourth. The second heat was won by Lulu in 2:16½, beating the Maid by half a length, amid the wildest excitement, Nettie third, American Girl fourth. The third heat was won by Lulu in 2:15½. She crossed the wire a length and a half ahead of the Maid, Nettie third, American Girl just saving her distance. The fourth heat and race was won by Lulu in 2:17, leading the Maid by a head only, American Girl third, Nettie last. These are the best four consecutive heats on record. Following is the time in full:

Heats.	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarter.	Mile.
First	0:33	1:06	1:40	2:15½
Second	0:33½	1:07	1:41¼	2:16½
Third	0:34½	1:07½	1:40½	2:15½
Fourth	0:34	1:07¼	1:44	2:17

The 2:34 race was won by Nerea, who took the second, third, and fourth heats in 2:28, 2:26¾, and 2:23½; Hall took the first heat in 2:26 and second money, Frank Munson third money, and Clifton Boy fourth.

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

THIRD DAY OF THE SECOND SUMMER MEETING—WELL-CONTESTED RACES.

The trotting at Deerfoot Park yesterday attracted a large number of spectators. It was the third day of the second Summer meeting. Two races were on the card, and the track after the rain of Friday was in good condition. The race for the 2:50 class, for which there was a purse of $300, was divided into four prizes. The second was for the 2:32 class, for which a purse of $400 was offered. In the first race there were ten entries, but only seven started, viz.: J. Drew's b. g. Major; H. Sandford's b. g. Cantrello; J. Haslet's s. g. Wilsey Boy; D. E. Goff's b. m. Adela Goff; William S. Thom's b. g. Delhi; C. Cornish's b. g. Uncle Ben, and Alexander Patterson's g. m. Privateer Maid. In the pools Delhi brought $100, while the remaining six horses brought only $50. The first heat was splendidly contested between Delhi, Wilsey Boy, and Major. On the homestretch, by skillful driving, Haslet sent Wilsey Boy to the front, and he won the heat by two lengths. Delhi was second, one length ahead of Major, who was third. The pools after the first heat stood, Delhi $100, field $70.

In the second heat Delhi was still the favorite, and brought $100 in the pools, while Uncle Ben, Wilsey Boy, Cantrello, and Major sold in the field for $20. Those who backed Delhi were in luck, as their choice won easily in three straight heats, thus winning first money, Wilsey Boy second, Major third, and Cantrello fourth. The following is the summary:

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT DRIVING PARK.—Third day of the second Summer meeting. Saturday, Aug. 14, 1875. Purse of $300 for horses that have never beaten 2:50; mile heats, three in five, in harness:

William S. Thoms, b. g. Delhi	2	1	1	1
J. Haslet, s. g. Wilsey Boy	1	2	2	2
J. Drew, b. g. Major	3	3	3	3
H. Sanford, b. g. Cantrello	4	4	4	4
C. Cornish, b. g. Uncle Ben	5	5	5	5
E. H. Heard, b. f. Peggy	dr.			
J. B. Conkling, b. g. Barris	dr.			
A. C. Whitsun, b. g. J H	dr.			
D. B. Gow, b. m. Adelia Gow	dis.			
Alexander Patterson, g. m. Privateer Maid	dis.			

Time—2:45, 2:45, 2:46½, 2:45½.

SECOND RACE.

The second race was for a purse of $400, divided into four prizes, for horses that never beat 2:32. There were ten started, namely, Otis Woodruff's s. m. Lady Annie, A. C. Whitsun's br. g. Jim, R. W. Atkins' ch. g. Silvertail, William S. Thoms' br. g. Phil O'Neil, Jr., H. W. Home's blk. g. William Nolan, D. B. Goff's br. m. Lady Woods, S. Hillings' b. g. Prince, William Connen's b. m. Edith. In the pools Lady Woods was the favorite and brought $100, while the field brought $70. The first heat was won by the favorite by two lengths after a sharp contest with Lady Annie, Silvertail, and Phil O'Niel, Lady Annie came in second half a length ahead of Silvertail, the other being one length ahead of Phil O'Neil. In the second heat Lady Woods still sold favorite over the field, Kingsman Boy winning the heat, Lady Woods coming in second. Edith trotted in excellent style and came in one length ahead of Phil. O'Neil. The third heat was well contested, Lady Woods and Kingsman Boy making a dead heat, with Phil. O'Neil third and Lady Annie fourth. The fourth heat resulted in another dead heat, this time between Phil O'Neil and Lady Annie, William Noan and Jim being distanced. Owing to darkness, the judges were compelled to postpone the race until to-morrow. The following is the summary:

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT DRIVING PARK—Same Day.—Purse of $400 for horses that never beat 2:32, divided into four prizes; mile heats; best three in five; in harness.

D. B. Goff's br. m. Lady Woods	1	2	0	3
J. W. Smith's b. s. Kingsman Boy	7	1	0	7
William Connen's b. m. Edith	8	3	7	6
William S. Thoms' br. c. Phil O'Neil, Jr.	4	4	3	0
J. Walker's b. m. Lady Annie	2	7	4	0
Otis Woodruff's s. m. Fanny H	5	5	5	5
A. C. Whitsun's br. g. Jim	10	10	9dis.	
R. W. Atkins' ch. g. Silvertail	3	6	6	4
H. W. Home's blk. g. William Nolan	6	8	8dis.	
S. Hillings' b. g. Prince	9	9	6dr.	

Time—2:40, 2:37, 2:35, 2:40.

MINIATURE YACHTING.

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT AT PROSPECT PARK—THE CHAMPION PENNANT WON BY MILLIE.

Yesterday was the regular day for the Union regatta for the Champion Pennant, and the lake at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, presented an animated scene during the afternoon. The wind was west south-west, and the course from North Cove, on the west side of Club Island, to South Cove, the same as the Saturday previous. Four boats only were entered, as follows: Mr. Conklin's Osceola, Mr. Northrup's Millie, Mr. Peto's Tudie, and Mr. Pease's John Cole. At 3:45 o'clock the boats entered were drawn up in front of the tent on Club Island, and started from the stern of the judges' boat, which was anchored at the platform, Capt. Campbell acting as starter. In drawing for position the Osceola drew No. 1, the Millie No. 2, the Tudie No. 3, and the John Cole No. 4, in which order they were started, thirty seconds time intervening between the starting of each. They all went off nicely on the port tack and stood for the west shore, sailing clearly and meeting with no obstacles, the Osceola leading the Millie on the first stretch just about as much as the thirty seconds' time had sufficed to put her ahead, and all the others maintaining about the same relative position which they had assumed at the start. On the first starboard tack, however, the Millie gained perceptibly on the Osceola, and both these crept slowly and steadily away from the Tudie and Cole, while the Cole was gaining somewhat on the Tudie. Neither boat, however, had succeeded in gaining much advantage over any of its competitors, and all of them were doing their best, and at the end of the second stretch the position of each was nearly the same as at the beginning, only that the Tudie had fallen off, as had also the Cole. When the boats went about on the second port tack, Mr. Bunce, who was sailing the Osceola, succeeded in giving his boat a little more impetus than is strictly allowable under the rules governing the regattas for the pennant, which he repeated on the next tack, whereupon Mr. Northrup and Mr. Pease protested against the sailing of the Osceola, which protest was subsequently accepted by the judges, and the race sailed over. At the close of the race the time taken was as follows: Osceola, 10m. 30s.; Millie, 11m. 30s.; John Cole, 11m. 50s.; Tudie, 13m. 15s. Owing to the claim of foul against the Osceola, which was allowed by the judges, the latter gave the race to the Millie.

In the second race the same boats were started in the same order, going off again on the port tack. The race was a very fine one, the wind blowing just sufficient to carry the yachts along steadily on their course, and not enough to throw them over on their beam ends or cause them to pay off. The course was made easily, but it was found necessary to sail in short stretches in order to keep the yachts on the wind. If the sails empty and the boat stands becalmed, she is immediately put about and sent off on the other tack, and by such means kept in motion. In sailing the first and second races as many as seven tacks were made, and so nearly even was the sailing of the four boats that not one of the number crossed the bows of any of the others during the entire race. This time the Millie beat the Osceola five seconds, her time being 6m. and 40s., and the Osceola's 6m. and 45s., the Tudie making the trip in 7m. and 30s., and the John Cole in 8m. and 30s.

It having been decided to sail another race, the boats were again drawn up in line, in the same order as before, and sent off thirty seconds apart, on the starboard tack, for variation. They all got away clear except the Tudie, which grazed the judges' boat sufficiently to retard her progress somewhat, and which would have entitled her to time allowance of two or three seconds had she been near enough to the winning boat at the finish to have made it necessary; but as she was not, she can only claim the allowance in counting time, which would give her about two seconds the best of the Cole. The Osceola, Millie, and Cole each made short stretches at the commencement, tacking five times in sailing the course, while the Tudie went a long way to leeward, and got home in four stretches, crossing the Osceola's bow on the second tack, and nearly weathering the winning yacht. Just before passing the stake-boat, however, she struck a dead calm, and lost several seconds more just at a critical moment, though not enough to have altered the result. This heat was won by the Millie in 7m. 35s., the Osceola's time being 9m. 5s., and the Tudie's and John Cole's time, 8m. and 10s. each. The Millie was declared the winner of the pennant for the third time, and will hold it subject to the rule which provides that it shall be sailed for every alternate Saturday during the Summer, the yacht which wins it at the last regatta of the season to own it.

Mr. A. J. Dayton's Albatross started with the leading boat in the last race, going off on the port tack, and making the course in three stretches in 6m. and 30s.—just 1 minute and 5 seconds quicker time than that made by the Millie. Subsequently, Mr. Dayton challenged Mr. Northrup to sail a race for a set of colors, which challenge was promptly accepted, and will no doubt be sailed at an early day. Mr. Pease's boat, the John Cole, is a new one, this being the first Saturday she has appeared on the lake. She is a large, fine-working boat, and promises to be a formidable rival of the other boats of her class after she has been put in proper trim.

AN ALLEGED INCENDIARY ARRESTED.

Juan Gonzales, the proprietor of a restaurant at No. 95 Maiden lane, was arrested yesterday by Officer Quackenbush, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, on a bench warrant issued by Recorder Hackett. Gonzales has been indicted for arson in the first degree, having, as is alleged, set fire to the building No. 192 Pearl street, in the basement of which is situated the restaurant of Lerio Martinez and Gaciano de Oraindi. The fire was discovered on the evening of June 17, but was extinguished before any serious damage had been sustained. A quantity of kerosene-oil had been spread over the floor, and a demijohn containing some oil was found near the spot. Fire Marshal Sheldon made an investigation of the fire, and after a patient inquiry succeeded in obtaining sufficient evidence against Gonzales which warranted him in presenting the case before the Grand Jury, and an indictment against Gonzales was found. Gonzales was locked up in the Tombs to await trial.

SWIMMING MATCH AT GLEN COVE.

An interesting swimming match took place at Glen Cove, Long Island yesterday for $200 between John W. Fitzgerald and Richard Manning. The distance was one mile straight away. A lively interest was manifested in the result and Manning was the favorite at $5 to $4. At the start he took the lead and kept in front until half the distance had been covered when he began to slacken his pace. Fitzgerald, who had been swimming leisurely, then struck out with great vigor and passed Manning and won the race by fifty yards, amid the cheers of his friends. The time given out by the judges was 19m., 25¼s. Manning was taken out of the water completely exhausted at the end of the race. Fitzgerald did not seem very much fatigued.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The White Star steam-ship Adriatic, which left Liverpool on Aug. 5, and Queenstown on Aug. 6, reached this port last evening, with mails later by three days. We are once more indebted to the management of this line for liberal supplies of foreign newspapers.

DESCENT ON DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Officers from the Eldridge Street Police Station made descents last night on disorderly houses in Hester and Chrystie streets. The former one was owned by Henry Hoffman, and the latter by Joseph Biby. Ten women and the proprietors were arrested.

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTERS' PROTESTS AND APPEALS.

A CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS—THE EXPENDITURE FOR SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT—THE MEXICAN FRONTIER—STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A circular has been issued from the Treasury Department calling the attention of Collectors, and other officers of the Customs Service, to sections 2,931 and 2,932 of the revised statutes relative to protests and appeals to be taken by importers against alleged excessive assessments of duty. The circular provides that protests must be made in duplicate, addressed to the Collector or Surveyor making the assessments, and as well as appeals should be filed with such officer. The appeal and one copy of the protest to be by him forwarded to the department. It occasionally happens that appellants transmit their appeals directly to the department, which are then necessarily returned to the Collector for report. In reporting upon such appeals, as also upon those originally filed with Customs officers they will be careful in all cases to state whether protest and appeal have been taken within the time required by law, and to see that the date of the liquidation of the entry is indorsed upon such appeal before transmission to the department. Care will also be taken in submitting, or reporting upon appeals, to state the character of the goods involved with sufficient clearness to enable the department to act understandingly in deciding such appeals. Section 2,931 requires that the protest should set forth specifically the grounds of the objection to the duty assessed, and in pursuance thereof it is held by the department that protests should state clearly and distinctly the grounds thereof and the nature and extent of the claim made by the importers with reference to the classification of merchandise to which the same relates, and the rate of duty which should in their opinion be assessed thereon. When a protest is defective in any of these particulars the importers should be requested to amend the same, and to that end the protest should be duly examined by Customs officers at the time of filing. The appeal may, at the option of the importer, be filed concurrently with the protest.

LAND DECISION.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has rejected the claim of the State of Nevada to south-east quarter, section 4, township 19, north, range 55 west, Eureka District, and so much of the homestead claim of Robert Meinke, as conflicts with the mill-site of the Nevada Mill and Mining Company.

EXPENDITURE FOR SCHOOLS.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures for the support of the public schools of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, shows that the receipts during the year were $517,610 12, and the expenditures, $409,991 96, leaving a balance on hand of $107,618 16. In addition to the expenditures above mentioned, old claims amounting to $140,745 48 were allowed by the Board of Audit and paid.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SHOAL ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

A notice to mariners, issued from the Coast Survey Office, states that Lieut. Commander H. C. Taylor, United States Navy, Assistant Coast Surveyor, searched, June 30, for the shoal reported by the Farallon Egg Company to exist one and a quarter miles south, fifty degrees east, from the South Farallon Light, on the Pacific coast. On the location indicated no shoal water was found, but on the given bearing, *i. e.*, south fifty degrees, east (approximately) and distant (approximately) one-half mile from South Farallon Light, a shoal or patch was discovered with six and one-half fathoms of water upon it, sloping down from that to sixteen and eighteen fathoms on the outside, and to thirteen and fifteen fathoms on the inside. The diameter of the shoal within the ten fathom curve is about fifty yards, the shape nearly circular, and the bottom rocky, the sea breaking on the shoal only in exceptionally heavy weather.

EXTENSION OF MAIL SERVICE.

Railway mail service has been extended on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, Texas, from Luling to Kingsbury.

FINANCIAL.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day, $380,964 04; for the month, $4,061,330; for the fiscal year, $13,942,598. Customs receipts to-day, $664,970 30; for the month, $6,465,001; for the fiscal year, $20,774,036. National bank notes outstanding, $349,205,093, of which $2,600,000 are national gold bank notes. Bonds held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $374,917,762; for deposits of public moneys, $18,792,200. National bank notes received for redemption during the week ending to-day, $3,336,729.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

The following dispatches have been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES STEAMER PLYMOUTH,
OFF BRAZOS, SANTIAGO, Texas, July 30, 1875.

SIR: I would respectfully report that from information received from Col. J. H. Potter, United States Army, under date of the 26th inst., all is quiet on the Rio Grande. The river is falling. A light draft steamer is up the river, and has been due here for two days. There has been no indication of cattle raids, and the appearance of the boats may have in a measure intimidated the raiders.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN H. RUSSELL,
United States Navy, commanding.

To Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER PLYMOUTH,
OFF BRAZOS, SANTIAGO, Texas, Aug. 7, 1875.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

SIR: I would respectfully acknowledge the receipt of the department's letter of July 24, 1875, and on the arrival of the Rio Bravo will withdraw all the officers and crews, and such material as is not required for the steam launches, and proceed to Port Royal. Lieut. Commander D. W. C. Kells, commanding the Rio Bravo, telegraphs that he expected to leave New-Orleans on the 5th or 6th. I therefore expect him on the 9th. * * * Since my last report the launches have been forty-four miles beyond Brownsville, but were recalled by me to carry out the orders of the department in regard to the transfer, as there are no facilities for doing it above, and as there were no raids or demonstrations made. In fact, the papers report that the effect of the expedition has been to cause the people at Matamoras to come over and buy beef at Brownsville—something unheard of—while the price has materially increased. I mention this to show that the citizens are under that impression. In the performance of this duty I would respectfully state that the railway company has thrown every impediment in the way by excessive charges, preventing their wharf being used without the payment of $1 for a small box carried over it, and, as I have been informed by the officers, even threatening the boatman, who was willing to bring off the mails, saying that he took so much from them. The President of the company, I believe is half Mexican or Spanish, and rumor says has been pecuniarily affected by the presence of the ship and launches in the river.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. RUSSELL,
Captain United States Navy, commanding.

PRINTING OF BANK NOTES.

The Controller of the Currency has issued a circular letter addressed to cashiers of banks making requisitions for the printing of additional national bank notes, in which the Controller says: The Secretary of the Treasury has decided under a section contained in "An act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes," that the national bank notes shall hereafter be printed on the distinctive or special paper which is now used for the printing of United States notes, and that the national bank notes shall hereafter be executed with not less than three plate printings. That no company or establishment shall execute more than one printing upon the same note, and that the final printing and finishing shall be executed in the Treasury Department. Arrangements are being made and are nearly completed to perfect this plan, in accordance with the decision of the Secretary, when orders will at once be given for the printing of additional currency.

APPOINTMENTS.

C. C. Borie has been appointed Postmaster at Foxburg, Penn.

THE WIVES OF INDIAN PRISONERS.

The President has countermanded for the present the order recently given allowing the wives of the Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, Florida, to be sent to them from Fort Sill.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Midshipmen Henry H. Hodges, Henry J. Hunt, Walter S. Hughes, and Frederick W. Coffin, have been ordered to the Swatara. Gunner Richard J. Hill has been ordered to the Minnesota, in place of Gunner J. C. Ritter, detached from that vessel and placed on waiting orders.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $3,294,370; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $66,550,000; coin, $70,716,887, including coin certificates, $19,740,700; outstanding legal tenders, $374,755,108.

IMMIGRATION AT NEW-YORK.

Returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the month ending July 31, 1875, there arrived at the port of New-York, 9,262 immigrants of whom 5,152 were males, and 4,110 females. During the corresponding month of 1874, the total number of immigrants arriving in New-York was 15,634, of whom 8,648 were males, and 6,986 females. This shows a falling off in July 1875, of 6,372 immigrants. The countries or islands of last permanent residence or citizenship of the immigrants were: England, 1,812; Scotland, 421; Wales, 37; Ireland, 1,762; Germany, 2,240; Austria, 339; Sweden, 932; Norway, 359; Denmark, 114; France, 257; Switzerland, 118; Spain 47; Italy, 220; Holland, 111; Belgium, 18; Russia, 224; Poland, 106; Hungary, 48; Turkey, 4; China, 3; Canada, 11; Nova Scotia, 9; Brazil, 6; United States of Colombia, Porto Rico and Jamaica 3 each; Hong Kong, South America, New-Grenada, Madeira, Palestine, and born at sea, 1 each; Cuba, 18; St. Croix and Venezuela, 4 each; St. Thomas, 8; Bermuda, 7; Sicily, 6; Malta, 2.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED.

The President has signed the commission of Robert T. VanHorn, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Missouri, and Thomas W. Eckert, Postmaster at Lebanon, Ill.

NAVAL MATTERS.

A telegram was received at the Navy Department this morning announcing the arrival of the United States steamer Tuscarora at San Francisco yesterday. The department has also received information of the death of Lieut. Commander G. W. Armentrout, on board the steam-ship Spain, en route to the United States from Europe.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Surgeon General to-day received the following dispatch:

FORT BARRANCAS, Aug. 14, 1875.

The Superintendent of the National Cemetery was taken sick yesterday after my dispatch was sent. All the rest are doing well. A corporal of marines is dead.

(Signed) J. M. BRANNAN,
Brevet Major General, United States Army.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT—CONDITION OF THE TOMBS.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have submitted to the Mayor a report of the operations of their department during the quarter ending June 30. In that portion of the document devoted to the census of the various institutions, the total number of inmates admitted from March 31 to June 30 is given at 11,987; discharged, 11,030; died, 645; transferred to other institutions, 1,194; escaped, 121; remaining on June 30, including those in City prisons, 9,541. The Out-door Poor Department received 3,312 individual applications for relief, and relieved, in addition, 154 families reported by visitors. The aggregate expenditures of the department during April, May, and June were as follows:

Salaries	$77,821 15
Supplies	151,472 72
Out-door poor	4,566 39
Repairs	4,547 75
Total	$238,408 01

The Commissioners, in alluding to the condition and capacity of the City Prison, state that there can be no question as to the inadequacy of that institution to meet the wants of the City.

There are in the male part 148 cells, of which only 127 are available for occupancy. The average of prisoners confined here is 260; consequently they are always crowded beyond two in a cell. The cells average 8½ by 5⅔ feet. The boys' prison has 13 cells, 8 by 6 feet, and there is an average of 20 inmates here continually. The female prison has 24 cells, 10½ by 6½ feet, of which 21 are used for prisoners. The average number of inmates is 65, but there is rarely occasion to place more than two in one cell, as there are three large dormitories on the ground floor which will receive the surplus, when there is any. But the idea of putting two accused persons together is, they say, objectionable and entirely at variance with the generally accepted theories in regard to prison discipline and the reformation of the vicious. It is not merely a question of narrow limits and an unwholesome atmosphere. A dangerous fellowship in crime is likely to be engendered by such associations. Experience has demonstrated that the herding of criminals is the surest way to harden them. These views had not obtained so extensively a generation ago, when the Egyptian structure in Centre street was erected, as they now prevail. But, independently of that, the City has treble the population now that it had then, so that neither in it its present condition nor with any renovations which ingenuity may devise, will the Tombs jail properly serve the purpose for which it was designed. Still it can be so altered and rearranged as to come nearer to the standard of humanity and discipline than at present.

Further delay in effecting the necessary improvements and reforms is deprecated, the demand for prompt action being extremely urgent. There are 905 prisoners reported as confined in the Penitentiary, of which number 124 are females. A new granite workshop is in course of erection, the stone being supplied from the quarries on the Islands, and the labor is exclusively performed by convicts.

BASE-BALL.

A VICTORY FOR THE FLYAWAYS—OTHER GAMES PLAYED YESTERDAY—NOTES.

The Flyaways, of this City, and the Concord Club, of Brooklyn, played their first game for the amateur championship on the Capitoline grounds yesterday afternoon. The game commenced about 4 o'clock, and the Flyaways went first to the bat. The playing on both sides was not up to the standard generally shown by these clubs, and the game may be set down as an inferior one compared with their usual fine playing. The game was a very long one, lasting two hours and a half, and was finally won by the Flyaway Club, by a score of 15 to 5, as follows:

FLYAWAY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CONCORD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Fallon, p.	1	2	0	5	1	Rowe, 3d b.	1	2	3	2	5
Quinn, s. s.	2	1	0	5	2	Koehler, c. f.	0	3	0	1	0
Loughlin, 2b.	0	2	2	4	1	Palmer, s. s.	0	1	0	6	0
Shanley, l. f.	2	2	1	0	0	Rogers, p.	0	0	1	1	4
Wareham, 1b.	5	4	12	0	2	Connolly, l. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Dorney, 3d b.	2	1	3	1	1	Devine, 1st b.	1	0	8	1	2
Gilgan, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Irish, 2d b.	2	2	3	0	2
McDonald, c. f.	2	2	1	0	1	McKinley, r. f.	1	0	0	0	0
Kelly, c.	0	0	8	1	4	Decker, c.	0	1	9	1	12
Total	15	15	27	16	12	Total	5	9	27	12	25

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Flyaway	0	2	0	1	0	6	3	3	0—15
Concord	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0— 5

Umpire—Mr. Sullivan, of the Alaska Club, of Central Park, New-York City.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.
First base by errors—Flaway, 10; Concord, 7.
Runs earned—Flyaway, 2; Concord, 0.

The Hartfords defeated the New-Havens at Hartford yesterday by a score of 17 to 3.

The Bostons scored 8 and the Stars 1 in a game at Cincinnati yesterday.

The "nine" of the New-Jersey Athletic Association played the second game of their series with the Eutaw Club of Rutherfurd Park, at Ridgewood, N. J., yesterday, and won by a score of 13 to 8. The playing of both clubs was generally very good, especially that of the Athletics.

The Athletic and the Equitable Insurance Clubs, both of this City, played a game on the Capitoline Grounds. The game was won by the Equitable Club, by a score of 12 to 2.

The fashion and machine departments of the Domestic Sewing-machine Company, of this City, also played a game on the Capitoline Grounds. It was won by the fashion department, by a score of 44 to 18.

In Hartford, Conn., a game was played between the Hartford and New-Haven Clubs. It was won by the former by a score of 17 to 3.

To-morrow the Athletic and St. Louis Clubs will play another game in St. Louis. Seibert will sell pools on this game at Johnson's pool-room, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, in this City.

NOTES.

On the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, during this week, there will be three professional games. They have been arranged as follows:

Tuesday, Aug. 17, Mutual, of this City, vs. New-Haven Club; Wednesday, Mutual vs. Hartford Club; Saturday, Mutual vs. Hartford.

The game arranged to have been played on the Union Grounds, yesterday afternoon, between the Mutual and Atlantic Clubs, did not come off. The heavy rain of the last few days had rendered the ground very soft and wet, and it was considered not in a condition to be played upon.

The following games are to be played on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, during this week: Monday, Aug. 16, Athletic, of this City, vs. Red Stocking Club, of Brooklyn; Tuesday, Athletic, of this City, vs. Irving, of Brooklyn; Wednesday, Irving, of Brooklyn, vs. Equitable Insurance Club, of this City; also at same time, Madison, of this City, vs. Produce Exchange Club, of this City; Saturday, Marion, of Jersey City, vs. Equitable Insurance Club, of this City.

A BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBER ARRESTED.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. F. F. Marshal, of No. 364 Bowery, started for the country, and hired an Italian to carry his valise, which contained two gold watches and a quantity of wearing apparel, valued in all at $500. While going through Fourth avenue, near Eighth street, the Italian was assaulted by William Brandon, of No. 65 James street, who struck him in the face, knocked him down, and snatching the valise, ran off with it. He was pursued by Mr. Marshal, and the chase attracted the attention of Detective Ferris, of the Central Office, who arrested the thief. He was locked up at the Central Office.

THE AMERICAN EVANGELISTS.

ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY—THEY ARE MET BY A NUMBER OF FRIENDS—THEIR FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

Among the passengers on the steamer Spain, of the National Line, which arrived in this port yesterday morning, was a party of friends, consisting of Mr. Dwight L. Moody, wife, and two children; Mr. Ira D. Sankey, wife, and three children; Rev. J. Sabine Knight, English Evangelist to the Southern freedmen; John M. Denton, of London, Ontario; Mr. Sankey's brother, and several others. Their arrival had been expected by the friends of the "Evangelists," and the news of the signaling of the Spain off the light-ship was telegraphed to Mr. George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia, the President of the Evangelical Alliance which met in New-York last year. Mr. Stewart was stopping at the house of a friend in this city, and at 6:30 in the morning he, with several friends, went on board the Custom-house barge at the foot of Whitehall street. Mr. L. P. Rowland, Secretary of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association; Mr. Robert R. McBurnie, Secretary of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association; Mr. D. W. McWilliams, Superintendent of the Sunday-school of Dr. Cuyler's church, Brooklyn; Rev. G. C. Needham, the Irish Evangelist, of Philadelphia, and Mr. John V. Farwell were of the party on the barge, which, at about 7:30 o'clock, met the Spain as she steamed slowly past the Battery toward her pier in the North River. The greeting of the two parties of friends was remarkable. A hymn was sung, Mr. Sankey leading the singing, and a prayer was offered by the Rev. G. C. Needham. General conversation followed, and the religious interests of the country were inquired about with minuteness by Mr. Moody.

In reply to questions addressed to him, Mr. Moody said that he had not reckoned the numbers of his congregations in England, and could not estimate the number that he had addressed. He had been treated with kindness that he could not describe, and had gone on with his work entirely regardless of the attacks that had been made on him. He had not enjoyed the trip homeward as he was a bad sailor, and he proposed taking a couple of months' rest before going to work again. He was in receipt of large numbers of invitations to preach in different cities in this country, but would postpone accepting them. He proposed going to his native town, Northfield, Mass., to spend at least a portion of his resting time.

Mr. Sankey said he was going to his old home in Pennsylvania and would join Mr. Moody again after six weeks' or two months' rest. They would return to Chicago and go from there on similar excursions to the one from which they had just returned. It was said by the friends of the "Evangelists" that they might have brought home £10,000 from England, but that they had done wisely in returning as poor as they went.

Mr. Moody went from the steamer to the Grand Union Hotel, and took the evening train for Hartford. Mr. Sankey went to Brooklyn where he is to be the guest of Mr. D. W. McWilliams during his stay in that city.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. S. B. DUTCHER.

The following letter has been written to Mr. S. B. Dutcher in relation to his retirement from official duties as Pension Agent:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Your resignation having been accepted, and your successor, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Esq., having been duly commissioned United States Pension Agent at New-York City, he has been instructed to relieve you at the close of business on this date. This office regrets to lose by your voluntary retirement, so valuable a public officer, from the service.

The arduous and responsible duties devolving upon you as the incumbent of one of the most important disbursing offices of this bureau have been discharged with signal efficiency, honesty, and courtesy. With high appreciation thereof, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. M. ATKINSON,
Commissioner.

S. B. DUTCHER, Esq., New-York City.

ITALIAN OPERA AS IT IS.

We find the following in the *Pall Mall Gazette*: Mr. C. L. Gruneisen, in the July number of the *St. James' Magazine*, publishes an interesting article on the pretensions of Wagner and the Wagnerites, which are known to be based on the supposition that opera, as hitherto known, is at once despicable and dead, and that opera as treated by Herr Wagner is free from the faults of inconsistency and unnaturalness, with which the old lyric drama has been so freely reproached. Mr. Gruneisen shows that the only form of the opera which is dead is the opera bouffe—according to Wagnerites, opera's latest and final development; whereas the familiar works of Rossini, Donizetti, and Bellini are more popular now than they ever were before. "There are not the slightest signs of decay. Italian opera is penetrating into the most remote quarters of the globe, and the demand for singers of the Italian opera cannot be supplied by Italy; and therefore it is that English, American, French, Spanish, Belgian, Dutch artists who sing in Italian are in such request. In the strongholds of Wagner in Germany adaptations of the operas of Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, Verdi, &c., will be found in the repertories of the houses as frequently as those of Wagner, Meyerbeer, Beethoven, Weber, &c.; and, besides the productions of the composers cited, we find the masterpieces of Herold, Grétry, Boieldieu, Auber, Adolphe Adam, &c., are constantly given in the leading operatic German towns." As to opera being unreasonable, Mr. Gruneisen admits that it is so—especially the legendary and pantomimic species cultivated by Herr Wagner. "The plain fact is," he says, "we go to a theatre or opera-house as a distraction. We sit for hours in a heated interior, transfixed by the power of the artists, and we make allowance, or rather we do not care, for the outrages on nature which are perpetrated." Mr. Gruneisen might have added that, while rejecting certain conventions in operatic composition, Herr Wagner has already introduced conventions of his own; so that before long his method will need reforming quite as much as that of his predecessors, with their regulation cavatinas, their stereotyped phrases, and their formal cadences.

A TREASURY INCIDENT.

The Washington *Chronicle* contains the following: "On Thursday morning last a rather suspicious circumstance occurred in the printing bureau of the Treasury Department, which resulted in the dismissal of the principal actress. It appears that one of the young lady employes was passing from one room to another, when four five-dollar notes fell from the folds of her dress, to which they had either accidentally adhered, or in which they had been concealed. Two other young ladies engaged in the same room, who were following almost in her footsteps, observed the notes fall and picked them up. The fact being reported to the chief of the division, he confronted the unlucky girl and demanded an explanation of the circumstance. She asserted her innocence of any guilty knowledge of the money being about her person, and stated that she believed it must have stuck to her dress as she brushed by the tables on which the notes lay piled, previous to the accident. Although the belief was generally entertained by the attachés of the bureau that the girl's story was truthful, the rigid rules of the office required her dismissal as a warning against the recurrence of similar mishaps."

ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says that on Wednesday afternoon William E. Brook, of Trenton, N. J., engaged a guide and started for a trip under the Horse Shoe Fall, on the Canadian side. When directly under Table Rock a huge piece of rock, weighing at least two tons, fell from above, narrowly missing the guide and just grazing Mr. Brook's shoulders. A large fragment struck his leg, bruising it badly and crushing his foot. Mr. Brook was pinned to the ground by the falling mass, and fully twenty minutes elapsed before he was freed from the rock and debris.

A BOY DROWNED.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 14.—While a group of children were playing on a ferry float in the Delaware River at Matamoras, Penn., opposite this village about 2 o'clock this afternoon, the drop at the upper end fell out and three of the children were precipitated into the river, which is now nearly at flood stage. Two were saved, but the third, a lad named Elmer Havens, was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

OREGON TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 13.—The Oregon State Temperance Convention assembled to-day and indorsed the nomination of Henry Warren, the Republican candidate for Congress.

THE DIAMOND SWINDLERS.

[Translated from the Staats Zeitung of Aug. 12.]

The statement that a letter was found among the papers of the diamond smuggler, Henry, compromising Mr. Haxton, the Secretary of the Washington Life Insurance Company, must be pronounced false; examination satisfies us that that gentleman acted carefully and honorably throughout the whole transaction. When Henry offered to send insurers to the company it was understood that all business should be done at the company's office, because he would not or could not furnish satisfactory references. This precaution was deemed necessary to prevent fraud and misappropriation of funds. Henry handed in lists of persons that would call, and this, in connection with his statement that the policies were to be used as additional security for loans, aroused suspicions that all was not right. Three that called were warned regarding the man Henry, and the position of the company plainly stated. The first victim took his policy notwithstanding, but his premium was afterward returned. The second left a check for the premium, with the understanding it should not be used until the party insured notified the company that the loan expected was completed. If not completed, policy was to be returned and the check handed back. This was subsequently done. Meanwhile, Henry wrote for blank applications. These were refused, and he was reminded that all business was to be transacted at the office of the company, and because he could not furnish the references required. This is the letter that has been misconstrued to make it appear that Henry and the company were in collusion. On the contrary, the Secretary acted as a man of honor. Henry finally confessed that he had no intention to make any loans, and he was immediately notified that his intercourse with the company must cease.

Many others called, but they were at once told that the whole thing, on Henry's part, was a swindle, and that he had no intention of making the loans promised.

No more need of having your collars washed, when you can wear Elmwoods and Warwicks that are for sale everywhere.—*Exchange.*

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
The best dentrifrice for travelers.

Strength, Vigor, and New Life are the certain effects of taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP, (a protoxide of iron.)

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

DIED.

BOWLY.—In this City on Friday, Aug. 13, GEORGE H. BOWLY formerly of Baltimore, Md.

Funeral from his late residence on Sunday, Aug. 15, at 1 o'clock.

BROWN.—On Friday, the 13th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Sands Seely, at Stamford, Conn., MRS. POLLY BROWN, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the Universalist Church, in Stamford, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

DODGE.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, 1875, SEWELL A., only son of Jacob L. Dodge, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father, Jacob L. Dodge, and his father-in-law, William S. Doan, and the members of City Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M., with the employes of the New-York Post Office, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th st., on Sunday, 15th inst., at 1 P. M.

BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of City Lodge on Sunday, Aug. 15, at 12 M., sharp, at Ionic Rooms, Masonic Temple, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late and honored Brother, SEWELL A. DODGE.

By order. ALEXANDER MACK, Master.
JAMES B. YOUELL, Secretary.

HOBSON.—At Leamington, England, on the 28th of July, SARAH MAGRUDER, wife of George G. Hobson, formerly of this City.

KNAPP.—ELIZABETH W., wife of Frank H. Knapp, on Thursday, 12th inst.

Funeral services at No. 79 Morton st., New-York, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 12, ELIZA, wife of Isaac L. V. Lewis and daughter of the late John W. Manly.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 404 Vanderbilt av., at 2 o'clock Sunday, Aug. 15.

LOCKWOOD.—On the 13th inst., at New-Rochelle, of pneumonia, SAMUEL F. LOCKWOOD, aged 37 years 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av., on Monday, the 16th inst., at 12:30 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken by special train to Woodlawn for interment.

PULHAM.—MARGARET, the beloved wife of Charles H. Pulham, died last night at her residence on 4th av., near 12th st.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN RANST.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, JAMES M. VAN RANST, aged 66 years 1 month and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and the Order of the Eastern Star, Alpha Chapter, No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 310 East Broadway.

WICKSTEAD.—On Thursday, 12th inst., at Northport, Long Island, MABEL, only child of Frank and Maggie Wickstead, aged 2 years 2 months and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 264 Grand av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SINGLE TRIAL OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and cures dysentery and diarrhea. Gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

IF YOU HAVE A SUFFERING CHILD, DO not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain and cures dysentery and diarrhea. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

THE IMP DYSPEPSIA CEASES TO TORMENT those who use MILK OF MAGNESIA, a mild, pleasant and effective remedy, which is never violent, but always decisive in its effects. There is nothing like it for relieving heartburn, flatulence, sour stomach, and headache, caused by indigestion. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE IS HELD at the Harvard Rooms, Reservoir square, Sunday at 2:30 P. M. At 7:45, Prof. R. W. Hume speaks on "Spiritualism as Connected with Industrial Reform." The public invited.

AT REPUBLICAN HALL.—A SPIRITUAL seance by Mrs. Youngs. Remarks by a clergyman.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
Rev. H. R. Nye
will preach Sunday morning at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal.)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:45 o'clock.
Open all through August.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. Charles W. Wendle, of Chicago, will preach at 11 o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach. All are cordially invited to attend.

GOD SEES AND ANSWERS PRAYER IN private houses without regard to denomination or churches; prayer and praise on camp-meeting order Friday evenings; liberty to all. No. 353 West 36th st. Miss Else A. Hack, music teacher, presides at the organ. Selection, Winnowed Hymns. ALBRO.

GEORGE C. NEEDHAM, IRISH EVANGEList will preach this evening at 7:45 in First Reformed Episcopal Church, 47th st. and Madison av.

IS THERE A FUTURE LIFE?—S. S. SNOW, the interpreter of the Scripture Prophecies, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Is Immortality Naturally Inherent in Man?"

REV. GEORGE G. MINGINS WILL PREACH statedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st., and No. 58 Ann st. Morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., THE FORMER Pastor, will preach on Sunday to the united congregations of the Calvary and South Baptist Churches. In the morning at the South Church, 25th st., and in the evening, at the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st.

REV. DR. FLANDERS, OF LOWELL, MASS., will preach this (Sunday) morning in the Bleecker Street Universalist Church, corner Downing st., at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Aggressive Religion."

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. For deaf-mutes at 3:30 P. M. Other days at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Free seats.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector.—Services during August, 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Strangers welcomed.

"WHAT AM I HERE IN THIS WORLD FOR?"—Prof. Alfred M. Loutrel, Aug. 15, at 11 A. M., before Plimpton Building (Fifth) Universalist Society, 9th st., near 3d av. Public invited.

FOR SALE—LOT IN GREEN-WOOD, NEAR CANDA monument. Address C. H. H., Post Office Box No. 1,813 New-York.

MARSHAL MACDONALD.

HIS VISIT TO SCOTLAND IN 1825.

THE MARSHAL GOES TO PRESTON-PANS AND CULLODEN—MACDONALD'S ANCESTORS—REMINISCENCES OF THE PRETENDER—FLORA MACDONALD—THE NOVEL SALUTE—THE CELTIC GUARD.

Among the Generals whom the first Napoleon raised to the rank of Marshal, one of the most eminent was Etienne-Jacques-Joseph-Alexandre Macdonald. Few were equal to him in military genius, and none surpassed him in courage and fidelity. I have always regarded the Marshal with special interest, on account of the friendly feeling which, as belonging to the clan Macdonald, he on all occasions evinced toward my uncle, Lord Macdonald's family.

By birth and education he was a Frenchman, born at Saucerre, in the department of the Cher, on the 17th November, 1765; but by descent he was a Gael. His father, a gentleman in the Hebrides, was among the first to join the standard of Prince Charles-Edward in 1745, and, after the defeat at Culloden, fled to France.

Young Macdonald, having received a liberal education, entered on a military career in a manner suitable to his descent, by enlisting in the regiment of Dillon, composed chiefly of Scotch and Irish in the French service.

On the outbreak of the revolution he joined the movement party, but kept aloof from its sanguinary excesses.

He first gained distinction under Dumourier in Flanders, and was raised to the rank of Colonel for his services in the decisive battle of Jemappes. He again served in the Army of the North, leading the van under Pichegru, and one of the most extraordinary deeds in the memorable Winter campaign of 1794 was his passage of the Waal, on the ice, under a deadly fire from the batteries of Nimeguen. For this gallant exploit he was raised to the rank of General of brigade.

In a work entitled *Campaign of Gen. Pichegru with the Armies of the North*, by Citizen David, an eye-witness, (Paris, 1796,) services of the utmost importance are attributed to Macdonald. Clairfait, the Austrian commander, having a great superiority of force, attacked the French on all points, from Rousselaer to Hooghlède, and had every prospect of brilliant success. "But," continues this eye-witness, "the division of Gen. Souham, and especially the brigade of Macdonald, which occupied the plain of Hooghlède, soon made him lose his first advantage. This brigade, being attacked in front and rear, was in such a bad position that any other than Macdonald would have sounded a retreat; but this brave Scotsman withstood the first shock with extraordinary firmness: he was soon reinforced by the brigade of Devinter, and these two columns fought with such fury that the enemy was obliged to yield. They made no prisoners that day, but killed a great number of their assailants, and forced Clairfait to abandon Rousselaer and retire to his ordinary position at Thielt."

The same author (David) proceeds to mention a very serious peril in which Gen. Macdonald was immediately afterward involved in consequence of his Gaelic name and descent.

The defection of Dumourier and Pichegru had excited in the Jacobins of Paris a general suspicion against the officers of the Army of the North and St. Just, the friend of Robespierre, was sent on a special mission "for the discovery of traitors." Hearing of Macdonald's aristocratic name, and the fidelity of his family to the house of Stuart, St. Just at once divested him of his command, under the pretext that "not being a declaimer, he could not be a patriot." "In vain," says David, "did the Generals affirm that Macdonald was an excellent officer and a good Republican, and pledge themselves that, instead of betraying the Republic, he would be sure to serve it like a brave and faithful soldier. This was of no consequence; St. Just was prepared at any cost, even that of disorganizing the Army, to deprive him of his command. It is said that Richard had the courage to burn the decree of St. Just, and permit this brave soldier to continue in the service. If so, all gratitude is due to that excellent Commissioner. Macdonald has served perfectly well on all occasions; but at Hooghlède he saved us."

From Flanders Macdonald was removed to the Rhine. He there served at Cologne and Dusseldorf till he was transferred to the Army of Italy. While he was in command at Naples a singular circumstance occurred. It was reported to him that the Romish priests, desirous to excite the superstitious populace against him, had announced that the great annual miracle, the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, could not take place while an infidel French army was occupying the city. On receiving this intelligence the Marshal, who was not a man to be trifled with, sent an aide de camp to the archiepiscopal palace with this message: "It will be at the Archbishop's peril if the liquefaction does not take place as usual." The miracle was of course duly performed.

At the period of the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, Macdonald, who commanded at Versailles, gave valuable assistance to Bonaparte. For this he was rewarded in 1800 with the command of the Army of the Grisons: and the following extract from a letter written by him from Trent, in January 1801, to Gen. Regnier, then in Egypt, shows his view of public affairs and the grounds on which he resolved to cast in his lot with Napoleon:

> "As I was crossing the snow-capped mountains of the highest Alps I received with inexpressible delight, my dear Regnier, your letter. Since you left us, we have had to bewail the capriciousness of Dame Fortune, and have been everywhere defeated; owing to the pusillanimity of the old tyrannical Directory. Bonaparte at last made his appearance, upset the presumptuous Government, seized the reins, and now directs with a steady hand the car of revolution to that goal which all honest men wished it to reach. Unappalled at the pressure of the burden, this extraordinary man reforms the armies, calls back the proscribed citizens, throws open the prisons in which innocence was left to groan, abolishes the revolutionary laws, restores public confidence, extends his protection to industry, gives life to commerce; and the Republic, triumphant by his arms, assumes at the present day that first rank in the scale which Providence has assigned to her. I am, my dear Regnier, as great a stranger to adulation as to severe judgment. I condemn what is wrong with no less candor than I praise what is right; I am not the trumpeter of Bonaparte, but merely pay homage to truth. I deeply regret the loss of our poor Kleber; he was, like yourself, a great enthusiast for your expedition."

Not long after penning these eulogies the writer underwent a great change of sentiment. He was disgusted with the conduct of the First Consul to his companion in arms, Moreau, and had the honesty to declare his sentiments in no measured terms. These of course were communicated to Napoleon, who put him at once aside. Macdonald's military life was thus for years suspended, and it was not till 1809 that he again received employment.

He soon, however, gave proof that this long interval of inaction had not enervated his military genius. When Napoleon in that year marched upon Vienna, Macdonald had a separate command, but by forced marches joined the Grand Army immediately before the great battle of Wagram, in which he took an important, or, I should rather say, a decisive part. For with the reinforcements he brought into action he attacked, and, after a long struggle, broke the enemy's centre, defended as it was by no fewer than 200 pieces of cannon. The loss he sustained was frightful. In proportion to the whole number engaged, it has scarcely ever been paralleled. At 2 in the afternoon his columns were reduced from 18,000 to 4,000 men. But the position was carried, the enemy compelled to retreat on all sides, and one of the most brilliant victories of modern times achieved. On the following morning, after surveying the field of battle, Napoleon went to place himself in the midst of the troops about to pursue the retreating enemy. On passing by Macdonald he stopped, and held out his hand to him, saying: "Shake hands, Macdonald; no more grudges between us; we must henceforth be friends; and as a pledge of my sincerity I shall send you your Marshal's staff, which you won so gloriously in yesterday's battle." The General, pressing the Emperor's hand affectionately, exclaimed: "Ah, Sire! with us it is henceforth for life and for death."

Nobly did the newlya-ppointed Marshal redeem this pledge. Amid all the disasters which preceded the fall of the Empire, he adhered with unshaken fidelity to the fortunes of his master. He was to be found by his side as steadily amid the disasters of Fontainebleau as in the triumph of Wagram, and when many on whom the fallen Emperor had lavished the greatest favors deserted him, and passed over to the enemy, Macdonald remained almost alone, and to the last exerted himself to obtain for him the most favorable terms. In a private interview Bonaparte expressed himself greatly satisfied with his conduct, regretted that he had not sooner known his value, and requested his acceptance of a farewell gift. "It is only," he said, anticipating the Marshal's objections, "the present of a soldier to his comrade." The gift was chosen with the greatest delicacy; it consisted of the beautiful Turkish sabre which Napoleon while in Egypt had himself received from Ibrahim Bey.

On the restoration of the Bourbons, the Duke of Tarentum was nominated a Peer of France, and labored in the Upper Chamber zealously, but ineffectually, to promote wise and moderate counsels.

On Napoleon's escape from Elba, Macdonald, although solicited to accept a command under his old master, remained faithful to the royal cause. He even proceeded as far as Lyons to join Monsieur in repelling the invader, but soon found that the troops were resolved to desert their standards. He harangued them, but to no purpose. No sooner did they hear from the advanced guard of Napoleon's little band the electric cry of "*Vive l'Empereur*," than they rushed into the arms of their ancient comrades, and Macdonald was compelled to retire, first to Paris and then to Ghent.

On the Bourbon restoration the Marshal was appointed Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, Governor of the Twenty-first Military Division, and Major General of the Royal Guard.

I now come to the circumstances which led to my own personal acquaintance with this remarkable man.

In 1814 my father entered into correspondence with him. His Highland enthusiasm led him to suppose that the re-establishment of the ancient dynasty afforded opportunity for the institution of a Celtic corps, in imitation of the Scottish Guard, which in ancient times had served the French monarchs with devoted courage and fidelity. He had no desire that his projected corps should be composed of Scotsmen, but wished it to be raised in Britanny and other provinces inhabited by the descendants of the ancient Celts, and to be clothed in some modification of the Highland dress. Such a guard would, he conceived, be more popular, and not less trustworthy, than a regiment of Swiss. He communicated his idea in a letter to Marshal Macdonald, who, after stating in reply some objections to the plan, burst forth into the following warm eulogium on the Gaelic race: "The Scottish Highlanders are renowned for their fidelity, their courage, and their unbounded loyalty. This well-earned praise is universally bestowed upon that interesting race of people, whom I am proud to call my countrymen, and glory to have imitated in the career which I have followed. Nor do I feel less pride in bearing a name, and in belonging to a family who, in common with the other Highland clans of Scotland, have at all times been acknowledged as the bravest among the brave of a generous and hospitable nation; and who are not less distinguished by their elevation of sentiment, their purity of morals, and their rare and incomparable attachment to the service of their ancient sovereigns.

"I have now in view to realize my long-projected plan of visiting your happy England, and am in hopes of obtaining permission to carry the design into effect this Summer, if the public functions which I exercise in France offer no impediment. I have the honor to be, Sir, your very humble and very obedient servant—The Marshal Duke of Tarentum, Peer of France, MACDONALD.—Paris, 19th November, 1814."

Some years elapsed before the Marshal found leisure for the excursion here referred to; but at length, in 1825, he paid a visit to the land of his ancestors, and, in the absence of my father, honored my mother with his company one evening at Edinburgh. We assembled a numerous party, most of whom, in compliment to our distinguished visitor, wore the Highland dress. After supper I had the gratification of proposing the health of "a Macdonald, who had made that ancient name as illustrious abroad as it had ever been at home."

The Marshal gave remarkable evidence of the accuracy of his memory. Some one having alluded to the time occupied by his journey from Paris to Edinburgh, he at once named every stage at which he stopped, the day of the month, and other minute particulars. When we expressed surprise, he replied that "military men must accustom themselves to be very accurate with respect to time and place."

With regard to *time*, he certainly made the most of it, for his custom was to rise every morning at 5. "There is," he said, "so much gossiping and visiting in France that the early morning is the only time for doing business." When he was about to take leave of us, one of my sisters requested him to enrich her scrap-book with a specimen of his autograph. He sat down at once, and with good-humored readiness inscribed the following compliment: "*J'ai passé ce soir chez Ladi Sinclair, qui a fait les honneurs avec une grâce parfaite.*—MARECHAL MACDONALD."

In his Highland tour the Marshal was accompanied by the best possible cicerone, his fellow-clansman, Macdonald of Staffa, (afterward Sir Reginald,) who more than once entertained me with graphic reminiscences of their adventures. Of these I shall proceed to give a brief account. On arriving at Inverness the Marshal expressed a strong desire to see, under the most favorable circumstances, the battle-field of Culloden, which occupied so important a place in his family history. "I have long wished," he said, "to ascertain, by inspection of the ground, how it came to pass that the brave Highlanders, after their victories at Preston-Pans and Falkirk, were on that decisive occasion so soon and so completely routed and dispersed. Can you," he added, "find a thoroughly competent guide?" Staffa assured him that he should have for his guide an old Gael who had repeatedly gone over the ground with actual combatants, English as well as Highland, on that memorable day. "Well then," said the Marshal, "don't let him pour out upon me all the gossip he has accumulated during fifty years, but let him answer all the questions I shall ask him."

The party drove from Inverness, three or four miles eastward, to the woods and inclosures of Culloden House, about ten miles short of Nairn, a small town, which, on the day before the battle, had been the head-quarters of the English army.

The Marshal took his station near the spot which had been occupied during the battle by Prince Charles and his staff. In front was a vast expanse of barren moor called "Drumossie," diversified here and there by bright green spots marking the shallow pits in which after the battle heaps of slain had been hastily interred.

Having taken a general survey, the Marshal said, "Let our guide now show me exactly the position of the English infantry." The old man walked forward some hundred paces and pointed out the first line, consisting of six regiments, the second line of five, and the third of four, all of them three men deep.

The Marshal then said: "That is enough as regards the English infantry. Let him now show me the position of the English artillery." The guide described two well-appointed cannon placed between every two regiments of the first line, and dwelt upon the murderous fire which they kept up against the Highland army.

The Marshal then demanded, "Where was the English cavalry?" and the guide pointed to the two flanks, particularly the left, which, not being protected as the right was, by a morass, required especial support.

"Well," says the Marshal, "I now thoroughly understand the arrangement (not a bad one) of the English army. Let our guide next show me the lines of our Highland infantry." The old Highlander pointed out two lines, each three men deep, as in the case of the English, but at the same time explained that the whole Highland army amounted to only 5,000 half-starved men, opposed to twice that number thoroughly provided from the fleet in the adjoining bay with every requisite, whether of food or ammunition. The Marshal then inquired with some impatience, "Where was the Highland artillery?" and was answered that there were twelve guns, four at each extremity of the front line, and four in the centre, but so small, so different in calibre, and so ill-served as to be of little use. Virtually there was no artillery.

"What! no artillery," said the Marshal, and then added, "where was the cavalry?" and was answered, "There was no cavalry." Upon this he became greatly excited, struck his forehead with his clenched fist, and exclaimed, "Those idiots of Generals, *ces perruques*; if they had brought out these brave men on purpose to be slaughtered, they would have done exactly what they did. They would have led them into these open moors without cavalry and practically without artillery, against an enemy well supplied with both." Then turning round, and pointing to the mountains in the north-west, he continued, "Why not occupy those fastnesses? Who can tell how long our brave Highlanders in that vantage ground might have kept the English at bay?"

From Culloden Moor the Marshal and Staffa returned to Inverness, and then hastened to the Hebrides. The Marshal was especially desirous to see South Uist, the native island of his ancestors.

Here his father, Neil Mackechan or Macdonald (for the Mackechans were a branch of the Macdonalds of Clanranald) was residing in 1745. Neil had been sent for his education to the Scots College at Paris, with a view to his becoming a Roman Catholic priest, but he afterward abandoned that design and returned to his own country, where in consequence of his literary acquirements he became preceptor in the Clanranald family. From the best authorities it appears that on his introduction to Charles Edward he at once secured the Prince's confidence, and afterward contributed repeatedly to his escape from danger. He often conversed with him in French on matters of importance, when perhaps it was not convenient that those around them should be aware what they were saying. Dr. Forbes, titular Bishop of Orkney, alleges that some of the Prince's friends at first regarded Neil with suspicion. "But," he adds, "they afterward frankly owned that they had done him injustice, for that he had behaved to admiration, and had got abroad with the Prince, (the great wish of his soul,) for the Prince could never think of parting with him at any time, but upon condition of meeting again, which Macdonald was so lucky as frequently to accomplish, even when at parting they could scarce condescend upon a time or place when and where to meet."

While the Marshal was in South Uist a son and daughter of Neil's elder brother, and therefore his own cousin-german, were presented to him.

He received them with great kindness, and immediately declared how much their short but animated features reminded him of his father. "I once doubted," he said, "whether the reports were true that I had such near relations, but these are evidently my own cousins. I rejoice to see them; I would have come from France to visit this one island, the birth-place of my forefathers." Understanding that his newly-discovered cousins were far from being in affluence, he desired Staffa to inform them that he settled a pension upon them, sufficient in that country for their comfortable support, and payable during his life, on the anniversary of his landing upon the island. The answer of these simple-minded people to this welcome communication was delivered in a tone and manner so expressive that the Marshal, though he did not understand a single word, was much affected by their warmth of gratitude, and drew out a sum of money, saying, "Life is short; my first payment shall be in advance."

Before leaving South Uist the Marshal made a pilgrimage to the Cave of Corrodale, a place of great importance in his family history, since in that wild retreat his father Neil was for some time concealed along with Prince Charles, then an outlaw with a price of no less than £30,000 upon his head.

According to the Marshal, it was in the Cave of Corrodale that the Prince requested Neil Macdonald to go to the nearest village and procure something he was in need of. Neil represented to him the imminent risk he would thereby run of being captured. His Royal Highness, unable to brook opposition, even in that dismal cavern, became excited, and in a commanding tone replied, "Sir, I insist on your obedience, and let me hope that, even here, you will remember I am your prince." Macdonald hesitated no longer; he exposed himself to the needless peril, and happily was not discovered.

From South Uist the Marshal, accompanied by Staffa, crossed to the Isle of Skye, and visited Armidale Castle, the seat of my uncle, Lord Macdonald. The men of Skye understood that a great General on approaching their shores ought to be received with military honors, but were much distressed at having no artillery. Some improvements, however, which were going forward near the castle, suggested to them a good substitute for cannon. A considerable quantity of powder had been provided for blasting a long line of rock near the shore; the people bored about thirty holes of large dimensions, filled the battery with ammunition, and on the approach of their illustrious visitor, saluted him with loud huzzas and a series of tremendous explosions. The Marshal was at first confounded at this unique salute, but afterward pronounced it more acceptable than the most regular *feu-de-joie*.

During his visit to the Isle of Skye the Marshal made special inquiry as to the adventures of Charles Edward, in that island. One of these I must be permitted to relate, because the parties chiefly concerned were the Marshal's father and my own great grandmother, Lady Margaret Macdonald.

Lady Margaret was at that time residing at Mugstat, a family mansion in the north of Skye. My great grandfather, Sir Alexander, a decided Hanoverian, was then actually in attendance on the Duke of Cumberland, at Fort Augustus. My great grandmother, although not a Jacobite, regarded Prince Charles with compassion, and had even ministered to his necessities by sending him newspapers, clothes, and, "twenty broad pieces of gold" while he was a fugitive in the Isle of Lewis. On the 29th June, 1745, Capt. Macleod, a vigilant Militia officer, in quest of the Prince, was sitting with Lady Margaret, in her drawing-room, while three or four of his men were in other parts of the house:

Suddenly a boat reached the shore with Prince Charles on board, attended by the celebrated Flora Macdonald and Neil Macdonald The Prince was in female attire of the coarsest description, and concealed himself in the garden, while Flora and Neil went up to Mugstat House. On being shown into the drawing-room they found Lady Margaret, Capt. Macleod, Mr. Macdonald of Kirkibosh, and Macdonald of Kingsburgh, Sir Alexander's factor, a strong Jacobite. The new-comers so effectually concealed their emotions as to excite no suspicion. Flora in particular, although strictly questioned by the Captain as to her voyage, its object, her attendants, &c., contrived to give such answers as appeared satisfactory. She took the first opportunity of whispering to Kingsburgh the fearfully critical state of affairs. He immediately left the room, and sent a message requesting Lady Margaret to join him. He then explained that Flora Macdonald's attendant in female attire was not an Irish woman, as had been alleged, but the Prince himself, come to claim her protection. At this startling communication Lady Margaret made a loud exclamation of astonishment and alarm. She soon, however, recovered her self-possession, and in concert with Kingsburgh, Neil Macdonald, and others, took such measures as were best adapted to the emergency. She desired Kingsburgh to find the Prince, to clothe him on the first convenient opportunity in a male Highland costume, which she provided for that purpose, and conduct him to the neighboring town of Portree. Arrangements were there to be made for obtaining a boat in which he might cross over to the little island of Raasay, from whence he could easily be conveyed to the mainland. She at the same time ordered horses for Flora, Neil Macdonald, and Mrs. Macdonald of Kirkibosh, with their suite, taking care that the departure of this cavalcade should absorb the whole attention, not only of her own household, but of the prying Captain and his militiamen.

These arrangements were well contrived, but the risk was formidable. More than once on the road to Portree, the Prince's female attire nearly betrayed him. It was Sunday morning, and his Royal Highness and his guide met a number of parties going to church. The islanders could not fail to contemplate with astonishment the gigantic height and masculine strides of Kingsburgh's female companion. They observed also, that she returned a bow instead of a courtesy to their Sabbath salutations, and that in wading through a brook that crossed their path she raised her petticoats to an indecorous height. At another place she excited equal surprise by not raising them at all; an inadvertency caused by a remonstrance from Kingsburgh on the Prince's previous imprudence of an opposite description. "Your enemies," remarked Kingsburgh, "call you a Pretender; but if you be, I can tell you, you are the worst at your trade I ever saw." "Why," replied Charles, laughing, "I believe my enemies do me as much injustice in this as in some other and more important particulars. I have all my life despised assumed characters, and am perhaps the worst dissimulator in the world."

Such was the adventure of Prince Charles in which the Marshal's father and my great grandmother were jointly concerned. Before reaching Portree the Prince resumed his male attire, and got safe to Raasay, from thence crossed to the mainland, and after numerous difficulties and dangers, some of them quite as startling and as picturesque as that which I have related, he some months afterward embarked on board a French vessel, which had been sent for his deliverance, and with a large attendance of fugitives from various quarters got safe to the French coast and from thence to St. Germains.

The Marshal took a lively interest in these romantic adventures, not only for his father's sake, but because they illustrated the high-minded generosity and loyalty of his father's fellow-countrymen. There was a price upon the Prince's head, which in those days and in those wild regions was of fabulous amount. He was for months a fugitive, and hundreds of persons were in turn cognizant of his lurking places, yet with the exception of a beggar boy in the Isle of Lewis, who denounced him, and a gentleman of respectable connections, who on doubtful evidence was suspected of intending to denounce him, all were true to him at all hazards. He sometimes sought shelter in out-houses and hovels from men of property, whose mansions had been burned and their estates confiscated for their fidelity to his cause, and yet he was invariably received, not only with kindness, but with the respect due to royalty. So imminent was the danger of assisting him that numbers were arrested and thrown into prison immediately after he had himself escaped. The poorest and humblest clansmen were as incorruptibly faithful to him as the noblest chieftains. Well might the Marshal, as we have already seen, declare that he was "proud of his descent from a race distinguished by their elevation of sentiment, their purity of morals, and their rare and incomparable attachment to the service of their ancient sovereigns."

After having visited the field of Culloden, South Uist, and the Isle of Skye, the Marshal had no special objects of interest to detain him in the British Isles and returned speedily to France.

His sojourn in the land of his ancestors, short as it necessarily was, left a most favorable impression on his mind, and in a letter addressed some time afterward to my father he expressed in strong terms his desire to repeat it.

I have already mentioned that it was immediately after the Marshal's return to France that I heard Macdonald of Staffa relate the above particulars of his journey with his distinguished namesake. A long time elapsed before I saw Staffa again. I then adverted to our previous conversation. He was delighted to have the memory of some interesting but half-forgotten adventures revived, and requested that I would send them to him in writing. On receiving my manuscript he at once communicated it to the Marshal, who wrote to thank him for it, and to request that he would obtain from me some further information. He wished especially to be informed what objections he had made in 1814 to my father's plan of forming a Celtic corps to take the place of the old Swiss Guard at Paris.

I was preparing to send the particulars desired, when, to my deep regret, I was informed of the Marshal's death.

It may, however, add some interest to the above reminiscences that the illustrious subject of them read a portion of them himself with approval, and desired to see them enlarged.—*Old Times and Distant Places, John Sinclair.*

FATAL PRIZE-FIGHT.

The London *Times* of Aug. 3 says: A prize-fight, which has resulted in the death of one of the principals, occurred on Sunday afternoon upon the race-course at Aintree, a few miles distant from Liverpool. The Liverpool Police authorities had received information on Saturday that such an event was contemplated, the place fixed being within the borough. Measures were accordingly taken by them to avert the meditated breach of the peace, and when a crowd numbering nearly 300 "roughs" came together in Love lane, shortly after 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, for the evident purpose of which warning had been received, they were made to move on. The mob then left the town and took to the country, and the borough Police passed information to their brethren of the county force of what was going forward. The "roughs," however, finding that the authorities had an eye upon them, suspended operations until the afternoon, when shortly after 4 o'clock, a Sergeant and two Constables of the county force had their attention directed to a steady stream of people passing from Liverpool to the Aintree course. After sending a messenger for assistance, the Constables went upon the course, where the crowd passed some time in lounging about and running races, evidently with the intention of leading the Police to believe that the meeting was a harmless one. Finding, however, that the Police were determined to remain, they decided to put the small force to defiance, and formed a ring, in which two men named Looney and Mahoney commenced fighting. The ring was kept clear from invasion by a number of men armed with sticks and belts, and the three policemen could only look on while the brutal exhibition went forward. At length, however, assistance appeared in view, and the crowd showing symptoms of dispersing, the Police broke in and captured Looney and five others; Mahoney, the other principal, escaped. Looney was found to have been terribly punished, his lower jaw and nose being broken, and he was conveyed to the Bootle Hospital. He died shortly after midnight. Yesterday morning the other men were taken before the county Magistrates on a charge of manslaughter, and were remanded until Saturday.

LABOR IN GEORGIA.

In a recent report, Dr. Thomas P. Janes, State Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia, gives the following statistics regarding labor in that State, obtained in response to questions submitted by him: The average price paid male laborers on the farm is $10 per month and board; women $5 50 and board. Twenty-eight per cent. of able-bodied negro women labor on the farm. Sixty-one per cent. of the correspondents say they are not willing to cook and do house-work, and thirty-nine per cent. say they will. Thirty-eight per cent. of the correspondents say one-third of the crop is paid for labor; forty-two per cent., one-half; twelve per cent., three-quarters of the corn and three-quarters of the cotton, and eight per cent. say one-quarter. Twenty per cent. report when land is rented for the crop, one-third is required; seventy-two per cent., one-third of the corn and one-quarter of the cotton, and eight per cent., one-quarter of all. When land is rented for cotton, seventy-three per cent. say one-quarter, or two bales to the plow, is required; 19 per cent. less than this, and 8 per cent. more. When land is rented for money, $3 per acre is required. Labor is as good, and a majority report more efficient, than last year—26.44 per cent. of labor is hired for wages; 48.85 per cent. for part of crop; 25 per cent. rent land, and 11.25 of renters can farm without financial assistance. Fifty-two per cent. say wages have proved more profitable; 24 per cent. say cropping, and 24 per cent. say renting. The average per cent. of profit made by farming is reported at 3.11 per cent. Many correspondents report that farmers do not know whether they make or lose. Some report as high as 25 per cent. profit, while others report as much as 10 per cent. loss.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

A WELL-BUILT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale low, to close an estate, located between 5th and Madison avs., and below 38th st.; 37.6x65, and dining-room extension.
Lot 50x98.9, with stable.
Further particulars of
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 48th st., just out of 5th av., for sale at a bargain. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A SUPERIOR EXTRA WIDE BROWN-STONE house with dining-room extension, near 5th av., below the Park; price very low.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 5 West 39th st., near 5th av.; a fine location for a physician; price low. Apply to
WM. H. LEE, No. 199 Fulton st.

AN ATTRACTIVE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house of medium width for sale, in 46th st., close to 5th av.; lot in fee; $25,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beautiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOME ON THE HUDSON; ONLY one hour from Wall st.; good house, stables, green-house; never failing supply of water, and five acres of land beautifully situated; within six minutes' walk from depot, and docks, churches, and every convenience; the whole establishment, including most of the furniture and splendid pair carriage horses with carriages, and two Alderney cows, will be sold at a great bargain to an immediate cash purchaser. Address RICE, Box No. 2,891 New-York Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, Aug. 16, at one o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from the City, a valuable property, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street: four and three-quarter acres of land; plenty of fruit: house two-story, double, twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.
ELISA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.
ALEXANDER WILDEY, Executor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIRE ISLAND, Aug. 11, 1875.
WANTED TO LEASE—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS hotel, furnished or unfurnished, either in Jacksonville or St. Augustine, Fla., or Savannah, Ga., or would take a half interest with the right man, or would be willing to run a house on a percentage; can furnish best of reference, and can influence travel from Boston, New-York, and Chicago. Address, for one month,
C. H. WILLIAMS,
Steward Surf Hotel, Fire Island.

WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR STORY HIGH-stoop house, west of 6th av.; 34th and 58th sts.; size about 18 or 20 feet front: all cash will be paid. JUDSON, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—TWO NEATLY-FURNISHED AND CONnecting bed-rooms, in a genteel and healthy neighborhood. Address to-day, stating terms and locality, M. M., *Herald* office.

WANTED—A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE IN A desirable location, where the owner would be willing to remain and board in payment of rent. Address L. D. A., No. 10 St. Mark's place.

WANTED—A FURNISHED MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, where rent would be partly taken in board. Address J., No. 62 West 45th st.

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One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
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These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
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DWELLINGS TO LET.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, No. 106 East 61st st., with special improvements: furnished or unfurnished; in first-class neighborhood; similar house, unfurnished, No. 244 East 49th st.; reduced rents. Apply to owner, in furnished house.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COOK, WASHING, AND IRONING, OR GENeral Housework.—By a neat, industrious girl: good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a reliable, economical, and respectful servant; highly recommended. City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—By three first-class girls; cook, chamber-maid, and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; best of references given. Call for two days at No. 123 Madison av. Present employers giving up house-keeping.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, WITH good references; wages, $20; City reference. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY of refinement and experience, the charge of a widower's house and children; best of references given and required. Call or address Miss Dickson, No. 49 St. Mark's place; bell No. 4.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to go out by the day or week; best City reference. Call at No. 81 Spring st.

NURSE.—LADIES ATTENTION; THOSE ANTICIpating confinement, or having trouble with their breast, can find immediate relief; twenty years experience, with the names of some of the first families in the City can be given, and parties called on at their residence by sending their address to Mme. Kent, Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman as wet nurse, in a private family; has lost her only baby, three months old; is a good dressmaker; best City reference. Apply at No. 572 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO OUT AS wet nurse or take care of a baby at her own home. Call at No. 235 East 27th st., first floor, up stairs, rear.

REMOVAL.

CARPENTER'S large Employment House, established many years at 11th st. and 6th av., is now removed to No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., where families, Summer houses, &c., can be supplied promptly with help of every kind and nationality.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress, chamber-maid, or nurse; three years' best City reference. Call for two days at No. 227 West 31st st., in milk depot.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, as waitress, and to assist with up-stairs work. Address B. C., Authorized Up-town Advertising Office, No. 1,486 Broadway and 44th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife not long in the States; man from practical experience thoroughly competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good coachman, gardener, and farmer; wife is a good cook, laundress, and dairy maid; no children; are industrious, obliging, and strictly temperate: Scotch-Irish. Address Quealy, No. 31 Sussex st., Jersey City.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent young man as coachman and groom; is a good gardener and understands his business thoroughly; has good reference, either City or country. Address C. R., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STEADY, single man, with five years' first-class City reference as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly and the care of horses. Address P., No. 106 East 28th st., in harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk and work in a garden; some of the very best City reference given. Address C. M., Box No. 24! *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS A perfect knowledge of the business; six years' best City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address W. S., No. 232 East 20th st., rear stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO understands his business perfectly and can be highly recommended by his last employer. Call or address T. B., No. 128 West 31st st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN; UNDERstands thoroughly management of green-houses and graperies; can propagate and raise all flowers, fruits, and vegetables; understands how to lay out or improve a place tastefully; has been foreman in the largest gardening establishments in England and Germany, and has first-class references, Addres J. M. W., Albany.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHman; married, no incumbrance; has a practical knowledge of the cultivation and general management of graperies and greenhouse plants, the laying out of grounds, &c.; also general farm management; has six years' reference from his last employer. Address J. C., care of Messrs. Bliss & Son, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS GARdener; thoroughly competent in all its branches. Call on or address E. Close, No. 120 East 43d st.

MANAGER, BUYER, OR TRAVELER.—Wanted—For the 1st of September, by an Englishman of many years' experience in the silk and general dry goods trade, a position as manager, buyer, or traveler; first-class London and New-York references. Apply to J. H. W., No. 43 East Tenth st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REAL ESTATE broker of experience, or would like to meet with a gentleman of means to join the advertiser in the real estate business. Address L. S., Box 115 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, (BACHELOR,) LIVING near Washington, D. C., wishes to employ an intelligent, neat, and economical housekeeper, who, with the assistance of a cook, can take full charge; one thoroughly competent, of undoubted respectibility, and well recommended may find a pleasant place and kind treatment by addressing, with full particulars as to expectations, merits, &c., A. C. P., Box No. 286 TIMES, UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY AN INVALID GENTLEMAN, A MIDdle-aged, competent, and respectable man for the position of nurse. Apply in person at Seamen's Savings Bank Building, Room No. 13, for two days, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN TO TAKE charge of an infant four weeks old, at her own home. Address, to-day, stating terms and locality, G. N., *Herald* office.

WANTED—A COOK; ALSO A CHAMBERMAID and waitress; twenty minutes from City. Apply to THOMAS PRUDEN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

D. A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER.

THIRD GREAT SALE OF SECOND-HAND sewing-machines; comprising family machines of Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Willcox & Gibbs, Domestic, and others. Several hundred good machines of standard makers only will be offered at this sale, all inferior and worn-out machines having been broken up and sold for old iron. The sale will commence on THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 10:30 A. M., and continue from day to day until all are sold. Machines will be on exhibition, with catalogues, on TUESDAY, Aug. 24, at D. A. Mathews' sales-room, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty st., opposite the Post Office. These machines have all been taken in part payment for the Remington since our last sale in May of this year.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—WILL BE sold at Col. Barker's, one Buggy, at auction, for storage, on MONDAY, Aug. 16, at 11 o'clock, to the highest bidder.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Nineteenth annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. Students have free access to the law collections of the school and the Astor Library, and to all lectures of the Medical College. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A YOUNG MAGNETIC PHYSICAL MANIPU-lator will give treatment at the patient's home if desired. Address FRED. BEERNERD, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THE LARGEST NEWFOUNDLAND DOG in the City for sale cheap. 459 9th av., basement.

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Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 16, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of the LATEST NOVELTIES in

SILK AND DRESS GOODS,

Suitable for early Fall wear, in NEW DESIGNS and CHOICE COLORINGS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS from $1 per yard upward.

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SOMETHING NEW, CHEAP, AND BEAUTIFUL.—My rose pearl plates, (indicating color and substance,) for artificial teeth, excel everything heretofore offered for beauty, strength, and lightness; need only to be seen to be appreciated; made in one day; only $15 per set; call and examine; also best rubber sets, $10 to $15; gold and platina, $35 to $45; extracting under gas. Dr. T. G. WAIT, No. 45 East 23d st., near Madison av.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VA-CANCIES in Schools and Academies.—*Mutual introducing plan* in every State. Salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Pupils directed. Suitable *Teachers* introduced for *Families, Schools,* and *Seminaries* throughout the country. Daily opportunities. Call or address *National Teachers' Institute*, No. 737 Broadway.

THE "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," a reliable Educational Agency of twenty years successful experience, is constantly introducing TEACHERS of known ability to FAMILIES and to SCHOOLS and INSTITUTIONS of every grade. Explanatory circulars supplied. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED PENMAN AND practical accountant, a graduate of some business college, to fill a position of teacher in a similar institution. Address EDUCATOR, Box No. 81 East Long Branch, N. J., giving reference, age, and experience.

WANTED—TEACHERS FOR GERMAN AND MUsic; also one for Kindergarten. Apply at Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.; hours from 10 to 5.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE,
Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a kindergarten for little girls and boys.

URSULINE ACADEMY, EAST MORRISANIA, one mile beyond Harlem Bridge, at junction of Westchester and St. Ann avs.—This institution, in charge of the Ursuline nuns, affords all the advantages of a first-class academy for young ladies; reopens Sept. 6; terms, $141 half yearly.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and MISS IDA M. ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one years old, THURSDAY, Sept. 30. For information or circulars apply at the house.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, spelling, $15; writing, $3, monthly. Persons desirous of repairing early educational losses attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery, day and evening.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Preparatory for college, scientific schools, and business.
B. T. HARRINGTON, Principal.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes, at Nyack on the Hudson, reopens Sept. 7; studies, academic and primary; expenses, $280 per year; no extras; references, patrons and clergymen.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FITS boys for business or college; $300 a year; admits any time. JAMES COWLES.

THOROUGH SCHOOL!—THE VERY BEST; boating and bathing; send for circular. Address HOME SEMINARY, Perth Amboy, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children,
REMOVED
to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school. Single rooms for those who apply in time. The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.
Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.
Address until Sept. 10, Navesink, N. J.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

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Between 37th and 38th sts.
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COOK'S COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
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CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

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Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.
The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; opens Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

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Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
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Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MADAM C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—HOME SCHOOL AT Croton-on-Hudson.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own; every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development; pupils can remain the entire year.

A CLERGYMAN LIVING TWENTY MILES from New-York, will receive six boys to educate with his own children; terms, $100 per quarter. For circulars, with testimonials from Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, Hon. F. A. Conkling, and others, address ROBERT BURNET, No. 45 Beekman st.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.: heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
(Autumn term commences Sept. 29.)
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City: a thorough classical and English course.
Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.
Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF re-opens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; applications should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY, STAMFORD, Conn.—Established thirty-one years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; situation unrivaled in its adaptation to boarding-school purposes. Reopens Sept. 13. Address James Betts, Wm. James Betts, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New-York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15.
EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-first year under present management. Principal, A. RICHARDSON Begins SEPT. 8. Send for Catalogue.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—College and business preparation; small boys have special care; terms reasonable; send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

WILLSON & WALWORTH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, opens annual Sept. 1. Send for circular.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, NEW-JERSEY—A boarding school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, NESHANIC, N. J., prepares boys for college or business. Address
REV. P. D. OAKY.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—A good home and a thorough school; twenty-fifth year. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENtral Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GOSHEN, N. Y.—A school with home care and influences. For circulars, address the Principal, Prof. F. A. ROBINSON.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, reopens Sept. 14. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR and JNO. MACNIE, Principals

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELlow of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—For Boys; attention careful; terms low. Address
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$250 A YEAR—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, L. I.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MT. Pleasant Inst.—Private Classes for Boys. Amherst, Mass. Estab. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A SCHOOL for Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Prin'l

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

THE STOCK YARDS.

THE BEEVES, SHEEP, AND CALVES.

HOW MUCH MEAT NEW-YORK WANTS—HOW MUCH MUTTON—THE SIXTIETH STREET CATTLE YARD—CHARACTER OF THE BUSINESS—THE SHEEP MARKET—THEORIES ABOUT TRANSPORTATION.

If anything like a safe calculation can be based on such statistics as are furnished, the several millions of American citizens clustered in the immediate neighborhood of the Metropolis may be classed as highly carnivorous in their appetites, rivaling in their hunger for flesh the Guachos of the Pampas.

The Agricultural Bureau has given something like 18,000,000 as the total of beeves, steers, and oxen in the country, almost all of them coming yearly to the shambles. Cows being put aside for the moment, New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, must eat about 2.2 of all these beeves, steers, and oxen. Such minor animals as sheep, calves, and hogs in enormous quantity, help, of course, to increase the Metropolitan larder. Every hour of the day and night innumerable trains of cars move swiftly on, bringing to this City its roast beef and mutton chops, and the whole of the Western and South-western portions of the United States furnish their quota of live cattle to supply New-York. The exact proportion of cattle of various kinds it takes to feed this City and the neighborhood of course is difficult to estimate; but taking the quantity sufficient for the demand, any excess causing a decline in price, about eight thousand beeves a week is probably what New-York wants. Excepting under occasional circumstances, even 9,000 or 10,000 beeves are too many, and this overstock causes a declining feeling in prices at the stock yard, or as the dealers say themselves, "Ten thousand head of cattle in the week break prices."

Curious as the statement seems, in Summer there is apparently a larger number of beeves wanted in the market. The reason for this, it is stated, is because in Summer the weights of the animals are less than in the Fall and Spring, but principally because the towns within fifty miles of New-York, where animals are killed and dressed in the Winter, find it to their advantage to purchase their beef in the City. Small country butchers can kill their single steer in cold weather and sell in small quantities, the meat keeping fresh and sweet, which they are unable to do in the months of July, August, and September. Of course the demand at all the great places of Summer resort in the neighborhood is very large, and New-York feeds them with beef.

The two great stock-yards of New-York are those situated at Sixtieth street, North River, and at Harsimus Cove. Some few beeves come to other points. The market at Forty-eighth street is a sheep market principally, though many calves are sold there. The Fortieth street market supplies New-York with hogs, and the quantity of sheep New-York wants is again supplemented by those brought to Harsimus Cove.

The Sixtieth street cattle market has ample room for more than the day's supply—2,500 head of cattle being its capacity. The pens are commodious, the ground well paved and covered with sand. Through the long lanes of the stock yard on market days buyers and sellers may be seen from early morning until mid-day carrying on the business. The term "bunch of cattle" is an idiomatic phrase describing a lot. People interested in cattle always carry with them a good long staff, just as grocery purchasers might use sugar samplers. Animals are prodded to make them back up so that purchasers can, at a glance, casting their eyes over the back of the beast, tell what the steer will weigh when dressed. To form a quick estimate within a few pounds of the absolute weight of the beast when killed, in addition to the quality of the beef, is a necessity of the trade. Animals are not sold exactly by the live weight, but on a calculation, of course deduced from their scale weight, of what they will turn out when killed. Now, there are generally four grades of cattle. On Wednesday, the 12th of this month, first-class cattle were worth about 13 cents; seconds, 12½; thirds, 10½ to 12; fourths, 8 to 11 cents. This price was based on the following calculations: that when the first-class steer was killed he would weigh, dressed, 58 pounds to the 100 of live weight; seconds, 57; thirds, 56; and fourths, 53. As bargaining is very close, it can be readily seen how an expert in judging of the appearances of the animals in a certain bunch of cattle, must be fully up on the subject of what an animal will weigh after being slaughtered. All animals are sold as quickly as possible, and the endeavor is made to clear the market. Animals are not only expensive to feed, but do not improve after they are kept in the yard. Change of food, difference of climate, perhaps a kind of animal nostalgia, affects them, and they lose flesh. As soon as a bunch of cattle is sold they are driven into the scales and weighed, and from the yard they are sent to the slaughter-houses.

The writer paid particular attention to the condition of the cattle and the method of treatment of the animals while in the yard. The steers, with very few exceptions, seemed all sound and in good order, showing but rarely evidences of fatigue. When it is remembered that the majority of the cattle had come from a distance of 800 miles, this was surprising. The human being cooped up in the ordinary car, just from St. Louis or Chicago, would naturally feel his legs somewhat cramped on arrival. Some of the cattle were from Chicago, and had been six and a half days on their journey. Humanity not only suggests good treatment in regard to cattle in transportation, but commercial reasons, the latter being quite as potent as the former. With the best of care in shipping cattle in cars during a journey of six days, they lose considerably in weight. Steers of 1,500 pounds gross, when delivered in the stock-yard, diminish some 130 pounds—from nine to ten per cent. If it were possible to save this loss the dealers would ask for no better profit. The use of the stick was limited and no blows were inflicted. When animals were moved from pen to pen, it was unaccompanied with loud shouts or cries, and differing from European cattle-yards, dogs were remarkable by their absence. The dealers were sound, respectable-looking men, and transacted their business in a quiet way. The number of cattle sold by some of the leading men in their business in the year is immense. Mr. Eastman, perhaps, is the heaviest man in the line, selling in New-York market alone some 100,000 head of cattle a year, and disposing of a like amount in Albany and other interior cities, for the New-England and Eastern markets. A great many of the stock dealers are Israelites, and German is spoken quite as commonly as English. The conflict of the two religions had, some years ago, an amusing phase. Jewish cattle-dealers and butchers would not attend the market on Saturday, nor would the Christians desecrate their Sunday, so for some time a dead-lock was the consequence, the public going without beef. At last the wisest of all compromises was made, and it was agreed that no markets should be held on either Saturday or Sunday. Perfect order and system seemed to prevail, and anyone visiting the Sixtieth street cattle yard, with ideas derived from the perusal of Smithfield market scenes, would have been happily disappointed.

At the Forty-eighth street market sheep and calves are sold. As sheep increase in weight when exposed to rain, they are sold under cover. The weekly consumption of sheep and lambs in New-York is about 25,000, lambs being of course more largely used in Summer. The pens in the Fortieth Street Market were good, and quite clean. Animals were sold by weight, some eighty sheep being put in the Fairbanks scales at once. Driving them from pen to pen was accomplished without abusing them. One amusing incident was the counting of the sheep as they shot out, following their leader, from the weighing-pen. A man, certainly the counter of millions of sheep, kept their tally, and, as they streamed out, reckoned their exact number, never missing one. Calves are sold at the Fortieth Street Market in large quantity, the demand for veal being on the increase. The Teutonic population are great eaters of veal, some peculiar classes of Germans liking veal in such an infantile stage of its existence as to be, if not disgusting, at least unwholesome. The demand for lamb, like that for pictures, or jewelry, or laces, has felt the effect of the times. People have not been able to buy lamb in the same quantity as in former years.

The hog market is on Fortieth street. This business had decreased very much of late. In former years New-York put up a great deal of meat for the Southern market. Discriminations in Western freight on live stock have seriously injured the business of curing in the City. When pork is cheap, however, New-York and its surroundings will eat about 20,000 hogs and pigs every week.

The market at Harsimus Cove, on the other side of the North River, is a very extensive one, and beeves and sheep come there. The quality of the beeves sold there is generally not of as high a grade as those disposed of at the Sixtieth Street Market. The yard is built on a dock extending into the river, and covers quite a large area. Here the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroad land their stock. The yard was commendable for its cleanliness and order. Attached to the stock-yard is an extensive abattoir, in which beeves and sheep are slaughtered. Though comparatively new, this establishment did not seem to compare with the Manhattan Abattoir, the ceiling of the building being rather low, and ventilation somewhat limited. The day it was visited by the writer, was one of the warmest and closest of the season, and the abattoir might have been seen at its worst. The rendering machine was an excellent one, there being no smell.

Philosophize as one may on the great expense necessary to keep up these numerous stock-yards in the City, the immense cost of the transportation of animals, the risks they run, added to the certain loss all cattle meet with in weight when moved, one would think that the solution to the question would be found in slaughtering cattle at the point of production, and then forwarding the beef dressed to exactly where it was to be eaten. Such efforts are being made every day, and all that ingenuity can devise or science imagine is being employed for this end. The success has so far been but limited. The positive loss in weight, the shrinkage, has been lessened to a great extent, but not entirely so, when dressed beef has been transported; but then the taste and flavor, the succulency of the meat, has been diminished in notable proportion. This difference, ever so little as it may be, has been sufficient to decrease the price. In fact, the loss in depreciation of the merchandise was greater than the difference in weight or cost of transportation. The solving of this problem then—supplying a city with dressed meat—may theoretically seem easy enough; but to carry it out practically, to furnish beef killed in the prairies of Illinois, either in Summer or Winter, and sent to the New-York market, of as good a quality as the same meat carried alive 1,000 miles and slaughtered here, has, so far, been found to be impossible. All great cities want their beef on the hoof at the place of consumption, and will use no other.

POLICE CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.

CONTINUATION OF HIS TRIAL — EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

The trial of Capt. Alexander S. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, growing out of alleged corrupt practices while in command of the Eighth Precinct, was resumed yesterday. Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis were the only members of the Board of Police present. The testimony for the defense was continued. James Connolly, a carpenter, the lessee of No. 143 Mercer street, testified that he had never heard that there was a panel-house on the premises; visited the house recently in company with Capt. Williams, and found the doors and fastenings to be the same they had always been; on the 5th of February, 1874, he let the first floor of the premises to a man named Chandler, who said he was in the cigar business; he remained in possession until the second week of March, when he left suddenly, although he had paid the full rent for the month. The witness occupied a carpenter shop in the rear of the house, and worked there almost every day from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and never saw anything wrong or suspicious there; never heard why the tenants referred to had moved so suddenly.

Roundsman Paret testified that in accordance with instructions received he had examined the blotter of the Eighth Precinct, and found an entry on Dec. 6, 1873, of a robbery at No. 52 Wooster street. A man went into the place with a girl, and while there was robbed of $12 and a gold watch and chain; two women were arrested by Officer Phelps, of the Eighth Precinct, for the robbery, and were committed.

Emma Castero, of West Hoboken, who formerly kept a house of ill-repute at No. 176 Greene street, testified that Sergt. Groo called upon her on three different occasions, twice in uniform while on patrol duty, and once in plain clothes; he asked her if she had given money to the Captain, and she told him she had not. Capt. Williams asked the witness several questions with the intention of showing Sergt. Groo's purpose in visiting her house, and how he had conducted himself while there, but the questions being objected to by the prosecution, the Commissioners ruled them out.

Patrolman Josiah C. Terwilliger, of the Thirty-second Precinct, who was on special duty in the Eighth Precinct under Capt. Williams, testified that he never heard of panel-houses at No. 75 Greene street, No. 143 Mercer street, or No. 52 Wooster street; had no recollection of panel robberies occurring there; the panel robberies alleged by Sergt. Groo to have occurred were never reported to witness; Sergt. Groo did not inform him of any panel robberies while he was in the precinct; never received any money for himself or for any other person to allow a panel-house to run; while in the Eighth Precinct had made a large number of arrests for robberies in houses of prostitution; they were very frequent at that time; he remembered the case of a gentleman robbed at No. 28½ Wooster street; the women who robbed him were arrested, but he failed to identify them and they were discharged; recollected a robbery at No. 187 Wooster street; he arrested the girl, but the complainant would not prosecute, and left the City, and the girl was discharged; during the time he was on special duty in the Eighth Precinct he arrested ninety-nine persons for robberies committed in houses of prostitution and assignation; twenty-one of these were women; their sentences aggregated 192 years; had a conversation recently with Sergt. Groo, who expressed his regret that he had brought his [witness'] name into the matter, but Capt. Williams had treated him like a brute while in the Eighth Precinct, and he was bound to get square with him.

The trial was adjourned until Tuesday morning next, to obtain the attendance of Police Justice Flammer and Capt. Charles McDonnell, now in command of the Eighth Precinct, who is at present on leave of absence.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS—UNSAFE CONDITION OF THE LINE.

Immediately after the disaster of the 5th of July on the Rockaway branch of the Southern Railroad, the general public were made aware of the fact known to many people before—that the track and road-bed of the branch were in a wretchedly bad condition, the latter being uneven and badly ballasted, the ties so rotten in many places that they could be kicked to pieces, and the rails battered and splintered to such an extent that they were seriously weakened. After the investigation which disclosed this state of affairs, it was announced on behalf of the company that the branch would immediately be put in a fit condition to accommodate the heavy Summer passenger traffic with safety. The promise, however, it appears, has not been kept, and in consequence precisely such an accident as was anticipated occurred on Friday night; and although it most fortunately did not result in any loss of life, it placed in serious jeopardy a large number of pleasure-seekers on their way home from Rockaway Beach.

The train which left the Neptune House at 7 o'clock, and was due at South Eighth street, Williamsburg, at 8:35, was in charge of Conductor John De Mott, with Harry Redmond as engineer. Redmond had run at a moderate rate of speed along the level of the beach until between the Sea Side Pavilion and Far Rockaway. Here there is an up grade, and having a pretty heavy train—a locomotive-tender, and seven loaded passenger cars—he put on extra speed to enable him to surmount it. When thus under full headway the locomotive, through the spreading of the rails, or from some other cause, ran off the track, and after bumping for a little distance over the ties, one of the forward wheels broke and she toppled over sideways upon the track. The tender was also overturned, and the baggage car, crashing past it, ran full tilt into the engine, smashing it so badly that it is practically useless. The forward end of the baggage car was badly wrecked, and the car was thrown off the track and turned sideways upon it. The succeeding cars were brought up with a sudden bump, which threw a number of passengers out of their seats, and was succeeded by a scene of confusion and terror. It was soon found, however, that no one was seriously hurt, and order was restored. The only persons at all injured were the engineer and fireman, who jumped from the engine as she went over, and were somewhat bruised. A train was subsequently backed down from Valley Stream for the passengers, who arrived at South Eighth street at 10:30.

Train-master Barr, who arrived at the scene of the mishap soon after it occurred, went to work with a large force of men to clear away the wreck and put the track in order, which, however, was not accomplished in time to accommodate the beach travel of yesterday.

AN UNFAITHFUL GUARDIAN.

On a cold day last January Mr. Charles L. Francis found a young boy in the street suffering from cold and hunger. He took him to his own house and ascertained that his name was John A. Lingener, that he was a son of a Union soldier killed in the war, and that he had run away on account of cruel and inhuman treatment from his brother-in-law, Charles Schad, who had been appointed his guardian. He said that his brother-in-law used to beat him unmercifully, without any provocation, and would tie him up by the thumbs and ears until he nearly died from the agony which he suffered. This state of facts was immediately brought to the attention of Surrogate Hutchings, who revoked the letters of guardianship given to Schad, and appointed Mr. Francis as his successor. Yesterday Mr. Francis had Schad arrested and brought before Commissioner Osborn on charges of unlawfully retaining a pension certificate of pension due the boy, and drawing the last two quarters' pension and appropriating the money to his own use. Schad gave up the certificate to Mr. Francis, and was discharged on his own recognizance, on promising to refund the money he had misappropriated.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES—RIFLE PRACTICE.

Private E. C. Cruger, of Company K, Seventh Regiment, has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company E, Twelfth Infantry.

The fifth competition for the *Forest and Stream* badge took place at J. S. Conlin's gallery, No. 930 Broadway, last Wednesday evening.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Briggs has issued an order assuming command of the Twenty-fifth Brigade, Rochester.

During the coming week a team will be selected to represent the Twenty-second Regiment at the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association.

Battery K, artillery, First Division, Capt. John N. Heubner, commanding, will parade in full uniform, mounted, to-morrow, for its annual picnic and Summer-night's festival.

Adj. R. L. Luckey has resigned his position in the Ninth Regiment, and it is rumored that his successor will be Col. C. A. H. Bartlett, an aide-de-camp on Gov. Tilden's staff.

An election will shortly be held in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, to fill the vacant Majority. Adj. Edward Duffy will probably be the successful candidate.

Capt. R. Kelly Styles, of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, has reconsidered his determination to resign, and has telegraphed to Albany to have action deferred.

Private Francois Xavier Heidet, of the Gardes Lafayette, died at his residence, No. 216 Seventh avenue, last Monday. His late comrades attended his funeral last Wednesday, and fired a salute over his grave.

Major Louis Hallen, late of the Fifth Regiment, was elected Captain of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, last Thursday night. Capt. F. Doyle, late of Company A, has been re-elected commandant of that company.

Several old cavalry officers residing within the boundaries of Major Gen. Husted's division, at Mamaroneck, are preparing to organize a troop of cavalry to be attached to the Division Headquarters.

The grand Summer night's festival to be given on Wednesday, the 25th inst., by the Eighth Regiment, promises to be a fine affair. The committee having the matter in charge will do its utmost to insure the success of the undertaking, socially as well as financially.

At a recent meeting of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, Sergt. Harry Marsh was the recipient of a handsome gold medal from his comrades, in token of his valuable services to the company. Sergt. Marsh had not missed a company roll-call for eight years. Col. Vose good-naturedly made the presentation speech.

The election of Second Lieut. Jacob Reichert, of Company C, Fifty-fifth Regiment, has been declared void by Gen. Varian, in deference to an appeal from Corp. Charles Goldveir, of that company, and another election will be held this week. The election ordered to fill the vacant office of Captain in Company A of this command has been temporarily postponed.

The Illinois State National Guard is to be reorganized. Gov. Beveridge contemplates issuing an order forming the various Militia regiments and troops into a brigade, to be under the command of Brig. Gen. A. C. Ducat, of Chicago. As soon as the order is issued, Gen. Ducat will order a review and inspection of each command directed to report to him.

Prof. Charles W. Wernig, for many years assistant leader of Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, has accepted the leadership of the band of the Fifth Regiment, Maryland N. G. That regiment has decided to re-organize its band in a style that will place it on an equal footing with Gilmore's and Grafulla's bands, of this City. Most of its members will be engaged in this City.

The Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has been directed in orders to assemble in full dress uniform at the State arsenal in that city to-morrow at 7 P. M., for dismounted parade, to celebrate the eleventh anniversary of its muster into the service of the State. Members of the organization who do not possess the full-dress uniform will be permitted to report in fatigue dress. Frank Sperry is among the recent recruits.

Gen. Varian has issued an order directing the First Battalion Infantry to assemble at the State Arsenal on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 8 P. M., to be mustered out of the service and disbanded. Col. O. F. Wentworth has been charged with the execution of the order. In compliance with the foregoing order, Major Mix has ordered the battalion to assemble at the hour named, together with all arms, equipments, books, and papers belonging to the State.

Major Gen. James W. Husted has issued a circular calling the attention of his officers to the necessity of honoring in some manner the return of Col. Bodine and Mr. Coleman, of the American Rifle Team, both of whom are residents in the territory covered by the Fifth Division, and the former being a commissioned officer in that division. A meeting of the field, Staff, and line officers of the Fifth Division, and the several brigades in that command will be held at the office of Gen. Husted, No. 65 Wall street, next Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

Capt. George W. Ely, commanding Company G, Seventh Regiment, has tendered his resignation. Capt. Ely has been in command of that company since May 30, 1870, and is highly esteemed as an officer and a soldier. He had previously resigned the office of Captain, and has just concluded his second term of service. He held the office of Captain at a time when the veteran Capt. Smith, who now holds the right of line, was Adjutant, and had he continued in the office of Captain from the date on which he was first elected he would be the oldest officer of that rank in the National Guard.

Col. Vose, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, yesterday received the following courteous communication:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1875. }

COLONEL: I am directed by the Board of Officers of this regiment to thank you, and the officers and members of your command, for the elegant military escort to this regiment upon its return from Boston in June last, and to assure you that the compliment is fully appreciated. Allow me to congratulate you upon the fine appearance of your regiment on that occasion and the evidence generally of its prosperity and military improvement.

With great respect, I have the honor to be
Yours truly,
EMMONS CLARK,
Commanding the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

To Col. RICHARD VOSE, commanding Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

At First Division Head-quarters the resignations have been received of Commissary Charles E. Shade and Capt. A. W. Sheldon, of Company D, Seventy-first, and Capt. George W. Ely, of the Seventh Regiment. The commission of Capt. Charles F. Baldenecker, of Company E, Eleventh Regiment, has been received. Applications for commissions have been entertained for Inspectors of Rifle Practice by John J. Carton, of the Sixty-ninth, and Joseph Ross, of the Seventy-ninth Regiments. An appeal has been received from Major J. P. Davenport, of the Eighth Regiment, from the decision of the Division Court-martial imposing upon him a fine of $15 for absence from the division parade on July 5. The appellant states that he was absent on a leave of absence granted by the brigade commander on June 10, to extend to July 12. Furthermore, that on the occasion of the session of the court he was out of town and could not appear with his certificate of leave of absence.

An adjourned meeting of the General Committee having in charge the reception of Major Gen. Dakin was held at Second Division Head-quarters, Brooklyn, last Thursday afternoon. On motion of Capt. Maxwell the committee appointed by the citizens was embodied with the Military Committee. On motion of Col. Denslow it was resolved that as the acting commander of the Second Division had decided not to order a parade of the troops on the occasion of the return of Gen. Dakin, the committee should encourage all individual efforts of such a character with a view to making all possible display at that time. On motion of Capt. Maxwell it was decided to invite Mayor Hunter to preside at the banquet to be given on the arrival of Gen. Dakin. Col. J. H. Bergen, Col. McLeer, and Capt. Maxwell were appointed a committee to carry out the intention of the resolution. It is understood that in case a large portion of the Second Division cannot be induced to parade on the return of Gen. Dakin, a Major General's escort will be volunteered, consisting of the Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, Capt. Sandhusen commanding; the Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, Col. McLeer commanding, and a battery of artillery.

The members of the Seventh Regiment, of this City, residing in San Francisco, had a brilliant reunion at that city on Friday evening, the 6th inst. Following are the names of those present as reported in the San Francisco *Call*: Joseph Dunbar, Fourth Company; William R. Wheaton, First Company; Henry G. Langley, Fourth Company; Cornelius Stagg, Second Company; Emile H. Jacquelin, Sixth Company; Richard D. Blauvelt, Eighth Company; W. G. Wendell, Sixth Company; Charles F. Merle, Third Company; William K. Dietrich, First Company; James S. Smith, Sixth Company; Edward Foote, Tenth Company; Philip I. Fisher, Fifth Company; W. R. Smedberg, Sixth Company; James L. Beyea, Tenth Company; W. W. Magary, Fifth Company; William U. Olmstead, Seventh Company; George R. Vernon, Sixth Company; Samuel D. Mayer, Eighth Company; Thomas S. Taylor, Fourth Company; E. G. Emmet, Seventh Company; Joseph Simonson, Jr., Third Company; W. H. L. Barnes, Ninth Company; Fd. S. Clapp, Eighth Company; Charles S. Trupler, First Company; W. Scott, Eighth Company; George Wheaton, Fourth Company; Robert J. Tiffany, First Company; J. W. Fenn, Fourth Company. Corporal Jacquelin responded to the toast to the "Veterans of the National Guard," and toasts were drunk to Maj. Gen. Alexander Shaler and Col. Emmons Clark. A permanent organization will shortly be formed.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, having been the recipient of many favors from Major Herman Schalk, of Newark, N. J., recently resolved to present to that gentleman a testimonial of its gratitude and personal regard. The committee having in charge the choice of a testimonial, decided to express the regard of the troop for Major Schalk in a set of resolutions, as follows:

Whereas, In consideration of the unlimited generosity, liberality, and kindness extended to the Separate Troop Cavalry on various occasions during a number of years by Major Herman Schalk; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of this troop, take great pleasure in fulfilling so pleasant a duty as to recognize his friendship, and as a special proof of our great esteem and regard do hereby elect him an honorary member of the Separate Troop Cavalry.

Resolved, That we tender him our most hearty thanks for the cordial reception tendered to us on our visit to Newark, June 3, 1875, an event which will be everlasting in our memories, and which we sincerely hope to reciprocate.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and framed and presented to Major Shalk.

The resolutions are engrossed on parchment, and surrounded by a heavy English walnut and gilt frame. In the centre is a well-executed photograph of Capt. Klein, from which rays diverge ovally. Capt. Klein received an invitation from the Providence Battalion of Cavalry to visit that city with his troop on Monday, the 23d inst., and remain during the week, when the Seventy-first Infantry will be encamped in the vicinity. Capt. Klein was obliged to decline the invitation, as the members of his troop could not leave their business, having already made several parades this season. The Rifle Club attached to this command held its monthly meeting last Friday evening, when it was decided to contest for the club badge next Wednesday at Creedmoor. The members will take the 6:40 A. M. train from Hunter's Point, and will complete the match in time to return to the City and attend the Bavarian festival at 11 A. M.

PROPOSED ENCAMPMENT OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

The final arrangements for the encampment of the Seventy-first Regiment at Oakland Beach, R. I., have been completed, and Col. Vose expects to take out about 300 men. The following comprehensive order has been issued by the latter in relation to the details of the encampment: This regiment is hereby directed to assemble in full uniform—blue trousers, old shako (with pompon) knapsacks, blankets rolled thereon, fatigue cap on rear left button of coat—at the armory, on Monday, Aug. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. for embarkation to encamp at Oakland Beach, R. I. Field and staff, dismounted, non-commissioned staff, general guides, markers, band, and drum corps will report at the same hour. Each knapsack must be carefully packed, and contain one change of underclothes, extra shirts, white gloves, socks, two pair white pants, fatigue jacket and pants, toweling, and belt paste. Each company will be allowed one camp chest, and this must contain, among other necessary articles, at least ten overcoats, twelve tin wash basins, ten candle lanterns, seventy-two four-inch candles, soap, and two tin cups. Each officer will be allowed one small trunk or valise, which must contain, with necessary changes of underclothing, his fatigue uniform. Quartermaster Guibert will provide transportation for the regiment, camp, equipage, and baggage, officers' baggage, and camp chests of companies, to be delivered at the armory before 12 o'clock M., on the 23d inst., each properly marked with the name of the owner. Camp chests with the company letter. Commandants of companies will direct their company Quartermaster Sergeants to report to the Regimental Quartermaster (in conformity with General Regulations, par. 870) at the place and hour named in par. VI. of this order. Capt. M. P. Wood having volunteered for duty, he is hereby assigned to the Regimental Staff, and directed to proceed to Oakland Beach as soon as practicable, plot the camp in strict conformity with regulations, and to assist the Regimental Quartermaster in the transportation of camp equipage. Sergts. Johnson and Hagerdon will report for duty to the Quartermaster. Sergt. Johnson to assume charge of transportation of field pieces and ammunition. Commandants of companies will assemble their respective commands at the armory, and carefully inspect their arms, uniforms, and equipments, on or before Aug. 21. They will also make requisition upon the Regimental Quartermaster for blankets, lanterns, candles, wash basins, and pompons. There will be allowed servants as follows: To each Field and Staff officer, one; to company officers, one; to each company, one; and to non-commissioned staff, one. Hospital Steward Seach will report for orders to Surgeon Bryant. Members of this command will not be permitted to wear citizen's dress in camp. The regiment will embark per Stonington steamer, Pier 33 North River. Detail for 23d: Officer of the day, Capt. E. A. Des Marets; officer of the guard, Lieut. E. A. Elliott. Recognizing the many courtesies extended to this organization by the citizens of Rhode Island, and having in respectful remembrance the Governor of the State, this camp will be known as Camp Lippitt.

The steamer will arrive at Stonington on the following morning, where a special train will be in waiting to convey the regiment to Providence. It is expected that some of the State troops will volunteer their services as an escort to the Seventy-first through the City of Providence, although none have yet signified their intention to do so. At the city the regiment will embark on the steamer Josephine for Oakland Beach, arriving there at 10:30 A. M. The regiment will immediately enter upon the duties of camp life, the daily routine of which, while in camp, will be as follows:

Reveille and morning gun at sunrise. Breakfast (peas on a trencher) at 5:50 o'clock A. M. Fatigue call at 6:30 o'clock A. M. Guard mounting at 7:30 o'clock A. M. Surgeons' call at 7:15 o'clock A. M. Company drill at 7:30 o'clock A. M. Recall at 8:30 o'clock A. M. Assembly for battalion drill at 8:50 o'clock A. M. Adjutant's call at 9 o'clock A. M. Roast beef (dinner call) at 11 o'clock A. M. Inspection of camp at 12 o'clock noon. Evening parade at 4:15 o'clock P. M. Guard mounting at 6 o'clock P. M. Retreat; Supper call at 6:15 o'clock P. M. Evening gun at sunset. Tattoo at 10:30 o'clock P. M. Taps at 11 o'clock P. M.

On Friday, the 27th inst., his Excellency, Gov. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, will visit the camp, as he has already signified to Col. Vose in the following letter:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12, 1875.

Col. Richard Vose, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.:

I am directed by his Excellency, Gov. Lippitt, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th inst., and to say that it affords him great pleasure to grant permission for your distinguished command to enter this State with arms for the purpose of encamping at Oakland Beach. He also directs me to say that the honor of having the camp bear his name is esteemed as very complimentary to him, and that he will be highly gratified to visit you with his staff, for the purpose of reviewing your regiment, at such time as may be agreeable to you.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, yours very truly,
HEB. R. L. FAV. URE,
Adjutant General.

BROOKLYN GAMBLING HOUSE BROKEN UP.

It has for some time past been popularly supposed that no gambling houses existed in Brooklyn, but among the class known as sporting men, no difficulty has ever been experienced in participating in a game of faro. Late on Friday night, however, Capt. Smith ascertained that a game of faro was being carried on at No. 11 Willoughby street, and with Detective Curran and a squad of Police, made a raid on the place. The basement of No. 11 Willoughby street was occupied by J. Manasse, and a door from the saloon communicated with the first floor, the rear portion of which was occupied by the gamblers. Those doors were broken in and the parties engaged playing faro taken completely by surprise. John Booth and John Conway, the alleged proprietors of the game, with twelve others, were arrested. The Police seized the faro table layout, cue-box, dealing-box, and a number of checks. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Walsh yesterday, when Booth and Conway were held for trial on a charge of keeping a gambling house, and the rest were bailed in $100 each to keep the peace.

EXCISE STATISTICS.

The following exhibit of the transactions of the Excise Department, for the week ending yesterday, shows the receipt of an unusually large number of applications:

Days.	Applications.	Amount Received.
Monday	39	$2,200
Tuesday	27	1,535
Wednesday	25	1,510
Thursday	49	3,125
Friday	36	2,300
Saturday	21	1,275
Total	197	$11,945

These figures added to those reported from May 1 to date, make the total number of applications 3,267, and the total amount received $190,673 50.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN WOMAN.

On Wednesday morning last the body of an infant, ten months old, was found in the East River, at the foot of Thirty-third street, and was identified as the child of Mary Ann Weiss, of No. 565 First avenue, who disappeared on the same morning, and was supposed to have thrown herself from the pier at Thirty-third street with her child. This view of the case was not confirmed until yesterday, when the body of the mother was found in the East River, at the foot of Thirty-seventh street. The body, being recovered, was taken to the Morgue, and the case being supposed to be one of suicide, a post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Knox, Deputy Coroner, to determine the cause of death, which was found to be due entirely to drowning. The husband of the deceased could give no other explanation of the act of the deceased than that it was committed while she was insane.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	Western Union	83¼	100	Lake Shore	60⅜
200	do....s3.	83¼	500	do	60½
900	do	83¼	1300	do....s3.	60⅜
300	do....s3.	83⅛	700	do	60⅜
800	do	83⅛	400	do	60⅜
100	Pacific Mail....s3.	39	200	do	60¼
200	do	38¾	800	do	60¼
100	do....b3.	38⅝	100	do....s3.	60⅛
500	do....s3.	38⅝	100	At. & Pac. P....s3.	13¼
300	do	38½	300	North-western	42
160	do....s3.	38⅜	100	do....s3.	42
300	do....b3.	38½	300	do....s3.	42⅛
100	Ohio & Miss....b3	19⅜	600	do....s3.	42
500	do	19¼	200	St. Paul	37⅛
50	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	104	500	do	37
600	Erie Railway	15	100	St. Paul Pref.	60½
200	Han. & St. Jo.	22¼			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	120⅝	$10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 ... 120⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	121½	3,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '68 ... b. c. 121⅜
4,000 do....b.c.	121½	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Reg. ... 115⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, new 12.	119¼	10,000 U. S. 5's, '81, Reg. 12 ... 115⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Ga. 7s, new	100	100	L. S. & M. S. b.c.e	60¼
1,000	So. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss. '76s	100½	100	do....b3.	60¼
20,000	O. & N. W. Con. C., gold bds.	88¼	100	do	60⅜
10,000	do....b.c.	88½	700	do	60½
3,000	do....s20.	87⅞	400	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	38¼
500	Cl. & N. W. S. F.	104	500	do	38½
10,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s. C.	83	100	do....b.c.	38½
10,000	C. P. 1st S. J. bch.	91½	100	do....b3.	38½
20,000	do	91½	100	do....s3.	38⅜
1,000	Cen. Pac. L. G.	96⅞	400	do	38⅜
1,000	do....b3	97	100	do	38⅛
1,000	Cen. P. G. B. b.c.	102¾	1200	do	38¼
2,000	Union Pac. S. F.	96⅛	1300	do	38⅜
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	48	100	do	38¼
2,000	do	47¾	100	do....c.	38¼
3,000	Cen. P. Js. Cal. & O. Br....b3	89¾	300	do....b3.	38¼
3,000	G. R. & I. 1st, ex Ld. Grants	62	100	do	38⅛
3,000	L. & N. Con. '98.	85	300	do	38⅛
2,000	So. P. R. R. bds. of Mo....b.c.	76	400	do	38¼
1,000	R., W. & O. Con. 1st....b.c	92¼	100	Ch. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	55⅝
20	Phoenix Bank	100	100	do	55¾
20	Del. & H. Canal	120	200	do	55⅞
10	do....b.c.	120	200	do....c.	55⅞
50	Consol. Coal	47½	100	Chic. & R. I....s5.	106⅛
100	At. & P. Tel....b.c.	20¼	200	do....b.c. s3.	106⅛
400	Erie Railway....b.c.	15⅛	50	do	106⅝
100	Chic. & N. W....b.c.	42⅛	100	do	106½
500	do	42	100	Del., Lack. & W.	120⅛
100	do	42¼	200	do....b.c.	120⅛
300	do	42⅛	100	do	120⅛
300	do	42⅜	100	H. & St. Jo....b.c.	22⅜
100	West Un. Tel. b.c.	83⅛	300	do	22½
500	do....s3.	83	100	C. Mil. & St. P. b.c.	37⅛
200	do	83	600	do	37¼
400	do	83⅛	100	do....s3.	37⅜
100	do....s3.	83¼	50	do	37½
500	do	83⅜	1200	do	37⅜
600	do	83⅜	700	do....b3.	37⅜
300	do	83½	300	do	37⅜
100	do	83⅝	200	C. M. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	60⅜
100	do	83⅝	500	do	61
200	do....b3.	83¾	300	do	60⅞
200	do....c.	83⅝	200	do	60¾
400	do....b3.	83⅞	100	do	60⅞
16	N. Y. N. H. & H....b.c.	144	300	do	61
100	C. C. & I. C.	5	50	do	60¾
			100	do	60⅞
			25	do	60½
			600	do	61
			100	do	60⅞
			200	do....b3.	61
			100	Pac. R. of Mo. b.c.	48¼
			100	do	48½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200	Western Un....s3.	83¾	200	Lake Shore	60½
1600	do	83¾	100	do	60½
100	do....c.	83¾	100	do	60½
200	do....b3.	83⅞	100	N. J. Cen.	110
500	do....b3.	83⅞	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	48½
100	do	83¾	100	Rock Island....s3.	106½
300	do	83¾	100	do	106⅝
100	do....b3.	83¾	10	do	106⅛
500	do	83⅞	700	do	106¾
1100	do	83¾	800	do	107
500	Pac. Mail	38⅜	100	do	107⅛
1400	do	38¼	100	do	107
100	do	38¼	600	St. Paul	37⅜
200	do	38⅜	100	do....s3.	37⅜
200	Northwestern.b3.	42⅜	20	Mor. & Es....c.	102¾
10	N. W. Pref.	55½			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	M. & E. c.b.c.	104½	310	D. L. & W....b.c.	121
20	Del. & H. C....b.c.	119¾	300	C. & R. I....b.c. b3.	107
100	Pac. Mail....b.c.	38⅝	100	do	107⅛
400	do....b3.	38⅝	200	do....b3.	107⅛
700	Western U....b.c.	83⅝	100	do	107⅜
300	do....s3.	83⅝	500	do	107⅛
100	do	83¾	2400	do	107½
100	do....b3.	83⅞	100	do	107⅜
100	Erie Railway. b.c.	15⅛	200	C., M. & St. P. b.c.	37¼
100	N. Y. C. & H. bc. s60.	103½	300	do....s3.	37¼
650	do	104½	200	do	37¼
25	do	104¼	500	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	61
200	C. & N. W....b.c.	42¼	500	do....b3.	61
100	L. S. & M. S. bc. s3.	60⅝	300	H. & St. Jo....b.c.	22⅝
100	do	60¾	100	At. & P. Pf....b.c.	14
100	do....b3.	60⅝			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$8,000	N. Y. B. L. B.	106	10	Lake Shore	60⅜
400	At. & Pac. Tel. b3.	21	100	do	60⅜
5	do	20½	100	do....s60.	60⅛
100	Mar., a. p.	11	200	do....s5.	60½
100	do	10⅞	100	do....s3.	60½
2500	West. Union	83¾	300	do....s3.	60⅜
100	do....s3.	83¾	100	do....s3.	60¼
500	do	83⅞	100	do	60⅜
300	do....s3.	83½	800	Northwestern	42⅛
300	do	83½	1600	do	42
1600	do	83⅝	100	do....s5.	42
500	do	83⅝	100	do....s3.	42
500	do	83⅝	500	St. P. Pref.	61
400	do....b3.	83¾	300	Rock Island	107¾
300	do....b3.	83⅞	400	do	107⅞
800	do	83⅞	300	do	108
900	do....s3	83¾	300	do	108⅛
600	do	83¾	100	do....s3.	108
800	do	83¾	600	do	108⅜
91	C., C. C. & I.	52	800	do	108¼
100	Pac. Mail....b3.	38⅝	100	do....s3.	108⅛
200	do....s3.	38¼	700	do	108
900	do	38⅜	400	D. L. & W.	121
100	do....s3.	38⅜	300	Han. & St. Jo.	22¾
100	N. Y. C. & H.	104⅝	200	Kansas Pac.	13
200	do	104¾	10	Ch. & A. Pref.	107

SATURDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

The week closed in Wall street with the markets in a quiet condition, although at the Stock Exchange a further improvement in values took place. The Bank Statement shows a decrease of $4,910,000 in legal reserve, the banks now holding an excess of $22,160,000 over lawful requirements, against $27,070,000 last week, the decrease being due to a loss of $2,892,300 in specie and about an equal amount of legal tenders.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week compared with the last:

	Aug. 7.	Aug. 14.	Differences.
Loans	$280,434,300	$283,541,900	Inc.. $3,107,600
Specie	16,334,400	13,442,100	Dec.. 2,892,300
Legal tenders	73,601,300	70,726,200	Dec.. 2,875,100
Deposits	251,462,800	248,033,200	Dec.. 3,429,600
Circulation	18,251,800	18,412,700	Dec.. 109,100

The day's business in the stock market amounted to 73,960 shares, the great bulk of the transactions having been in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Rock Island, Lake Shore, St. Paul, and North-western. Rock Island developed unexpected strength, and advanced steadily from 106½ to 108⅜, the latest sales having been at a reaction of only ⅜ ₽ cent. Western Union in the first sales sagged slightly, but advanced later from 83 to 83⅞, and at the close was strong at the highest figures. Missouri Pacific advanced to 48½, and Atlantic and Pacific preferred to 14. Pacific Mail declined from 39 to 38⅛, and closed at 38⅜. St. Paul common rose from 37 to 37⅜, and the preferred from 60½ to 61. New-York Central advanced to 104¾, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 121. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced from 20¼ to 21, the improvement in this stock, as well as Western Union, being attributed to a report that an advance in rates by both companies would be made on Monday. The variations in the other shares were not important.

The money market was easy throughout the day, and call loans were made at 1½ @2 ₽ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $500,000, making the week's total $3,330,000.

The foreign advices recorded the rate of discount in the open market at London at 3½ ₽ cent., the Bank of England making a gain of £36,000 bullion on balance. Consols were ⅛ ₽ cent. easier for money, but steady for the account, closing at 94⅞@95 and 95⅛, respectively. United States bonds were firm, and closed at 107⅜@107½ for old 1865s, 108¼@108½ for 1867s, 104⅜@104⅝ for 10-40s, and 105¼@105½ for new 5s. The sterling exchange market was weak, and prime bankers' bills sold at $4 86½@$4 87 for long, and at $4 89¼@$4 89¾ for demand. Gold was quiet and firm, advancing from 113¼ to 113⅜, the opening and closing prices. As high as 3-64 was paid at one time for the use of cash gold, but the market afterward eased up and loans were made flat to 2 ₽ cent. for carrying. The exports of specie by to-day's steamers amounted to $563,000, of which $200,000 was gold coin.

Government bonds were quiet and firm, and railroad bonds in good demand at full prices. C. C. and I. C. firsts were exceptionally weak, and declined to 47¾. State bonds were almost neglected.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 14.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	113¼	113⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	116⅝	116¾
United States 5-20s, coup., 1868	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	120⅝	120⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86½@$4 87
New-York Central	104	104⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅝	108
Pacific Mail	39	38⅜
St. Paul Common	37¼	37¼
St. Paul Preferred	60¼	61
Western Union	83⅝	83⅞
Union Pacific	72¾	72¾
Lake Shore	60⅜	60⅜
Toledo and Wabash	6¼	6¼
North-western Common	42⅛	42
North-western Preferred	55⅝	55⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna and West	119½	121
New-Jersey Central	110¼	110
Panama	130	130
Erie	14⅞	15⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	19½	19¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	5
Harlem	134¼	134¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104¾	104⅛	1,025
Erie	15⅛	15	1,100
Lake Shore	60½	60⅛	7,710
North-western	42⅜	42	4,500
North-western Preferred	55⅞	55⅝	600
Rock Island	108⅜	106½	10,460
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37⅜	37	5,250
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	61	60½	3,975
Delaware, Lack. & West.	121	120½	1,010
New-Jersey Central	110	110	100
Union Pacific	72¾	72¾	100
C., C. & Ind. Central	5	5	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	22¾	22½	1,000
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	14	13¼	200
Ohio & Mississippi	19⅜	19¼	600
Missouri Pacific	48½	48¼	200
Western Union	83⅞	83	23,730
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	21	20¼	200
Pacific Mail	39	38⅛	11,600
Kansas Pacific	13	13	200
Mariposa	11	10⅞	200
Total sales			73,960

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122⅝	122⅞	5-20s, 1867, r.	120⅝	120⅞
6s, 1881, r.	120⅝	120⅞	5-20s, 1867, c.	120⅛	120⅝
6s, 1881, c.	121½	121¾	5-20s, 1868, r.	121¼	...
5-20s, 1864, r.	116	116½	5-20s, 1868, c.	121¼	...
5-20s, 1864, c.	116	116½	10-40s, r.	114¾	115
5-20s, 1865, r.	119	119⅜	10-40s, c.	115⅛	116
5-20s, 1865, c.	119⅛	119⅜	5s, 1881, r.	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	119⅛	119⅜	5s, 1881, c.	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s, 1865, n.c.	119⅛	119⅜			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $41,000 for interest and $23,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$33,968,000
Gold balances	2,150,983
Currency balances	2,607,449

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$46,229,117
Currency balances	2,612,644
Gold exchanges	4,229,814
Gold balances	559,251

Weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$303,253,766
Currency balances	17,191,686
Gold exchanges	32,128,572
Gold balances	4,293,731

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	35	Asy. or Univ., due '92	101
Alabama 5s, '86	35	Han. & St. Jo., due '75	100½
Alabama 8s, '86	35	Han. & St. Jo., due '76	100½
Arkansas 6s, F'd	33	Han. & St. Jo., due '86	100½
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	15	Han. & St. Jo., due '87	100½
Ark. 7s, Memp. & L. R.	15	N. Y. Reg. B'y L.	105½
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	15	N. Y. Coup. B'y L.	105⅜
A. 7s, Miss. O. & R. Riv.	15	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	15	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	112
California 7s	115¼	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	112
Connecticut 6s	104	N. Y. 6s, G. Reg., '87	113
Georgia 6s	90	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	115
Georgia 7s, new bds.	100	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	115
Georgia 7s, indorsed	96	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	117
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	99	N. C. N. C. R. c. off, J. & J.	37
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. N. C. R. c. off, A. & O	37
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	101	N. C. Fund. Act, '66	10
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	101	N. C. Fund. Act, '68	10
Illinois War Loan	101	N. C. new bds, J. & J.	10
Kentucky 6s	101	N. C. new bds, A. & O.	10
Louisiana 6s	33	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 3	2
La. 6s, new bds	33	Ohio 6s, '75	101¼
La. 6s, new F'n'g debt	33	Ohio 6s, '81	105
La. 7s, Penitentiary	33	Ohio 6s, '86	107
La. 6s, Levee bds	33	Rhode Island 6s	107
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75	33	South Carolina 6s	28
La. 8s of 1910	10	S. C. Non. Fd. Bds.	6½
Michigan 6s, '78-9	103	Tennessee 6s, old	52
Michigan 6s, '83	104	Tenn. 6s, new bonds	51
Michigan 7s, '90	106	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.	51
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100½	Texas 10s, '76	103
Mo. 6s, due in '76	106½	Virginia 6s, old	38½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	100⅞	Va. 6s, new bds, '66	38½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101	Va. 6s, new bds, '67	38½
Mo. 6s, due in '79	101	Va. 6s, Consol bds	65
Mo. 6s, due in '80	101	Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser.	46¾
Fund'g bds., due '94-5	101⅛	Va. 6s, Def'd bonds	8¾
L. bds., due '81 to '91 in	101½	Dis. of Col. 3-65s, 1924	67½

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.	109½	Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	101¼
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.	106¼	Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	104
Alb. & Sus. 3d bs.	101	Detroit, M. & T. bs.	100
B., H. & Erie 1st	24	Buff. & Erie new bds.	102
B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.	35	Buff. & S. Line 7s	101
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	38	L. Shore Div. bds.	101½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, ex cp.	30	L. S. Con. coup. 1st	102
Chi. & Alt., Income	104	L. S. Con. reg. 1st	102¾
C., R. I. & Pacific	108¾	Marietta & Cin. 1st	105
C. R. of N. J. 1st, new	109½	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	102
C. R. of N. J. 1st, Cons.	106	M. C. Equip. bds.	102
C. R. of N. J. C. Conv.	109	N. J. South., 1st, 7s	28
Am. Dock & Imp. bds.	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101½
M. & S. P. 2d 73-10 P. D.	91	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102¾
M. & S. P. 1st 7s g. R. D.	87	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	100
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	81	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Snb.	100
M. & S. P. 1st, H. & D.	75	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¾
M. & S. P. 1st, Cons.	76	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	116½
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	84	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	109
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104	Harlem 1st, 7s, coup.	111¾
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs.	100	Harlem 1st, 7s, reg.	111½
C. & N. W. Con. bs.	97¼	North Missouri 1st	89¼
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bs.	90	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	102½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	100	C. P., C. & Ore. 1st	89
C. & N. W. C. Gold bs.	88½	C. P. L. G. bds.	96¾
Galena & Chic. Ext.	103	West. Pacific bds.	93½
Peninsula 1st Con.	98	Union Pac. 1st, bds.	102⅜
Chicago & Mil. 1st	97¼	U. P. Land G't 7s	99⅞
Winona & St. P. 1st	74	U. P. S. Fund	96⅛
Winona & St. P. 2d	55½	So. Pacific of Mo.	76
Del., L. & West. 2d	110⅜	Pacific of Mo. 1st	91⅝
Morris & Essex 1st	113½	Pac. 7's, g't'd by Mo.	101
Morris & E. 1st C. G.	104¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	112
Erie 1st Ext.	103	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	105½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	96	Cl. & P. Con. S. Fd.	105¾
Erie 4th 7s, '80	95	Cl. & P. 4th S. Fd.	100
Erie 5th 7s, '88	93	C., C. & I. 1st	47¼
Long Dock bds.	102	C., C. & I. 2d	16
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	82	St. L. & I. Mo. 1st	90
Han. & St. Jo. 8s C.	82⅞	St. L. & I. Mo. 2d	49½
Ind., B. & West. 1st	28	Tol. P. & W.	70
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d	102¼	Tol. & W. 1st ex.	83
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c.	103	Tol. & W. 2d	52
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105	Tol. & W. Con. C'ble.	26
Clev. & Tol. n. bds.	103½	Gt. Western 1st, 1888	82½

And the following for City bank shares:

America	153	Mech. & Traders'	140
Amer. Exchange	117	Mercantile	108½
Butch'rs' & Drov'rs'	130	Merchants'	121
Chemical	1600	Merchants' Ex.	102
City	300	Metropolitan	131
Commerce	122½	Nassau	105
Corn Exchange	134	New-York	132
First National	200	Ninth National	80
Fourth National	100	North America	100½
Import. & Traders'	195	Park	145
Irving	135	People's	140
Manhattan	150	Republic	93½
Mechanics'	142	Union	140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	107	107¼
Camden and Amboy Railroad	131	...
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅜	50½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55¼	55⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62½	62⅝
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅜	20½
Northern Central	20¼	...
Lehigh Navigation	51⅛	51¼
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	101⅜	...

The Sterling Fire Insurance Company, No. 155 Broadway, has declared a dividend of *Five ₽ cent.* payable on demand.

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the Port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Aug. 9—Brig Sea Bird—	
Bars of gold	$45,000
Aug. 10—Steamer Dakota, Liverpool—	
Bars of gold	15,000 00
Aug. 11—Steamer Bothnia, Liverpool—	
Bars of silver	80,831 00
American gold	350,000 00
Aug. 14—Steamer Oder, London—	
Bars of silver	18,000 00
Aug. 14—Steamer City of Chester, Liverpool—	
Bars of silver	43,500 00
Bars of gold	59,500 00
American gold	200,000 00
Aug. 14—Steamer Germanic, Liverpool—	
Bars of silver	221,871 46
Mexican silver	16,710 00
Aug. 14—Steamer Servia, Hamburg—	
Bars of silver	36,047 39
Aug. 14—Steamer Servia, London—	
Bars of silver	24,780 00
Coin	250,000 00
Mexican silver	10,000 00
Silver bullion	115,000 00
Aug. 14—Steamer Servia, Paris—	
Bars of silver	58,900 00
Bars of gold	29,450 60
Total	$1,572,590 17

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 14—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, old, 107½; new 5s, 105¼. Erie Railway shares, 15⅜.

1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 15-16; account, 94 15-16. Paris advices quote Rentes at 66f. 95c.

2 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1½ per cent., which is ½ per cent. below the bank rates.

2:30 P. M.—Consols for money and the account, 95.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £36,000.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes 66f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier and prices have declined a fraction; Middling Uplands, 7 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 5-16d. Sales 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7d.; do., do., deliverable September and October, at 7d.; do., do., deliverable October and November, at 7 1-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Arrivals are partially 1-16d. cheaper.

2:30 P. M.—Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 3-16d.; also sales of the same at 7¼d. Of the sales to-day 4,600 bales were American. Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d. ₽ quarter for mixed Western. Provisions—Lard, 61s. 6d.@62s. ₽ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 43s. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 14—2 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9⅝d.

LONDON, Aug. 14—Evening.—Hops—Blight is damaging the crop, and the prospects are at present less favorable than hitherto. The Continental crop is also suffering from the variable weather. Choice American States, £4 15s.@£6. Common Resin, 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d ₽ cwt.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S ECONOMY.

ILLUSTRATIVE INCIDENT OF THE CARE HE TOOK TO SAVE HIS DOLLARS, AND OF HIS LIBERALITY IN GIVING AS WELL.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:

"In money matters Mr. Johnson was close. He never spent money foolishly, and kept his personal expenses at a low figure. At home he lived very plainly, caring little for aught else than the substantials of life. While President he saved more than one-half of his salary, never spending anything for useless display. He used to say that a man can live comfortably in the White House on $10,000 a year. He always watched his expense accounts very closely, and under no circumstances would let the outgo exceed the income. He used to say that his experience in life taught him that of all miserable men those were most to be pitied who lived beyond their income. 'When a man does that,' he would say, 'the balance has to come out of somebody else.' He abhorred debt above all things, and during his life would never get anything 'on a credit.' He knew the value of a dollar, for he could recall the time when he worked with the needle, cramped up on the bench, all the long hours of the day for just $1. His habits of economy and simplicity were formed in the severe school of poverty, and he carried them with him through life. He never occupied a position that he did not make it a point to save at least part of the salary. In his earlier life the opposition used to try to make capital against him because as legislator and as Governor he lived in a 'cheap boarding-house' at Nashville. But they made little out of this, for Johnson would reply that the salary was small; that it came from the pockets of the people; that he wanted it to be small, and that to set an example for public servants and do what he could to lighten the public burdens, he lived at a cheap boarding-house, and he was proud of it. The loss of a small sum of money would cause him great annoyance. One day at Nashville he had a $20 bill in the main fold of his pocket-book, so that in opening it it would have a tendency to drop out. It did drop out, or was lost in some manner, and the search he instituted for the missing bill was amusing. He looked for it long enough to have fairly earned it upon the tailor's bench. 'I don't care so much about the amount,' he said, as he peered under the bed and in all other impossible places, 'but I want to know where it is gone. If I happen to have a little surplus, I want to give it to the deserving, and not lose it in this way.' Notwithstanding his severe economy, he was charitable to the poor. I have seen him give away a good deal of money. But he never paid any attention to begging letters, of which he received a great many. Hastily tearing a letter of this sort one day and throwing it in the fire, he broke out, 'These people must think I've got all the money in the United States because I've been President of the United States.' But beggars who came in person, or solicitors for churches and the like, always, or nearly always, got something from him. Among church denominations he did not seem to have a particle of preference, but would give to one as quickly as to another. He had no prejudice against the Catholics, not sharing the feelings of the great majority of the people of Tennessee in regard to this denomination. His broad charity took in the Mormons as well, and he was in favor of letting them enjoy their peculiar religion to their hearts' content, arguing that man was responsible alone to his God for his religion or want of it. While he gave liberally to churches of all denominations, he never joined any, and was but an irregular attendant of church services. His belief in the prevailing religious system was somewhat unsettled, but he was not what we would term an unbeliever. He believed in God, in the Saviour and the Bible, and in a future life, but he could never get himself into what he was wont to call the narrow creeds. While President he attended what is called the Foundery Church, and gave liberally to its support. He helped all the Greenville churches, and his charity embraced the colored people as well, for he used to give to their schools and churches. The waiters at the hotels where he stopped he never forgot, but always distributed from $2 to $10 among them, without distinction of color. He noticed faces and heads, and would often speculate as to the future of hotel bell-boys. He used to think that he was imposed upon at some hotels because he had been President of the United States, and was therefore supposed to have plenty of money, and to be above noticing a few dollars' extra charge above regular rates. One day, at a Middle Tennessee town, we both stopped at the same hotel for the same length of time. My bill was $3. At first the proprietor did not want to make a charge against the ex-President, but he insisted upon paying his bill, as he always did, and the man took $5. At the depot Johnson approached me twirling a five-dollar bill in his fingers, which he had received in exchange for his ten. 'How much did they charge you?' he asked. 'Three dollars,' I replied. 'Well,' he answered, 'I thought they were putting it on to me a little above regular rates for the same accommodations. They charged me five a day, and their regular rate is three. I reckon they think an ex-President eats more than anybody else.' While he had no patience with little 'gouging' of this sort, he did not like to accept entertainment without paying for it. When he was invited to a hotel, and when it was understood that he was an honored guest, he would never leave without calling for his bill, as if he had not heard that an exception had been made as between him and other guests. He was emphatically a 'pay-as-you-go' man, but he never liked to pay more than anybody else."

THE THURSTON FAMILY IN FALL RIVER.

The recent elopement of Effie Thurston with George Allen, a barkeeper in the employ of her father, who is a prominent restaurant keeper of Fall River, Mass., and the sensation caused by her defiant demeanor in court, coupled with the audacious attempt of the companion of her flight to retain possession of the person of his willing victim by writ of habeas corpus, excited no little interest in this City, as well as in Fall River. It will be remembered that the eloping parties fled to this City, where they were intercepted by the Police in response to a telegram from the girl's father, who arrived here the next day, accompanied by others of his family, to take charge of his runaway daughter. The barkeeper was foiled in his endeavor to recapture the girl, and on a requisition of Gov. Gaston was taken to Fall River on a charge of adultery, his accusers claiming that he had a wife living there. The affair created considerable excitement in Fall River, and the following curious and interesting documents, clipped from the advertising columns of two successive issues of a Fall River daily paper, evidently bear on the case, and seem to indicate that the scandal is still a raw spot in the side of some of the members of the Thurston family. Mr. Vernon Thurston, whose name is signed to the advertisements, is the father of the runaway girl, and it is necessary to note the celerity with which, in the second "Notice," he retracts his previous determination. Evidently gentle peace does not sit with folded wings in the Thurston household:

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice to the public, that I will pay no bills contracted by any one unless they have a written order from me, on and after this date.

VERNON THURSTON.

Fall River, Aug. 9, 1875.

NOTICE.

The notice of my advertising to trust no one was done through a misunderstanding on my part, and I wish to retract the same. VERNON THURSTON.

Fall River, Aug. 10, 1875.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Mr. Rocahruna, a Cuban gentleman residing in this City, received a letter dated Aug. 3 from Havana, by the last steamer, in which it is stated that intelligence from within the Cuban lines had been received in that city to the effect that Count Valmaseda had asked for a conference with Maximo Gomez, and for that object had sent an officer of his personal staff to talk with him. This officer, besides his credentials from the Captain General, took with him a document signed by a number of the leading planters, guaranteeing the insurgent chief a large sum of money if he would agree to the propositions made to him. These propositions were that he and the officers in command in the District of the Villas should leave the Island, the Captain General promising to furnish vessels for that purpose, and later on to grant an amnesty in order that they might return to the Island and remain there unmolested. Gomez replied that there was not money enough to buy the honor of the officers in the service of the Republic of Cuba, and even if they should be base enough to sell themselves, he thought the Spanish Government ought to be informed that behind them there were others who were worth more. For these reasons the only thing that might be accomplished would be to agree to carry on the war on humane principles, which would put an end to the burning of property.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.,) *Miners' Journal* of the 13th inst. supplies the following statistics: "The quantity of coal sent from this region the last week was: By rail, 129,017 tons; canal, 20,655 tons; for the week, 149,672 tons, against 104,440 tons for the corresponding week last year. Increase, 27,317 tons. The supply sent from all the regions was: Anthracite, 585,092 tons; bituminous, 75,920 tons; for the week, 661,012 tons, against 516,008 tons for the corresponding week of last year. Increase, 145,004 tons. The supply sent from all the regions for this year foots up 12,148,227 tons, against 13,415,554 tons to same period last year. Decrease, 1,267,227 tons. The decrease in anthracite is 1,546,835 tons."

LONG ISLAND TOWNS.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF EAST HAMPTON

HISTORY—NAMES—THE TOWNSHIP OF EAST-HAMPTON—LONGEVITY OF ITS FOUNDERS—CURIOUS OLD RECORDS—THE OLD GRAVEYARD, AND ITS NOTABLE MONUMENTS.

EAST HAMPTON, Saturday, July 24, 1875.

I was not very reluctant to leave Sag Harbor. There was nothing to relieve the oppressive monotony of its dullness after I had done the churches and the old cooper shops, and had wandered over toward Shelter Island, picking huckleberries by the way. So, when I started on the tramp to East Hampton and got once more between two long, shady lines of dark-green trees, and heard the birds sing and saw the glimmering heat dancing over the grain fields, I enjoyed a glimpse of life again, and trudged on comfortably. The distance to East Hampton is something over six miles, and the road, although heavy for a mile or so, is a pleasant one. "What place is this?" I asked of a farmer's boy leaning over the fence of the second farm-house I passed. "This here's Hardscrabble Farm," said the boy; "and right down yonder, a mile or so, you come to Toilsome. Then you follow the telegraph and you come to East Hampton." I had an instinctive feeling when the queer names of these farms struck my ear, that there were stories connected with them, and the impression was afterward confirmed. Hardscrabble was the name given to the ground selected by one of the earliest Daytons, because, as his neighbors thought and predicted, it would not yield him a living. Now, after two centuries of great fertility, it stands as the best farm about East Hampton, but the old name, incongruous as it is, clings to it still, and the farmer Dayton of to-day would no more think of changing it than of sowing his broad acres with thistle-seed. But in regard to Toilsome, which is within a short mile of the town, I can learn nothing except that it was so christened many generations ago for reasons which have long since passed out of the memory of man.

East Hampton is a pretty village, built, like South Hampton, mainly on one long, broad street, delightfully shaded, and stretching off to the seashore a mile away. The first thing you notice, as you enter the town from the north, is one of those odd little wind-mills so common in certain sections of the east end of Long Island; and, as you look south, the big sails of another are seen whirling around in the hearty breeze as though trying to carry the little mill off into infinite space. Then, strolling down through the long street, under the broad-spreading branches of such beeches as Tityrus would delight to whistle under, you pass cosy cottages and old houses with shingled roofs and sides all overgrown with gray moss, and here and there a modern dwelling with high stoop and broad veranda and vine-clad porch, looking so cool and pleasant and homely in this hot day that you wonder why everybody don't move right down to East Hampton, and live there in comfort the rest of his days. Then you ask for a hotel, and, lo! there is none; but Capt. William S. Gardiner keeps a house of entertainment, you are told, and, making your wants known to his comely wife, you find yourself at home among as genial a set of people, old and young, as you ever met. Then, when you have rested and refreshed, you are ready to go forth with me and study the beauties and the oddities and the curiosities of one of the oldest towns on Long Island.

The township was purchased as far eastward as Montauk in 1648, by Theophilus Eaton, Governor of the New-Haven Colony, and Edward Hopkins, Governor of the Connecticut Colony, and was assigned to the original settlers in 1651, in consideration of the sum of £30 4s. 8d. These first settlers were John Hand, John Stratton, Thomas Talmadge, Daniel Howe, Thomas Thompson, Joshua Barnes, John Mulford, Robert Bond, and Robert Rose, who were soon joined by the progenitors of the present widely-diffused families of Osborn, Bishop, Gardiner, Dayton, Conklin, and a dozen others. Many of these, as well as many of their descendants, lived to a grand old age. Look at this very meagre list:

William Barnes, died 1814, aged 91.
Jemima, wife of the fourth William Barnes, 1823, aged 98.
Joseph, her son, died at 88.
Another William Barnes, died 1823, aged 98.
Joseph Barnes, the sixth, died 1847, aged 88.
Alice, wife of Nathaniel Baker, second, 1768, at 88.
Jerusha Gardiner, wife of Lewis Osborn, at 93.
Mary, wife of Lewis Conklin, 1727, aged 89.
Deacon Dan Dayton, 1815, aged 92.
Capt. John Dayton, 1825, aged 98.
Steven Hedges, died 1734, aged 100.
Matthew Mulford, 1774, aged 85.
Capt. Ezekiel Mulford, of the Revolution, died at 95.
Thomas Osborn, died 1712, at 90.
Joseph Osborn, died in church, 1743, aged 83.
John Talmadge, 1764, aged 86.
Recompense Sherrill, 1839, aged 98.
Joshua Garlicke, 1700, aged 100.

The old settlers were men of untiring energy, and in a short time after making the allotments of land, had many hundred acres under cultivation. At first they suffered many inconveniences for the want of mechanics, and had to send to Southold for a weaver, to Huntington for a blacksmith, and to Wethersfield for a carpenter.

The following from the town records is the entry in reference to the weaver:

"February 2nd, 1653.—It is Ordered yt there shall bee an invitation sent to Goodman Morgan, of Southold, if hee will come and live here and weave all the Townswork, he shall come in free from all former charges and the Town will give him 5 & break him up 2 ackres of Land."

Here are some other records which give us a pretty accurate notion of many of the old customs of the town:

"November the 6th, 1651.—It was Ordered that Goodman Mulford shall call out ye town by succession to loke out for whale."

"Feb. 24, 1719.—This day a whaleboat being alone the men struck a whale & she coming under ye boat in part staved it, and tho ye men were not hurt with the whale, yet before any help came to them four men were tired and chilled & fell off ye boat & oars to which they hung & were drowned, viz.: Henry Parsons, William Schellinger, Junior, Lewis Mulford, Jeremiah Conkling, Junr."

"19th April, 1659.—It is Ordered that every man shall sett the two letters for his name at each end of his fence in large letters, on the inside of the Post, above the upper Raile, upon penalty."

"Februarie 12th, 1656.—It is Ordered yt whosoever shall rise up as a false witness against any man to testifie yt which is wrong, there shall be done to him as he had thought to have done unto his neighbour, whether it be to the taking away of Life, Limbe, or Goods."

The settlers were upright in their dealings, and, therefore, never had any serious difficulty with the Indians. After the Montauks had become almost exterminated in the fatal battle on Block Island, where they tried conclusions with the Narragansetts, the remnant came to East Hampton, and resided on the parsonage ground at the south end of the Town street, and the remains of their burying-ground are well remembered by many of the oldest inhabitants. It was not until after the Revolution that Gardiner's Island, which up to that time had been an independent Lordship, became a part of the town. I shall tell you more of this interesting island further on. It has had more to do with making history than casual readers are ready to admit.

At the south end of the town is the old graveyard. I have spent many hours studying its ancient tombstones, and I do not regret the time. First, there is a monument erected to the memory of twenty-one sailors lost off Montauk Point, Feb. 20, 1858, in the wreck of the ship John Milton, of New-Bedford. When the bodies were washed ashore the citizens of East Hampton brought them to the town and held most solemn ceremonies over them. Twenty-four old sea Captains acted as pall-bearers, and the occasion was altogether a most memorable one. A little further on is a large white slab, erected by the inhabitants to mark the resting place of John Wallace, who, for twenty-five years, was a living puzzle to the gossips, who could never find out his right name or discover the place of his birth, or get from him any circumstances connected with his life. He died Dec. 30, 1870, and had he lived a day longer he would have been eighty-two years old. The old man always had money, and his agent in New-York was ever prompt in honoring his drafts for whatever amount. He was very devout, took much interest in church matters, and was mainly instrumental in building the little Episcopal Church here. He was always kind, but would never speak of himself, and it was only a little while before his death that to one old friend he told the story of his life, exacting a solemn pledge that it would remain a secret with him. In the rear of the church is a memorial window dedicated to him, and two others on either side of this were placed there in remembrance of Miss Wagstaff and Miss Buckley, who were lost in the Ville du Havre. The slab over the old man's grave was erected by subscription, as after his death not a cent of money had been remitted to his address. This, I am told, was in accordance with his own request. Near by is a monument to Capt. Reuben Brumley, an old sea Captain who died in 1860, aged eighty-one. He had been an officer of the New-York Savings Bank for Seamen from its foundation in 1829. Another grave-stone attracts attention on account of the particularity with which the pedigree of him who lies under it is set forth. He was a descendant of one of the original settlers, John Mulford, whose grave is unmarked. The bodies of the first three ministers of the old town are here. It is remarkable that these three served fifty years each. The fourth minister was Lyman Beecher, the father of the world-renowned Beecher family. His eccentricities were for several years the cause of much innocent fun in East Hampton.

The first minister, Thomas James, died in 1696, at a time when the church was on the east side of the grave-yard. With the exception of his, every tomb-stone faces toward the west. When the aged pastor was dying, he said to those about him: "Bury me with my face toward the east." When asked why he preferred so strange a request, he said: "I would be so buried that when I rise on the resurrection day I shall be facing my congregation as was always my wont." And he lies so buried. The third pastor, Samuel Buell, was well known in his day, far beyond the narrow confines of his little parish. It was through his efforts that Clinton Academy, still in operation, was chartered in 1787. This and Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, were incorporated on the same day, and are the oldest legally organized educational institutions in the State of New-York. Next to the Brumley monument is a rudely marked grave that is probably one of the very oldest in the inclosure. At either end, rising about a foot from the level of the ground, is a cedar post. Between the posts is a cedar rail which connects them and lies even with the top of the mound beneath. The posts and rails are thickly covered with moss, and as cedar is one of the most enduring products of nature, and as it takes moss very slowly, it is no venture to say that these uncouth substitutes for stone were planted more than 200 years ago. Some think that beneath this old rail lies Lion Gardiner. The stranger cannot but be interested in wandering around the dozens of graves that cover generations of deceased Gardiners. A large monument, the most noticeable object in the graveyard at a distance, covers the remains of David Gardiner, who was killed with Secretary Usher and others by the bursting of the great gun on board the steam frigate Princeton, on the Potomac, Feb. 28, 1844. Within a few feet lie the remains of Dr. Nathaniel Gardiner, a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and afterward a representative from Suffolk County. Near him lie Capt. Abraham Gardiner, Col. Abraham Gardiner, and in a large tomb next to the grave of the last named are the remains of one who, we are told by an inscription on a slab of red marble set into the sandstone slab, was Rachel Gardiner, "wife to his Excellency David Gardiner, Esq., Lord of the Isle of Wight." A monument on the western side bears the names of twelve of the Barnes family, including the only survivor, who is now eighty years old, none of whom ever married.

Just outside of the graveyard is a windmill, erected many long years ago, and still operated with the same machinery that ran it at the beginning. Through the kindness of Mr. Derby, the miller, I was enabled to give it a close examination. It is of a nearly conical shape, about forty feet high, but broad enough at the base to stand the ocean wind for years to come. The power is gained by the spread of sail on the arms, which are about twenty-four feet long. The building is of wood, shingled all over. Internally it is filled up about like any other grist-mill. The cap, or roof, rotates on wheels, or rollers, and is turned by a toothed wheel, working in a toothed rack, so that it may face the wind as it changes. The operation is similar to that by which the feed of the saw-mill carriage is worked. Mr. Derby, who owns the mill, tells me that when the wind is fair he can grind sixty bushels of grain a day, and that his father on one occasion ground 105 bushels in a day. The timbers are nearly all those which were put into the building when it was erected three-quarters of a century ago. Above the mill is the house in which once lived John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," the man who had no home, and who died in a foreign land while his touching song was being sung at thousands of happy firesides all over the earth. South of the Post Office is where Lyman Beecher lived, and nearly opposite, embowered in grand old trees, is the East Hampton residence of Squire Gardiner, present "Lord or the Isle of Wight," and its tenth proprietor. In a neighboring house, up to a short time ago, Jerusha, late Queen of the Montauk Indians, performed daily menial toil at the usual monthly stipend. The present Queen, Maria, wife of King David Pharaoh, is now at Montauk among her sixteen subjects. Time was when the Montauk monarch wore a yellow ribbon in the hair "for grandeur's sake," as the boy said when he straddled his father's walking-stick; but no such mark now distinguishes the last of the Indian Queens, and you cannot tell her from her meanest hand-maid until she furnishes you with the necessary information herself.

PLAN TO OPEN NORTHERN AFRICA.—In the last number of the *Athenæum*, the following is found: "On the 26th inst., Mr. Donald Mackenzie was permitted by the Lord Mayor to explain a most remarkable scheme for opening up Central Africa, and particularly Timbuctoo and neighborhood, to commerce and Christianity. Mr. Mackenzie, whose principal coadjutor appears to be Mr. Skertchley, proposes to remove the barrier of sand which now obstructs the mouth of a river opposite the Canaries, and asserts that the waters of the Atlantic will then fill up a tract of the Western Sahara, 126,000 square miles in extent, and enable vessels to get within a short distance of Timbuctoo. The Lord Mayor referred to an 'eminent' engineer who considered this scheme to be easy of accomplishment. We need hardly say that it is utterly impracticable; there exists no evidence whatever which justifies the assertion that the tract known as 'El Juf,' or the belly of the desert, is depressed below the level of the ocean. Under any circumstances, table-lands of some height separate it from the Atlantic. Nor do we see how the waters of the latter are to get to Timbuctoo, or even within a respectable distance of it, for that town lies 1,200 miles up the Niger, and at considerable elevation above the sea."

CENSURE.—Criticism (I don't speak of literary criticism now) is sometimes only another term for "censure." Domestic criticism, if I may use the expression, is often a very bitter sort of censure, and it certainly touches one on the tenderest points. Very few people indeed are in a position to use it at all. Who shall tell you that you spend too much money, or spoil your children, or think too much of your own abilities? And if it is needless, it is infamous. Sir Arthur Helps, in a well-known essay, has the following passage: "I believe that more breaches of friendship and love have been created, and more hatred cemented, by needless criticism than by any other thing. If you find a man who performs most of the relations of life dutifully, is even kind and affectionate, but who, you discover, is secretly disliked and feared by all his friends and acquaintances, you will often, on further investigation, ascertain that he is one who indulges largely in needless criticism." The fact is that many people censure, not so much for the purpose of doing good as because they have a constitutional temptation to intrude this "needless criticism." Perhaps there is a sort of latent instinct teaching that another's faults are the foils to one's own virtues; but the more probable explanation is, I think, that an instinct instructs us, not so much to set our own merits in the alloy of our friends' demerits, as that our own character for shrewdness can hardly stand without the assistance of that staff of depreciation with which we have attacked another's wisdom or common sense.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

JERROLD AND MARK LEMON.—"I am going to publish a book of miscellaneous papers," said Mark Lemon. "Under what title?" asked Jerrold. "Oh, an ordinary title," said Lemon; *Prose and Verse.* "Ah," said Jerrold, smiling not unkindly, though the rejoinder flashed and out, "Prose and Worse." In contrast, let me instance Mark Lemon's very latest *jeu d'esprit*, not hitherto in print. A few days before his death a young Custom-house clerk, who had played in "Falstaff" as an amateur, called upon him at Crawley. There was an outer and an inner door to the room where poor Mark was lying. Macdonald blundered with the doors, and made an awkward entrance. "Surprised at your stupidity, Mac," said the invalid; "you certainly ought to understand double entry."—*London Society.*

THE PEABODY FUNDS.

SUCCESS OF THE LONDON PLANS.

FIRST DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME—THOUSANDS OF TENANTS—VARIOUS RULES AND REGULATIONS—THE £500,000 INCREASED BY GOOD MANAGEMENT TO £580,000—PHILANTHROPY AND COMMON SENSE.

For many years all schemes to build good dwellings for the working class appeared impracticable, till the liberal donation of Mr. Peabody was placed in the hands of Trustees, who decided on making an attempt to build good dwellings for working men whose wages did not exceed twenty shillings a week. Unfortunately, however, their agents had not at first sufficient experience in matters of the kind, and their earlier investments did not meet with the success which has since attended their efforts. The blocks of buildings were erected at too heavy a cost, and the rents required of the tenants were higher than those for whom the dwellings were intended could afford to pay.

A change was afterward made in the management—Sir Curtis Sampson and Mr. Robert Vigors, the eminent land surveyor, especially interesting themselves in the better administration of the affairs of the trust. From that moment to the present time a success has attended the efforts of the Trustees, which perhaps has not been equaled by any administration of charitable funds in England, or possibly in the world. They have now succeeded in erecting numerous blocks of buildings in different parts of the metropolis, in which a working man whose average weekly earnings do not exceed £1 a week can be accommodated with rooms in a house admirably built for the purpose, of neat if not handsome appearance, and as replete with domestic conveniences as any of the dwellings of skilled artisans whose average earnings might be £3 or £4 a week.

Some idea of the present excellent management of the Trustees may be gathered from the following short description of one of these buildings—that lately erected in the Blackfriars Road, which may be accepted as a fair example of the others. These ranges of buildings occupy the site lately in the possession of the Trustees of the Magdalen Hospital. It extends somewhat over three acres, and on it are now erected nineteen blocks of the Peabody dwellings. Each floor in the whole of these buildings is divided into a certain number of dwellings, the largest occupying three rooms. In these the stoves and other fixtures are of the most convenient description, and the property of the Trustees. The walls are all neatly stenciled, so as to avoid the necessity of papering. Besides the conveniences in the rooms, there are others in the recesses of the passages, among these cupboards for coals and larders—the different tenants having separate keys to those belonging to their rooms. The average cost of these rooms is 1s. 10d. each a week. Nor is this all. On the upper floor of each block is a laundry, containing two coppers, two washing-troughs, a wringing-machine, conveniences for ironing, and a space for drying the clothes. There are also in the buildings nineteen baths for the use of the inmates, and surrounded by the buildings excellent play-grounds for the children. In these blocks there are 363 tenants or families, comprising 1,214 souls, about 600 of whom are children.

THE RULES FOR TENANTS.

The rules relating to the admission of tenants are shortly as follows: Each applicant is obliged to bring forward reference as to honesty and sobriety, and that his average earnings do not exceed twenty shillings a week. A report is current that this rule is by no means strictly adhered to, and that tenants are admitted whose average earnings far exceed that sum. The basis of these statements is found to lie in the fact that many of these lodgings of three rooms pay a rent alone of a fraction more than five shillings a week. This is undoubtedly true, but in a lodging of that price there is generally a son or daughter earning a weekly stipend, a portion of which goes to the family rent. Again, if a man on his becoming a tenant has only his twenty shillings a week, and, either from promotion or any other cause, his wage is raised to twenty-three shillings or twenty-five shillings, the Trustees rightly consider they would not be justified in sending him away. On the whole, it can be clearly shown that the average earnings of the bread-winner in these lodgings does not exceed twenty-three shillings a week. On being accepted as a tenant, the regulations are read over to him, which he will have to observe, at the same time the reader will doubtless admit that they contain nothing to which the most rigid stickler for the liberty of the working classes could object. They are to the effect:

1. That the rents are to be paid weekly in advance at the Superintendent's office every Monday, between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., and that no arrears of rent will be allowed.
2. That washing shall only be done in the laundries. That the passages, steps, lavatories, closets, stairs, and passages shall be washed once a week, and swept every morning before 10 o'clock.
3. No clothes are to be hung out, no carpets or rugs beaten or shaken later than 10 A. M.
4. No children are allowed to play on the stairs or passages, but only in the play-grounds.
5. No tenant is allowed to take in washing or keep a shop of any kind on the premises.
6. Tenants are not allowed to paper their rooms or drive nails into the walls.
7. The outer doors are locked at 11 P. M., and the gas extinguished; but all tenants are provided with private keys, by which they can enter at any hour of the night.

Great as the direct advantages of such buildings may be to the working classes, others, though arising indirectly, remain to be noticed. In the first place, as a reformatory principle, the Peabody Trustees have proved to demonstration that the working man is not naturally the irreclaimable savage that late Police reports have endeavored to paint him. A better conducted body of men, or more domesticated than those inhabiting the Peabody dwellings, it would be difficult to find. A case of drunkenness is a great rarity among them, one hardly ever seen, and this happy state of things is far less due to the teaching of the temperance lecturer than to the men yielding to far stronger temptation than the most attractive gin palace—a comfortable home in which he may pass his evenings.

Another still more pleasing feature may be shown than even the respectability of the men—the condition, cleanliness, and personal appearance of their wives. And this result will stand out in still stronger relief when they are compared with the wives of laboring men in the more crowded districts of the metropolis, whose earnings do not exceed £1 a week. It would be difficult to find a more honorable female community than the women inhabiting the Peabody dwellings. They are rigidly correct in their moral conduct; intemperance is unknown among them, and they are not only cleanly in their persons, but their rooms are patterns of neatness, cleanliness, and order. The lodgings being all independent of each other, each has its separate entrance door, with a brass knocker; and a competitive feeling appears to exist among these women as to which knocker shall be kept the brightest. The result is they are all burnished up to such an extent as seems to implore the visitor not to soil them more than is necessary. The care they take of their windows, too, is noticeable. Those who are able to afford it decorate them with flowers; in fact, it would be difficult to point out a locality were window gardening is more in vogue than in the Blackfriars block of buildings.

Another good result of the Peabody dwellings is well worthy of mention, the great advantages that children derive by living in them. Among the working classes living in the more crowded districts of London, whose average wages do not exceed £1 a week, in whole courts and alleys together, out of five children born, one only reaches five years of age. In the Peabody dwellings, from the results already obtained, it is more than probable only one will die before reaching five years of age. The beneficial effects of these dwellings upon children may also be seen when they are congregated together in their playgrounds, some showing a healthy robust appearance, while others are very weakly and delicate. On inquiring further into the subject, we found the conclusion we had mentally arrived at was a just one—that the delicate-looking children were all new-comers, the more robust those who had resided for some time in the dwellings.

In financial and social points of view there are other elements in the policy of the Trustees of the Peabody Fund which claim especial notice; of these we will name two only. One is the pecuniary benefit they afford to the ratepayers of the metropolis, the tenants contributing largely to municipal taxation instead of being, as are frequently many of the working classes whose earnings do not exceed twenty shillings a week, a drain upon the poor rates. In proof of our statement we will quote the Blackfriars Road blocks of buildings, which contribute annually in rates, taxes, &c., no less than £850 18s. 6d. The Stamford street blocks when finished, and which are intended for 350 families, will contribute a still larger sum, and the blocks in course of erection in Southwark street an equal amount. The tenant of each room in the Peabody dwellings contributes annually indirectly in his rent no less than £1 0s. 10d. toward the rates and taxes, &c., of the metropolis. At Christmas, 1873, the number of families residing in the Peabody buildings was 882, occupying 1,575 rooms, or in other words, contributing nearly £2,000 a year to the municipal expenditure of the metropolis.

WAR UPON CERTAIN CORPORATIONS.

At the risk of tiring the reader we must bring another excellent feature in the administration of the Peabody fund under his notice. We have alluded to the gross injustice inflicted on the working classes by the Corporation of the City of London, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in driving them from the centre of London into the far suburbs, obliging them daily to expend a considerable amount of time and money in going to and from the scenes of their labors. Against this dishonest policy the Trustees appear to have declared open war. Each series of blocks of buildings they erect is nearer the centre of London than the last. The Blackfriers, the Stamford street, and the Southwark street buildings enable their tenants to reside within ten minutes' walk of the City and West End. Nor do they [the Trustees] intend to content themselves with the three buildings we have named, they are anxiously seeking for sites to erect others. But the difficulties which lie in their way, and which would appear insuperable to men of less determination, are enormous. The Metropolitan Board of Works, especially as far as regards their Southwark property, appearing to prefer that the ground should remain unproductive rather than dispose of it on such terms as would allow the Peabody Trustees and the industrial dwelling companies to cover them with good rent and rate-paying homes for the working classes. Nor are the Metropolitan Board of Works alone to blame, the city authorities having adopted a similar policy, and one even more unjust.

In conclusion let us enumerate some of the advantages which have been derived from the admirable management of the Trustees of the Peabody fund. Many thousands of the working classes who would have been obliged, against their will, to live in a degraded manner in unhealthy dwellings, have had homes provided for them in which, for a very moderate rent, they can enjoy all the convenience of civilized life. They have provided for the working man home attractions far stronger than the gin-palace. They have also saved him at least an hour's labour a day in going to and from his work, as well as the expense of his tram or railroad fare. They have given to thousands of English women of the poorer classes the power to develop their innate love of order, cleanliness, and propriety. They have provided for thousands of the children of the working classes healthy homes and playgrounds, in which the natural delicate tendency of their constitutions may be strengthed. And after having performed all these wonders, the £500,000 placed in their hands has increased to £580,000, some sixteen per cent. in excess of their original capital. And beyond all they have worked out to a certainty a problem which many have considered incapable of solution—that in the administration of charitable funds a strong affinity may exist between "philanthropy and common sense."—*Good Words.*

HERRICK'S POETRY OF COUNTRY LIFE.—Herrick was the earliest English poet to see the picturesqueness of homely country life, and all his little landscapes are exquisitely precious. No one has ever known better than Herrick how to seize, without effort and yet to absolute perfection, the pretty points of modern pastoral life. Of all these poems of his none surpasses "Corinna's Going a-Maying," which has something of Wordsworth's faultless instinct and delicate perception. The picture given here of the slim boys and the girls in green gowns going out singing into the corridors of blossoming whitethorn, when the morning sky is radiant in all its "fresh-quilted colors," is ravishing, and can only be compared for its peculiar charm with that other where the maidens are seen at sunset, with silvery naked feet and dishevelled hair crowned with honeysuckle, bearing cowslips home in wicket-baskets. Whoever will cast his eye over the pages of the *Hesperides* will meet with myriads of original and charming passages of his kind:

> Like to a solemn sober stream
> Bankt all with lilies, and the cream
> Of sweetest cowslips filling them,

the "cream of cowslips" being the rich yellow anthers of the water-lilies. Or this, comparing a bride's breath to the faint, sweet odor of the earth:

> A savor like unto a blessed field,
> When the bedabbled morn
> Washes the golden ears of corn.

Or this, a sketched interior:

> Yet can thy humble roof maintain a choir
> Of singing crickets by the fire,
> And the brisk mouse may feed herself with crumbs,
> Till that the green-eyed kitling comes.

Nor did the homeliest details of the household escape him. At Dean Prior his clerical establishment consisted of Prudence Baldwin, his ancient maid, of a cock and hen, a goose, a tame lamb, a cat, a spaniel, and a pet pig, learned enough to drink out of a tankard; and not only did the genial Vicar divide his loving attention between the various members of this happy family, but he was wont, a little wantonly one fears, to gad about to wakes and wassailings, and to increase his popular reputation by showing off his marvelous learning in old rites and ceremonies. These he has described with loving minuteness, and not these only, but even the little arts of cookery do not escape him. Of all his household poems not one is more characteristic and complete than the "Bride-cake," which we remember having had recited to us years ago with immense gusto, at the making of a great pound cake, by a friend now widely enough known as a charming follower of Herrick's poetic craft:

THE BRIDE-CAKE.

> This day, my Julia, thou must make
> For Mistress Bride the wedding cake;
> Knead but the dough, and it will be
> To paste and almonds turned by thee,
> Or kiss it, thou, but once or twice,
> And for the bride-cake there'll be spice.

—*Cornhill Magazine.*

PICTURES OF EXECUTIONS.—The most illustrious painters of modern times have dwelt upon such themes as the execution of Charles I. and Louis XVI. Mary Queen of Scots and Lady Jane Grey have been beheaded a hundred times on canvas, *coram populo.* Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley, John Huss, and Joan of Arc, have been burned at the stake pictorially, and no critic has protested. Mr. E. M. Ward has painted Argyle fast asleep the night before he was executed, and Montrose in the very act of ascending the ladder to be hanged. Paul Delaroche has shown us Strafford going to execution; and numbers of celebrated French artists have depicted the murder in the moat at Vincennes of the Duke d'Enghein; although I have not yet seen any representation of that detestable occurrence which contains the curious point of detail of a lighted lantern being hung to one of the buttons of the Duke's waistcoat to guide the firing party (the hour was just before a wintry dawn) in aiming at him. Finally, there is that execution of Marshal Ney by Gérome, at which I glanced anon. In the hands of an inferior artist the scene might have been made very vulgar and very repulsive; for the "bravest of the brave" is lying flat on his face, dead, in the midst of a puddle of blood and snow. The surroundings are squalid. The naked wall of the Observatoire, with the half-effaced inscription of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" looks unutterably dismal; and the firing party, their gory work over, slinking away with a hang-dog look in their very coat-tails and cartouche-boxes and gaiters from this political Aceldama. Yet in its every touch this grand work is thoroughly dignified, refined, and pathetic.—*Belgravia.*

TO THE POETS—A SONNET.

> Sweet souls, how should we live without your dower
> Of happy thoughts that drown our selfish pain!
> For, breathing on the close-shut heart of men,
> Ye open wide its petals like a flower.
> All daily bliss small miseries enfold,
> As dodder kills the clover blossoms sweet,
> And toil, and death, and friendship incomplete,
> Whiten our hairs ere half our years are told.
> But oh! the poets do not change or die;
> Their words are heralds with seraphic wings
> That tell of those divine mysterious things,
> For which our hurrying spirits faint and sigh;
> And being men, not gods, who with us dwell,
> They comprehend the griefs we cannot tell!

—*Good Words.* M. BETHAM-EDWARDS.

THE HISTORY OF PLAY.

DIVERSIONS IN VARIOUS AGES.

ANCIENT GAMES—GREEK PASTIMES—EARLY RELIGIOUS IDEAS ADVERSE TO SPORTS—TOURNAMENTS—BULL-BAITING—THE ERA OF CHARLES II.—ENGLISH COLLEGIATE MATCHES.

It is certainly curious to note how the world, as it grows older, seems to grow fonder of its frolics and diversions; and a cynic would be apt to say in his haste that it is in its second childishness. In our own country, as in the mother countries, this new freak or fashion of amusement has come up within the last twenty years or so; not in the ranks of the common people, but among the learned and polite, and the leaders of civilization. It is the pundits and men of philosophy who encourage the general effort to be jolly. Even clergymen have fallen in with the prevailing tendency, and many of them have advocated a sportive sort of muscular Christianity—a shoulder-hitting piety, such as may enable them, one would suppose, to meet the buffetings of Satan with a good counter-buffet or cross-buttock in return. It is altogether a curiosity of civilization worthy of a thought or two, and some of the "boys" who recently pulled a good oar at Saratoga may not be indisposed to philosophize on the matter, and, as it were, "parse their pleasure," lying idly in some shady nook or *subtegmine fagi*, during the stress of this canicular weather.

And first it is to be noted that Christianity was from the beginning the enemy of all human sports and diversions. Tertullian used to say that passtime was essentially devilish and pagan. In this he was pretty near the truth, since the majority of men in former ages loved to amuse themselves in a mode involving many extravagances and vices. Their natural philosophy, that is, their natural passions, disposed them to enjoyment and gayety, and this was, in fact, their first religion. In time their advanced thinkers saw the evil of this, and tried to raise and change their notions by means of intimidation. We read how angry Moses was when he came down from the mountain and saw his Israelites dancing hand in hand, men and women, round a shaft with a circle at the top of it—a thing translated "molten calf," though interpreters differ on the subject. But it was a symbol honored by their forefathers and they loved it. It was the same everywhere. To wean the people from their cult of joy the mythologists broke it up into a number of fables with gods and goddesses, and tried to make religion a terror. Still the many would connect the idea of worship with festivity and still enjoy themselves, dancing and singing round or in their temples. This custom came down to the Middle Ages. Then, when they were not allowed to dance in the churches, they danced about them outside, but still had their songs within; and the latter habit they persist in at the present day in many places, believing that melody is an acceptable mode of adoration. Among those reformers of the early races, the Greeks, inhabiting a bright, breezy little country, had the best success in directing the natural need and love of amusements to the best purposes. They not only transfigured the popular old ideas into cheerful and poetic fables, but they made that passion for amusement illustrious in their tribal games and festivals, such as the Olympic, the Pythian, the Delphic, and twenty others, in which a variety of brilliant contests were exhibited. These included the *pentathlon*, (leaping, running, wrestling, throwing the stone and hurling the spear,) and the *pankration*, which, we are told, meant fisticuffs or prize fights; "the whole to conclude" with trials in music, chantings of heroic and lyric poetry, and recitals of history. There were also horse races and chariot races in the later Olympiads. Never were the sports and pastimes so purified and exalted by any other race of men. The victors in the games found themselves instantly famous. Their native places gloried over them, with a grand pageantry of welcome, gifts, statues, and freedom from taxes. The learned Theban, Pindar, tells us in what noble style the thing was done.

Those Greek exercises were more than mere games. They were in the first place, education. They were also religion. They nourished the capacity and the inspiration of war. They brightened poetic genius and exhalted art and literature. They marked the chronology of the country, since the Greeks reckoned by their Olympiads. Government science grew out of them with the *Panegyres* and Amphictyonic decrees, arbitrations, and "high-tides" and that fraternal feeling which is stronger than any act of diplomatic stipulation or alliance. All the concerns of life, in fact, were bound up with these occasions of popular joy, and certainly no people in the world knew better than those Hellenes the happy secret of amusing themselves and having a good time generally. They were just the people to have such a heroic record and such a luminous literature.

After the Greeks, the Romans, of course. But the latter never enjoyed themselves so happily as the others, whatever was the reason. They had no educational athletics, to signify, and they always preferred the spectacles of the theatres and amphitheatres, where hired actors, gladiators, wild animals, and other contestants played their parts in the arena. They were, or grew to be, a rather saturnine and fierce-hearted race, those Romans, and did not seem to understand the gymnastic philosophy of the Greeks. They were mainly for downright force or sword-play and the policy that grows out of it, and consequently amused themselves sadly enough, like some of our ancestors in the Middle Ages. That is, as far as we may learn from the chief records. The lower orders of their people, seldom alluded to, must have enjoyed themselves in a genial way. Several writers furnish hints of this. Ovid gives us an idea of the way the common people amused themselves, especially at the feast of *Anna Perenna* ("Spring-well,") a deity that had her place near the Janiculum. The description is very Keltic, and it ends with a comic touch—"I saw a drunk old man led home by a drunk old woman." But as a general thing the Romans were not a cheery people. The gentlemen would not dance any more than "the Tenth Hussars." Cicero says a man who attempts to dance must be either crazy or drunk. The polite Romans were "above" the choral step and voice that could so delight the Greeks, and delight the Hebrews, too, once upon a time. King David, for instance, loved them to his cost, for the Hebrew writer makes the Queen laugh at his gymnastics from her balcony. It was too like the stamping and tramping of the Pagans about them. That same feeling of disparagement influenced some of the Greeks themselves in the later ages of their history, for Demosthenes laughed publicly at Eschines for having danced in an Orphic procession, and joined in the chanting of "*Enos saboe*" and "*Hyes Attes!*"

When Christianity came (as has been observed) it denounced all the sports and diversions of men as devices of the devil, and the gayety of nations began to be eclipsed. The new influence was fatal to the riotous happiness of those who danced in the sacred inclosures of the ethnic deities or demons. The Olympic sports held out longest. The Emperor Nero, a man who had some refined tastes and who was glad to see the pestilent *shanties* of Rome burned down to make room for open streets, entered the lists at Olympia and got a prize. Subsequently the Emperor Julian restored the games in a splendid style. But they came at last to an end in the year 350 A. D., after a brilliant existence of near 1,200 years. The Christian clergy thought it a happy riddance, and declared that men needed no amusement here below—needed only penance and hard work for their good. But men, not believing them, still held to the old ideas of diversion, and so forced their teachers, in self-defense, to give those ideas church meanings. Shrines, wells, and groves received the names of saints, and the people crowded to them in *patrins* and pilgrimages, which were greatly the fashion in the Middle Ages. Chaucer shows how they could contribute to the general amusement of the people. The chief secular sports of those ages were tournaments, passages of arms, and archery, things encourged by princes and nobles as the means of warfare, and rivaling the splendor of the old Olympics. After the change made by the fierce chemistry of gunpowder—a change so bitterly denounced by the poet Ariosto—those lordly diversions gave way to the bear-baitings, bull-runnings, and cock-fights. Kings and queens kept their bear-gardens, and Queen Mary Tudor, on a visit to her sister Elizabeth, at Hatfield House, heard mass first and then went to see a bear-fight—a picturesque incident which Mr. Tennyson seems to have overlooked in the composition of his remarkable drama. And this last-written word brings to mind those other source of popular amusement, the Mysteries and Moralities, which made a good deal of the Bible "as interesting as a Persian tale."

Then came the Reformation to make matters worse. The reformers, true to the old patristic ideas, still more resolutely denounced the sports and diversions yet remaining to the common people—the bear-baitings, cock-fights, foot-races, wrestlings, hurlings, quoits, cudgel plays, nine-pins, bell-ringings, May games, morris dances, and a variety of other pastimes and exercises which "took hold on the pit." The Puritans and Covenanters made sad work with the merriment of Britain. Ireland did not suffer so much from these precisians; but the Picts and Scots had no amusement left but whisky drinking. James I. and the other Stuart princes did their best to encourage manly sports, especially on the people's own day, Sunday; but the theologians were too strong for them. When Cromwell had gone, and Charles II. had come, the sports leaped up and seized their beechen spears, and the King revived the very ancient pastime of horse-racing, which has grown so extensively since that time. The stage-players also came out strong, but in such a way that they really deserved some of these scourgings administered by Prynne, Collier and others. The Whiggery that expelled the Stuarts in 1690 restored the Puritan censorship in a great degree, and the dull eighteenth century was a period of little progress in anything concerning the pleasures of the people.

But time has been bringing about a change in its own slow way, restoring those better ideas of popular amusement which the Greeks seem to have conceived so happily. An increase of freedom in Western Europe is giving the people more lively ideas of enjoyment. In Germany, gymnastic performances are part of the school course, and practiced in trade-unions and clubs. In England, the fashion of bodily exercise—a necessity of the climate—has been growing for some time with the growth of general intelligence. The sports of hunting and horse-racing kept alive the traditional ideas of the English higher classes till the reign of William IV., and then a new diversion came in from the sea. Yachtings and regattas ran through the three Kingdoms in honor of the "Sailor King." England set the aquatic fashion, as became her, and it soon found its way to America, where the gentlemen of New-York established their yacht club in 1843. In 1851 the yacht America made a popular era in that sea-dashing diversion.

But the great change in the fashion of sports and pastimes did not come till the boys took hold of it—the boys of the colleges and the fathers of the future men, who began to practice athletic exercises on English ground. Thirty years ago they devised the crick-run at Rugby—a diversion described in *Tom Brown's School-Days.* Next followed the lads of Shrewsbury, with their wild "hunt" or scamper; and then the Etonians, with their "steeple-chase," and Harrow, in 1843, with a "hurdle-race." Elsewhere people shook their heads and thought the thing would never do. But the work went on and grew by degrees, the boys running as they read, and answering as well as before in the classes; while those who went out and took holy orders carried their muscular ideas along with them into the reading desk. In 1852 Exeter College, Oxford, took the first gymnastic step; and then St. John's, Cambridge. After which the other colleges of the two great universities "plucked up a brave mind and ran." In London, the athletic era opened about twenty years ago with the West London Rowing Club; and a number of the boat clubs followed suit. In 1863 Cambridge University formed its athletic association, and in 1866 Oxford did the same. At first the running matches were between scholars of the same university or college. Latterly these have been pitted against each other, and the rivalries have become more renowned, including, as all the world knows, the regatta contests, which have excited a wider and larger degree of general attention than did the Corinthian, Olympic, or Nemean in the old period of Greek independence.

In this country that republican fashion of athletic and gymnastic exercises has become almost general within the space of ten or a dozen years. To say the truth, our traditions here in the North—Puritan or Knickerbocker—were rather against it; but the far earlier and more democratic traditions have favored it, and it has thriven accordingly. If it were the American purpose to encourage a purely scholastic and scientific learning, such as would absorb and monopolise the brains of students for years, those muscular excitements may seem objectionable. But since our views of education have more respect to the activities and practical issues of life, the training which makes a good brain in a healthful body is not a thing to be disparaged. Plodding has a tendency to beuttle the human mind, and experience will be likely to show that the men who make the most notable discoveries in life and literature are those who think freely or irregularly outside the formal circles of intellectual effort. The new athletic life infused into the system of learning can be justified on good physical grounds; and, indeed, for reasons that go beyond the schools. Just now we find moralists prophesying uncomfortable things of the man-type in New-England and many other States, and making people afraid that our descendants will yet become a dry, lanky set of degenerate bipeds. That would be a sad fate; and if a general practice of the athletic, and consequently temperate, habits of our young people, would tend to avert it, the new idea of healthful exercise in our seminaries is worthy of all encouragement.

For these and a number of other reasons, moral and intellectual, we may regard the athletic performances and rivalries of our college students as events of the most singular importance; and especially that contest of the thirteen colleges on the illustrated waters of Saratoga, as a thing to stir the blood of all young scholastics "like the sound of a trumpet." Here we have a new way of utilizing the lakes and rivers of the continent. Every great college should have its site on one of these; and it will not be denied that our own especial region, holding or touching the magnificent lakes, is admirably adapted to the pursuits of learning. Those lakes are not merely a part of the telluric system, but also a part of the educational system of the country, as it should be carried on. In England the boys have no grand advantages of the sort, since the colleges have not yet gone up as far as Cumberland. A consequence of this has been that they have run so much in the pedestrian line of their steeple-chases, hurdle-races, and scurries across lots. Yet these are as valuable in their way as the regattas that make more show, and calculated to be much more hilarious, drawing an army of spectators after them over hedges and ditches, ponds and palings in the manner of an old-fashioned fox hunt. There is no reason why this sort of exercise may not be practiced by our own college students. The excitements of base-ball and cricket are feeble in comparison; and as in some future interchange of challenges an English college may invite one of "ours" to a grand international steeple-chase, Young America should learn betimes how to handle his legs and do honor to his country in a foreign land when called upon, as in the case of the yacht contests, and more recently of the rifle matches.

The latter species of sport, though depending more on skill than athletic prowess, must nevertheless be a popular one, since the military element enters largely into the scheme of society, making war a national accompaniment of progress; and our poets, in imitation of Tennyson, must always be ready to sing, "Riflemen, form!" Our National Guard system will sustain the fashion of target practice, and make it as much of an American sport as base-ball. The late passages of arms at Creedmoor, Dollymount, and Wimbledon have proved the superior steadiness and precision of our marksmen; and their success will tend to produce a general eruption of rifle clubs and associations in this country, while it will prepare the way for future international contests of the sort, whether with the English, the French, the German or the Swiss riflemen, either on this ground or among the foreigners. If in this interchange of diversion the peoples should grow too friendly to make war on one another, the rifle or the needle-gun would become a "metaphor of peace," like the war banner described by Percy Shelley.

And there is one more diversion to be mentioned—one that has been most unaccountably neglected by our people—that of swimming. Every great city should have its swimming clubs, and most especially this great aquatic Metropolis of New-York, sitting in the midst of its abounding waters "like a sea Cybele fresh from ocean," but without any care apparently for the physical benefits these could bring to the million of human beings clustering or sweltering within the sound of Trinity bells. With a thousand convenient places on the estuary and the Sound where the people could bathe at a trifling expense in reaching them, they should be as familiar with the water and as well able to swim as the Sandwich Islanders. But in that respect we are as ignorant as the Bedouin Arabs, while the public health suffers for want of a blessing held in such culpable contempt. Governor's Island and some others, also, should be girdled about with bathing-boxes, furnished by the City gratuitously to the people of the City. That would be something to bring the philosophy of public diversion home to them in the directest and most satisfactory manner. The baths of a City like ours should be as accessible and popular as our very beautiful and very expensive Central Park, and there is no reason why her grand swimming-matches round the circumference of Governor's Island may not yet be for the citizens at large of New-York what the contests and shows of Saratoga, Jerome Park, and such places are for the privileged classes of society.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

NEW STYLES FOR OLD GARMENTS.

THE RENEWAL OF SUITS—RULES FOR COMBINATIONS AND DESIGNS—MINUTE DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW TOILETS—THE STYLES FOR CHILDREN'S SUITS.

It is most embarrassing to properly plan the design and combinations of a toilet, and some remarks upon these points may be of interest. The skirt worn under a grenadine or any transparent tissue must be exactly as long as the material proper, and may even be an inch longer. Transparent tissues when training upon the ground wear out very soon, and spoil the appearance of the dress. The waist linings of these materials can be cut low in the neck, but not in excess of certain limits. The sleeves should be short, covering, however, half way down the top of the arm. If one wishes to observe the rules of good taste, the apron should be of the same material as the cuirass, and the sleeves correspond with the skirt. This rule is not, however, always heeded. For a thick material, the underskirt is always half an inch shorter than the skirt, whether the latter has a train or only touches the ground.

By observing the following instructions dresses which are out of fashion can readily be altered: If the waist of the dress requires change, a cuirass may be made without sleeves. If the dress be striped, plaid, or brocaded, it can be made into an apron and cuirass to wear over a plain skirt and plain sleeves. If it is plain, the skirt is altered to suit the fashion and worn with an apron and cuirass of another material. The toilet can also be altered by changing the trimmings; for instance, a dress in a light shade, trimmed with white lace, can be made to appear much fresher by trimming it with black velvet or tissue of a darker shade, or in a camaleu pattern. Plaited flounces cannot be remade in any other way, as the material is worn out in the plaiting, but shirred flounces can readily be made into plaited ones, called "coup de vent;" over the marks of the stitches remaining from the shirring a bias band can be placed; the plaited flounces can be fastened down on each side and placed on lengthwise. Thus the faded or worn-out parts can be wholly concealed. The sleeves can also be freshened up by means of similar flounces. When altering dresses no attempt should be made to match shades, as it is almost impossible to succeed, and very expensive when done; for instance, for a blue dress it is better to employ Scotch plaid, surrah or écru, than to seek the corresponding color. There are also Scotch plaids which can be worn over different skirts, and this is a decided advantage at watering places, as the toilets must be varied. Dresses are now made with very long waists, the fashion having been set this time by the juvenile styles.

Children's suits, for little ones up to the age of twelve, have for some time past been made with very long waists, and the style is becoming universal even for gentlemen, as the vests, coats, redingotes, and pardessus all have very long waists. This fashion is very becoming to tall persons. The use of sashes tied around the waist is entirely out of date. This is much to be regretted, as sashes were very graceful for young ladies and children. They are replaced by ribbon scarfs, either at the extremity of the basque, fastening the two ends of the apron, or about on the middle of the skirt, to support the plaits. The children's scarf surrounds the body instead of the waist, as it formerly did, and in lieu of the bow on the back are hanging loops. There is a rumor that crinolines are again to be worn, but that they are only to be made so as to spread out the lower part of the skirt; the upper part will be smaller than ever, and the lower part large.

Two very pretty costumes have just appeared, the style of which is likely to meet with much favor this Fall and Winter. They are made of a very handsome quality of blue and black serge. The first is in a quite new design. The skirt trimming is composed of three plaits, arranged in fan form at each breadth, and in between is a trimming of three wide bands of galloon, forming quilles. The poolnaise is buttoned to the end of the waist and detached on one side of the front; it is concealed under a drapery and faille scarf, and is trimmed with wide lacet, like the skirt. The costume is completed by a garment crossed over in front, without sleeves, and trimmed with lacet. The second costume is in a richer style than the first and composed of a serge skirt, with a flounce of the same material, about sixteen inches deep, forming large plaits fastened down on each side, about four inches from the top and bottom. These plaits are surmounted by a black faille shirred flounce falling in shell form over each plait. The tunique forms an apron, and is fastened to one side of the skirt by six buttons, while on the other it is concealed under a scarf which is altogether plaited, and so raised as to trim the back of the costume. The cuirass waist is perfectly plain, except in the lower part of the back, which is trimmed with a plaiting forming a fan-like trimming like the scarf upon the skirt. The lower part of the tunique and waist are trimmed with a deep piece of faille. These costumes, which are in very good taste and easily made, are likely to meet with much success the coming season.

A very rich bridal dress is made of brocaded faille or sicilienne. The long train skirt is mounted in hollow plaits in the back, and flat ones in front, where it is raised, and shows a plaited flounce underneath; a gracefully draped gauze scarf supports the skirt where it is raised, and is tied in the back in large loops with ends. The cuirass waist is ornamented down the front with orange-blossoms, which take the place of buttons. The tight sleeves are trimmed simply with three buttons on the outside. The sleeve and neck frills are of malines lace, and are of little fullness. The orange-blossom wreath terminates in a long spray falling over the back hair; a veil à la Juive covers the head and the whole toilet.

A walking suit may be made of brown faille and zephyr cloth. The faille skirt is covered with small flowers. The apron is of gray and brown zephyr cloth; the cuirass and apron are trimmed with gray and crimson woolen ball fringe. The waist-cuirass laces in the back, and is cut up very short back and front: the sides are long and rounded. The collar is of brown faille, and the revers of crimson. The sleeves are rounded at the wrist and trimmed with three brown faille plaitings, lined with crimson. The bonnet is of rice straw, ornamented with brown feathers and a red bird nestled in a bunch of leaves.

A ruff which extends down the front may be made in the following manner: The foundation is a band of stiff battiste about seventeen inches long and one-half inch deep; a Valenciennes edge about one and a half inches deep is fulled upon the outer border, and another about one inch deep is on the inside; the stitches are covered by a piping of light-blue reps. The front piece is made of a stiff tulle foundation, seven inches long and about two inches wide, and covered with a ruffle of light blue reps about two inches wide, trimmed with fringe; it is put on in shell form, and fastened at the top by a bias band made into a loop. Another waist ornament may be of light pink ribbon, about seventeen inches long and one and a half wide, with leaves worked on at regular intervals and trimmed top and bottom with Valenciennes about a half an inch deep. The ends in front are about eight and a half inches long and surrounded by Valenciennes lace one and a half inches deep. Where they join is a pink ribbon rosette and loops bordered with fringe and embroidered with leaves.

THE AFRICAN FOREST.—Nature is so prodigal of her charms, the European sees but little of them, for to loiter in the wooded solitudes means sickness and perhaps death. The beauty of an African forest cannot be described. Gigantic trees, with buttresses seven or eight feet in thickness, tower far above the feathery frondage of the palm and bamboo; creeping plants of the most delicate tracery, and covered with flowers of every hue, entwine each tree and bush; birds of bright-colored plumage dash before the eyes, and the shrill cry of the parrot and the never-ceasing chirrup of the grasshopper alone wake the stillness of the woods. There is an everlasting twilight in the African forest; the air is cool, and the perfumes of a thousand flowers invite the passer-by to seek a shelter from the burning rays of the sun. But the air, though cool, is also heavy and moist, and emits an odor of decaying vegetable matter; and at night a thin white mist gradually creeps, spectre-like, from every hollow and dell, till the whole landscape is effaced. This is the malaria.—*Good Words.*

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IDAHO..........................Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........................Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA..........................Sept. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........................Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK..........................Thursday, Aug. 26, 12 M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M. | England, Sept. 4, 7:30 A. M.
Helvetia, Aug. 28, 2 P. M. | Egypt, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR..........Aug. 21 | DONAU..........Sept. 4
MOSEL..........Aug. 28 | MAIN..........Sept. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........................$100 gold.
Second cabin..........................60 gold.
Steerage..........................30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA..........Sails Saturday, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.
ELYSIA..........Sails Saturday, Aug. 28, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO..........Aug. 17 | NAVARINO..........Sept. 11
COLOMBO..........Aug. 26 | HINDOO..........Sept. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

COLON..........................Aug. 14, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING..........................Sept. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..........................THURSDAY, Aug. 19
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED..........TUESDAY, Aug. 31

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA..........................Wednesday, Aug. 18
MANHATTAN..........................Saturday, Aug. 21

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER..........Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........................Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER..........Wed., Sept. 8

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..........................Tuesday, Aug. 24
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........................Thursday, Aug. 26
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........................Thursday, Sept. 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO..........................Tuesday, Aug. 24

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 27 and Sept. 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA RACES.

EXCURSION VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA. Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf—to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SWIFT SAILING STEAM-BOAT OSSEO, FOR Red Bank and intermediate stations, Capt. J. H. PATTERSON, Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren st. Fare only 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK FROM ALLYN'S DOCK.
Thursday, 12th..10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 12th...3:00 P. M.
Friday, 13th........2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 14th...5:45 A. M.
Saturday, 14th....2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 14th...6:30 P. M.
Sunday, 15th........6:30 A. M.	Sunday, 15th........2:30 P. M.
Monday, 16th........2:30 P. M.	Monday, 16th........6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th........3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th........6:15 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th..3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th..6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th....4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 19th....6:30 A. M.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-boat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK, IONA ISLAND. Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry boat), 11:25; and SING SING during the CAMP MEETING from Aug. 17 to 28th inclusive, returning each afternoon at 4:30. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st., at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGH-KEEPSI, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORN-WALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate work of every description; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE S. W. JAMISON BOOT AND SHOE CRIMPING MACHINE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in Earle's Hotel, corner of Canal and Centre sts., on MONDAY, the 23d day of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the proposal to reduce the capital stock of the company to $300,000, and with a view to confirm or more effectually carry out the objects intended to be effected by the meeting held on 16th of July inst.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1875.

J. W. DAVIES,
F. P. EARLE,
B. F. STONE,
O. P. DORMAN,
WALTER R. T. JONES,
S. W. JAMISON.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAIL-ROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Commencing Wednesday, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, Sunday excepted, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., North River, at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leaves South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan station with all trains, and to and from OCEAN GROVE and ASBURY PARK, at Long Branch station, with all trains. H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WEST-ERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer, and Syracuse.

12 M., Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M., Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD. Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M. Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE TROTTING mare Locust Maid, full half-sister to American Girl; six years old, and warranted to trot in 2:50, never having received any training. For particulars, inquire of J. P. R., No. 35 Warren st.

HARNESS BUYERS CAN SAVE MONEY by dealing direct with the manufacturer; a large stock of hand-made harness at very low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OF three adults, having a large house, handsomely furnished, in vicinity of Madison square, will let to a party of gentlemen the entire second floor, bath, and all conveniences. Private table or breakfast only, as desired. References given and required. Address SAXON, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM AND hall-room to rent with board; liberal terms offered to parties taking the rooms from now, or Sept. 1, for the Winter; second floor will be to rent after Sept. 15; table first-class; references exchanged. No. 51 East 21st st.

SELECT PARTIES DESIRING TO MAKE arrangements for the season or year for superior accommodations on Madison av., near 30th st., can obtain the same, with unsurpassed table, by addressing EDINBURGH, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR, NOS. 106 AND 108 EAST 23D ST., with board; private table if desired; rooms en suite or singly; handsomely and newly furnished; liberal arrangements made with parties remaining during the year; references exchanged.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished suites of rooms, with private table, suitable for first-class families, also pleasant rooms for gentlemen. House strictly first-class.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE AN entire floor in the house of a professional gentleman living on Murray Hill, near Madison av.; breakfast would be furnished if desired. Address R. I. A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

TO LET, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—LARGE front rooms, (both adjoining,) to a desirable party; house, location, and all appointments elegant; also, top-floor rooms. Address BENTON, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Front and back rooms, third floor; board if desired; small family; cleanliness and comfort assured. References required.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET on third floor, with or without private table, on Murray Hill. Address MORTIMER, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished cool rooms, second and third floors, with or without board; also, doctor's office; references exchanged; price moderate.

A LIST OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, also rooms with and without board, at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av. Every house personally inspected.

TENTH ST., NO. 12, FOUR DOORS WEST OF 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board, en suite or singly; location desirable, and table first class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, (MADISON PARK.)—Elegantly furnished rooms; modern improvements; with or without private table; one single room; also table board. J. P. WORSTEL.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or without board; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 133 WEST 42D ST.—THREE HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with first-class board, in a private American family; terms moderate.

NO. 207 WEST 38TH ST.—FINE ROOMS, WITH board, convenient to Broadway, Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines.

HANDSOME ROOMS AND EXCELLENT table can be had at No. 155 Madison av.; for families or single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351—TWO LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished floors, en suite or separately, with excellent table and attendance; terms moderate.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR gentlemen in first-class house, No. 48 West 12th st., near 5th av.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTly-furnished rooms, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 109 EAST 31ST ST.—ROOMS TO LET WITH board, en suite, to families or single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND SISTER DESIRE three rooms and board, permanently, in a first-class small private family having more room than they require and no other boarders; highest references given and required. Address, stating lowest terms and full particulars, PRIVATE PARTY, Box No. 204 Post Office.

ROOMS IN PRIVATE FAMILY FOR MAN and wife, with board; location between 20th and 34th sts.; references exchanged. Address, stating particulars, M., Box No. 2,056 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN A private family, two good rooms with board; private table preferred. Address, stating location, terms, &c., A. K., Post Office Box No. 3,294.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD CAN BE accommodated in a private family at Sag Harbor, Long Island, pleasantly situated on Gardiner's Bay, with fine boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; good table; terms reasonable. Address or apply to W. G. HICKS, Nos. 157 and 159 Hester st., New-York, or No. 283 State st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN A QUIET COUNTRY TOWN, eight hours from New-York; cool, shady house with pleasant yard and croquet grounds; terms, $6 to $8 per week. Address Mrs. D. HOOKER, Poultney, Vt.

GOOD ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS TABLE—At reduced prices for the Fall, near steam-boat landing. Address M. H. B., Bergen Point, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MORTON HOUSE,

INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN.

This first-class hotel is situated on Long Island Sound, twenty-eight miles from New-York, via New-Haven Railway; excellent fishing, sailing, and bathing; steamer Nelly White touches daily both ways. For information apply to ASHMAN & MORTON, Proprietors, on the premises, or at the Sinclair House, Broadway, corner 8th st.

WEST POINT HOTEL,

WEST POINT, N. Y.
ON THE PARADE GROUND.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week; $3 50 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONROE, N. Y.—Family accommodations unsurpassed; hops nightly; only expense excursion ticket on Erie Railway and hotel bill; desirable place to spend nights and Sundays; no mosquitoes; very cool.

SEA CLIFF HOUSE, SEA CLIFF, LONG ISLAND, on the Sound, ninety minutes from New-York, by Long Island Railroad or steamer; charming location; a fine sail and reasonable rates. For particulars, address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

LONG BRANCH.—CLARENDON HOUSE, facing the ocean; a pleasant Summer home for families at moderate terms; transient guests accommodated. Mrs. M. E. JEENS.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND silver ware bought, and sold back when desired, at a very small advance; watches and jewelry repaired by first-class workmen. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway near 29th st.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.
1875.
SECOND MEETING.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10,
THURSDAY, Aug. 12,
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
TUESDAY, AUG. 17,
THURSDAY, Aug. 19,
SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.,

Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

MR. SHERIDAN SHOOK..........................Proprietor
MR. A. M. PALMER..........................Manager

PRELIMINARY SEASON, 1875.
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 16.
The eminent comedian,
JOHN T. RAYMOND,
AS COL. SELLERS,
IN MARK TWAIN'S AMERICAN DRAMA.

No actor, or any combination of actors, has been so successful in pleasing the public during the past season as John T. Raymond, in the only really typical American character at present on the stage, Col. Mulberry Sellers.

The SCENERY used in this production is ALL NEW, and of the most BEAUTIFUL DESCRIPTION, having been especially prepared by Mr. RICHARD MARSTON.

The cast has been arranged with the greatest care, and is as follows:

COL. MULBERRY SELLERS...MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND
SI HAWKINS..........MR. THOMAS E. MORRIS
CLAY HAWKINS (his adopted son)..........MR. EBEN PLYMPTON
LAFAYETTE HAWKINS, (Son of Si Hawkins)..MR. G. PEAKES
Col. GEORGE SELBY, (an ex-rebel)..MR. CHARLES WALCOTT
DISTRICT ATTORNEY..........MR. WELSH EDWARDS
MR. DUFF, (Counsel for defense)...MR. W. GILLETTE
UNCLE DANIEL, (an old negro)...MR. J. H. BURNETT
JUDGE OF THE COURT..........MR. W. H. WILDER
CLERK OF THE COURT..MR. LYSANDER THOMPSON
JOHN PETERSON, (a witness).MR. WILLIE SEYMOUR
LAURA HAWKINS..........MISS MARIE GORDON
EMILY HAWKINS, (her first appearance on any stage)..........MISS GRACE STUART
MRS. SI HAWKINS..........MRS. MARIE WILKINS
MRS. MULBERRY SELLERS..........MISS DE LACY
FOREMAN OF THE JURY....MR. JOHN MATTHEWS

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT I.—The Banks of the Mississippi.
ACT II.—Si Hawkins' New Home.
ACT III.—Col. Sellers' Home.
ACT IV.—Laura Hawkins' Parlor at Washington.
ACT V.—The Court-room.

Seats may be secured two weeks in advance.

SATURDAY, AUG. 21, FIRST MATINEE OF COL. SELLERS.

GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL

of the Singing Societies Arion, Beethoven Mænnerchor, New-York Mænnerchor, and New-York Saengerrunde, with the kind assistance of Messrs. Franz Remmerts and A. Bischoff, and an orchestra of fifty artists under the conduct of Messrs. Carl Bergmann, Dr. Damrosch, Reinhard Schmelz, and Carl Traeger,

on SATURDAY, AUG. 21, 1875, at the JONES' WOOD COLOSSEUM.

PROGRAMME—FIRST PART.

1. Overture—"Wilhelm Tell"..........Rossini
2. Reverie..........Vieuxtemps
3. Aria for Tenor—"Wilhelm Tell"..........Rossini
Sung by Mr. A. Bischoff.
4. Overture—"Magic Flute"..........Mozart

SECOND PART.

5. Schlachtlied—Chorus and Orchestra..........Abt
6. Morgenlied—Grand Chorus..........Rietz
7. Duet for Tenor and Baritone—"Jessonda"....Spohr
Sung by Messrs. Bischoff and Remmertz.
8. Blood and Iron—Grand Chorus..........Dr. Damrosch
9. Waechterlied—Chorus and Orchestra..........Gersheim

THIRD PART.

10. Overture—"The Merry Wives of Windsor"..Nicolai
11. Finale—"Macbeth"..........Verdi
12. To the Evening Star—"Romanze Tannhauser,"..........Wagner
13. Hochzeitsmarsch..........Mendelssohn

ADMISSION—50 cents for gentlemen, 25 cents for ladies. The concert commences at 8 o'clock P. M.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Who's Dot Knockin' on de Outside Gate," Sheridan and Mack's great song, 40 cents; "S. G." march comique, (played by Gilmore,) Braham, 40 cents; "The Fusileers," (comic song,) S. Kelly, 35 cents; "American Rifle Team," march, (with fine portraits of the American Team,) played by Gilmore, Operti, 40 cents; "I've a Letter From my Darling," Hastings, 40 cents; "Upside Down," comic song, Howard Paul, 30 cents; "Billiards on the Brain," Carom, 30 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

HO! FOR MARTHA'S VINEYARD!

TO THE GREAT CAMP-MEETING.

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb excursion steamer, PLYMOUTH ROCK, will make a trip from New-York to the scene of the great Camp-meeting at MARTHA'S VINEYARD, TO-MORROW, MONDAY, AUG. 16, returning MONDAY, AUG. 23.

This is the most direct way to proceed to the forthcoming wonderful religious gathering at Oak Bluffs. By all other routes the trip must be made in the night, and frequent changes are necessary. The Plymouth Rock makes no stoppages, and goes through by DAYLIGHT. Parties can spend the entire week on the island, or they can return any day by boat and rail. The rate of fare is very moderate, and the superior accommodations of the Plymouth Rock insure the comfort of her passengers. An abundant supply of refreshments of all kinds will be on board.

To families this opportunity is specially inviting. No more economical place can be found in which to spend vacations than Martha's Vineyard, and the sail to and fro is delightfully interesting as well as invigorating. The boat will land passengers at a point within five minutes' walk of the camping-ground.

TICKETS ARE POSITIVELY LIMITED, and to be had at the steamer.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
SINGLE TICKETS, $3; ROUND TRIP, $5.

The boat will leave to-morrow, Monday, Aug. 16, Pier No. 28, foot of Murray st., North River, at 6 A. M.

FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The mammoth pleasure steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,
will make two excursions to Rockaway on
SUNDAY, Aug. 15,
Leaving

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Rockaway at 11:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

Tickets of Americus and Neversink good on this boat.

A CHARMING SUNDAY TRIP.

JARRETT & PALMER'S SUPERB STEAMER,
THE PLYMOUTH ROCK,

Will make one of the most thoroughly delightful excursions of the season, this SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 15,

Going down the Bay, through the Narrows, passing Coney Island and Sandy Hook, out on the Ocean to the front of Long Branch; around Staten Island, and making a landing at the Quaint and Picturesque City of Perth Amboy, remaining sufficiently long to enable excursionists to enjoy a promenade in the shaded streets and plazas. The return sail will be by the light of a Glowing Moon.

GILMORE'S BAND. MADRIGAL BOYS.
MOZART GLEE CLUB. CHIMES OF BELLS.

OBSERVE THE TIME.

Foot of Twenty-third st., North River, at 2 P. M.;
Foot of Murray st., (Pier No. 28,) North River, at 2:30.
TICKETS, (round trip,) ONE DOLLAR.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9:00 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK

9th st., E. R., 8:00 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Returning boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11:00 A. M.; 4:45 and 5 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents, good on either boat.

Seawanhaka Sunday Excursions

TO COLLEGE POINT, WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, CITY ISLAND, SAND'S POINT, GLEN COVE, SEA CLIFF, GLEN WOOD, AND ROSLYN.

The steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves Peck Slip every SUNDAY at 9 A. M.; 9th st. at 9:05 A. M., and 33d st. at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, returning to the City about 6 P. M.

Dinner and refreshments on board.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. JOHN LYNCH, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River at 8:30, and 23d st., North River at 8:45 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.—SEE Steam-boat ARMENIA advertisement.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALFRED TENNYSON'S GREATEST WORK,
QUEEN MARY.
Popular Library Edition. Cloth, gilt side. 75 cents.

EDMUND YATES' GREATEST NOVEL,
THE SILENT WITNESS.
Paper, 75 cents. Cloth, $1 50.

CARL DETLEF'S GREATEST NOVEL,
DEAD TO THE WORLD; or,
SIN AND ATONEMENT.
Cloth, $1 50.

The New Humorous Series.
THE TREASURE TROVE SERIES.
Vol. I.—BURLESQUE.

Two hundred and twenty-five pages of the best humorous stories of Charles Lamb, George William Curtis, Mark Twain, F. C. Burnand, Charles Dickens, W. M. Thackeray, and others. Cloth, red edges. $1.

THE NEW LEISURE HOUR SERIES.
THE SATCHEL SERIES.

With a new society story by Miss Braddon, and other stories by Wilkie Collins, the Detroit *Free Press* Man, and others. Fully illustrated. Paper. 50 cents.

For sale at the bookstores and on the principal railroads. Mailed, post paid, on receipt of price, by

WILLIAM F. GILL & CO.,
No. 309 WASHINGTON ST., Boston.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON Church festivals and fairs, 2 c. per quart. Discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
of Henderson and Colville's
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The preparations for the proper production of the new Comic Opera of BOULOTTE requiring more time than was anticipated, it has been found necessary to defer its initial performance for a few nights, in order to present it in the most complete manner. The début of the celebrated Prima Donna, MISS JULIA MATHEWS, is therefore postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 19, when this distinguished artiste will positively appear, supported by the ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE ORGANIZATION, in the Grand Folie Musicale, in three acts and four tableaux, founded on the popular Opera Bouffe of "Barbe Bleue," by Offenbach, arranged by the eminent composer and musical director, Mr. F. STANISLAUS, and entitled

BOULOTTE,

which will be presented with NEW SCENERY..........by......MR. MATT MORGAN, FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

CONDUCTOR..........................MR. F. STANISLAUS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KIRALFY BROTHERS..........Lessees and Managers

THURSDAY, Aug. 26.

GRAND INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE of the Porte St. Martin's success of D'Ennery's & Verne's incomparable spectacular drama in five acts and twenty-two tableaux, entitled

AROUND THE WORLD,

with all its original magnificent scenery, machinery, pharaphernalia, costumes, &c.

The company will embrace

Miss MINNIE CONWAY, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE,
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, Mr. ALEX. FITZGERALD,
Miss KATE TRAZIER TOY, Mr. J. M. JENNINGS,
Mr. HARRY RAINFORTH,

and other artists of established reputation.

Box office now open for the sale of seats from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

8th av. and 23d st.

Will open for the season on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, with the production of Pillet & Connelly's dramatization of Jules Verne's great romance of AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

New Scenery by Farren, Goetcher, and Fisher.
Great effects by Sherwood and assistants.
New costumes by A. J. Eaves, of Brooklyn.
AMAZONIAN MARCH. WONDERFUL SINKING SHIP.
Admission to all parts, 50 cents.
Gallery, (entrance 24th st.,) 20 cents.

Reserved seats in orchestra, 75 cents. Seats may be reserved at the Opera-house from 10 until 5 P. M., and at the Grand Central, Gilsey, Fifth Avenue, and Windsor Hotels.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS.

The undersigned, Master Commissioners, specially appointed as such in an action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Judicial Circuit and Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke and others are complainants and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, within the States and Territories in which they may be situate, all such of the lands and land grants conveyed in the mortgage or deed of trust in the bill of complaint in said action mentioned, as are situated on the completed portions of said road:

The times and places of such sales are as follows, that is to say:

At Tacoma, in Washington Territory, on the 15th day of September, 1875;

At St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of October, 1875;

At Fargo, in Dakota Territory, on the 21st day of October, 1875.

(unless such sales may be adjourned by the Master Commissioners under the power of adjournment given to them in said decree.) These sales will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said days, and be continued on each of the succeeding days until the whole of said lands and land grant shall be disposed of. Schedules of all the lands and land grants to be sold may be found and inspected at the offices of the land agents of the company, in the respective places mentioned above, at least two weeks before the date when such sales are hereby advertised to take place.

No lands will be sold by us which may have been disposed of by conversion of bonds into land; by any contract for sale thereof, which shall have been approved and countersigned by the Receiver appointed in this cause before the date of the sale as herein advertised; or otherwise by sale under orders of the court, before the date of sales advertised hereby.

The terms of the sales are as follows, that is to say: The purchaser or purchasers shall pay to the undersigned as Master Commissioners at the time of sale the sum of five (5) per cent. in cash on the amount of the bid, such sum to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale: and within sixty days thereafter or upon confirmation of such sale or sales by the court, the balance of the amount of such bid shall be paid in cash, provided, however, that in the payment of such balance, first mortgage bonds, which have been sanctioned by the court, may be taken as cash; each bond in such case to be taken only for such an amount as would equal the dividend to which it would be finally entitled under the decree in the above entitled action.

Said lands and land grants will be sold under the terms and conditions as above prescribed, in single sections or subdivisions thereof, to the highest and best bidder, in accordance with public resolution No. 41 of the Forty-first Congress of the United States, second session; and the privilege may, at the time of sale, be given to any person who shall bid off a single section or subdivision thereof, of taking at the same price any number of additional and adjoining sections or subdivisions, up to and including forty-nine, subject, however, to the right of the Master Commissioners to withhold such privilege, if they shall deem proper.

OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

FREDERICK A. LANE, Solicitor and Counsel for Complainants.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

10 per cent. Investment.

The undersigned offers a first-class investment at 10 per cent. per annum, in amounts to suit investors, secured by first mortgage on improved real estate more than double in value; interest guaranteed. C. B. WAITE, Chicago. To be seen for a few days at room No. 2, No. 112 Broadway, Equitable Building.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1875.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 17, to the morning of Sept. 2.

J. C. BABCOCK,
Treasurer.

MARYLAND BONDS WANTED.

SIXES, COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FIVES, CURRENCY OR STERLING.
RANDOLPH, BICKLEY & CO., Bankers,
No. 6 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 11 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Aug. 11, 1875.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable at the banking house of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New-York, on the 1st day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the second day of September next.

WILLIAM M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE

VOKES,

in their new amateur pantomime,
A BUNCH OF BERRIES!
preceded (at 8) by LIVING TOO FAST (first time.)
LAST VOKES MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.
MONDAY, AUG. 23,
BIG BONANZA FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

(Late Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE..........................Director

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Thousands of visitors nightly to hear the superb music of THE GREATEST BAND OF AMERICA.

ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS, under the direction of the renowned leader, MR. P. S. GILMORE.

The most accomplished artists in the musical profession.

LEVY—The greatest living Cornet player.
ARBUCKLE—Who has no superior but the great Levy.
SOHST—The favorite Baritone.
LEFEBRE—The unrivaled Saxophone soloist.
LETSCH—The best Trombone player in America.
And many other distinguished artists.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Grand Cornet Duet this evening by
LEVY AND ARBUCKLE.

Programme for to-night:

1. OVERTURE—"Stabat Mater"..........Rossini
2. PARAPHRASE DE CONCERT—"Loreley"..Nesvadba
3. GRAND SELECTION, from "Faust"..........Gounod
Introducing the gems from the opera.
4. SOLO FOR CORNET—"Air Varie"..........Hartman
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
5. ARIA from Elijah—"It is Enough"...Mendelssohn
Sung by Mr. A. SOHST.
6. SOLO FOR CORNET—"Serenade"..........Schubert
Mr. J. LEVY.
7. OVERTURE—"The Martyrs"..........Donizetti
8. GRAND DUET FOR CORNETS—"Quis est Homo," from the Stabat Mater..........Rossini
Messrs. J. LEVY and M. ARBUCKLE.
9. SELECTION—"Euryanthe"..........Weber
10. MARCH, from "Athalie"..........Mendelssohn
CHORAL—"OLD HUNDRED."

The programmes for every evening this week will contain the very gems of the best masters, interesting to all lovers of sterling music.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY, 2 P. M. Serenade Band.

Admission 50 cents; Boxes, admitting four $3.

Package and season tickets at reduced rates to be had at the Box-office.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

Proprietors..........................Messrs. APPLEBY

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, AUG. 15, at 8.
THIRTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

Overture, "Iphigenia in Aulis"..........Gluck
Masonic Funeral Music..........Mozart
Symphony in G (military)..........Haydn
Overture, "Egmont"..........Beethoven
Three Character Pieces..........Hofmann
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 1..........Liszt
Fairy Overture, "Aladdin"..........Horneman
Serenade..........Schubert
Introduction....
Nuptial Chorus.. } Third act "Lohengrin"......Wagner
March Tempo....

ON TUESDAY NEXT, GRAND MOZART NIGHT.

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Coolest Theatre; Open Sides; Clear of Buildings.
Prices, 25c., 50c., and $1; boxes, $8 and $10.

Fourteenth week and continually increasing success of ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY, EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.

Fifth week and immense hit of CHILPERIC.

Strong Cast, Powerful Chorus, Full Orchestra.

Opinion of the Press:

Encores were not rare last night.—*New-York Sun.*

A clever company of operatic artists in English.—*New York Herald.*

MONDAY, Aug. 23—THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

8th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

PAUL FALK..........................Proprietor

NEW STARS EVERY WEEK.
THE BEST TALENT IN AMERICA
appears at this Palace of Amusement
IN RAPID SUCCESSION.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE,
SACRED CONCERT and VARIETY PERFORMANCE,
SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

No. 585 BROADWAY No. 587.

Wm. Pastor and M. B. Leavitt....Lessees and Managers

Entire change of programme and company for MONDAY, AUG. 16.

TWENTY-THREE NEW STARS, TWENTY-THREE.
MATINEES TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 o'clock.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,

6th av., Reservoir square.

AMATUER DRAMATIC CLUBS TAKE NOTICE.

A NEW STAGE and Scenery has just been COMPLETED. A NEW GALLERY has been added to the BALL-ROOM. RENT REDUCED to $35 and $50 a night. Books open.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PRO-POSALS for building an iron sectional balance Dry Dock," will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock M., on the fifteenth day of September next, from dry dock builders, manufacturers, and mechanics acquainted with that kind of work, for furnishing the materials for, and the building of, two sections of an Iron Sectional Balance Dry Dock, at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida.

Said dock to be erected and used in a basin in said yard 358 feet in length and 110 77-100 feet in width.

Each section thereof to be of about the following dimensions, viz.: width, 108 feet; length, 36 feet 6 inches; depth, 11 feet; and to have a displacement above its own weight, when completed, ready for use, of about 600 tons.

The general plans and specifications for the whole of this dock have been adopted, and may be seen and examined at the Navy Department. These plans and specifications are, however, adopted and assumed by the Government only as the general plans and specifications controlling the general character and dimensions of the dock, not as guaranteeing its strength, capacity, and successful operation. But the contractor must assume and approve them to that extent, and will be himself held responsible that they are suitable and sufficient for the purpose desired, and also for the strength, capacity, and successful operation of the dock, when built, for two years after it has been tested and found to be ready for use.

No increase of size and general dimensions will be permitted without the express sanction of the Department.

The contractor will also furnish, for one section, called the engine section, two upright beam engines and boilers, with all the necessary pumps, water-tanks, shafting, gearing, machinery, and attachments of sufficient strength and power to raise the dock of six sections, with a vessel of 3,200 tons weight upon it, in one hour.

The engines and boilers will be protected by a suitable house, to be built of charcoal iron.

The plans of the engines and boilers, with specifications in detail, must be approved by an engineer of the United States Navy, to be appointed by the Department for that duty.

The materials used in building said dock must be, in all its parts, of the best quality of beam, angle, and plate charcoal iron, and must be able to stand the regulation tests for strength and toughness of iron used for building iron vessels of war.

The whole structure will be built under the inspection of the Superintendent appointed by the Department, who will have authority to reject any material, or portion of the work, not considered by him to be of proper quality and workmanship.

The contractor will be required to give security in the amount of $500,000, with not less than two sureties, who will furnish the usual certificates that they possess property free from incumbrance equal to twice the amount for which they are held as sureties, that he will do the work and construct the dock according to his contract in all respects, and that the same will be sufficient in strength and capacity, and will accomplish the purpose for which it is designed, as set out in this advertisement and in said contract, and that it will operate successfully for two years after it has been accepted for use.

The work will be completed and the two sections ready for use within five months from the date of signing the contract.

Payments will be made in ten equal parts, as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified to by the Superintendent on the part of the Government; the Government reserving twenty per cent. (20) of the amount of each bill as additional security until the final completion and acceptance of the work.

All "straw-bids" will be at once rejected, and the Department reserves the right to reject any bid from persons considered not competent to do the work, and all bids not believed to be for the interests of the Government; and, for the purpose of securing proper information on these points, a board of officers, consisting of one line officer, one engineer, and one constructor, will be appointed by the Department to examine the bids and investigate and report upon the experience and ability of the persons bidding, and the facilities at their command for properly executing the work required, and the Department will not award the contract to any one of whom such report is not, in all respects satisfactory.

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for altering and furnishing four class-rooms, of Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Hester st. FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D., Chairman, Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the same time and place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M., on the day above named, for fitting up the building on the south-west corner of Avenue D and East 10th st., for school purposes.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the same time and place, for the furniture for class rooms, &c., in the building above named. GEORGE B. RHOADS, Chairman, Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1875.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—TWO ACCEPTANCES OF Garner & Co., No. 4,047, dated May 12, 1875, at four months, due Sept. 15, 1875, $5,000, draft of Rochester Cotton Mill, A. Vickery, Treasurer, and No. 4,048, dated May 13, 1875, at four months, due Sept 16, 1875, $5,000, draft of Harmony Mills; D. J. Johnson, Treasurer. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating the same as payment has been stopped.

OLRANDO M. BOGART & CO., No. 2 Nassau st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1875.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

A TALK WITH MR. WILLIAM B. DUNCAN—HIS EXPLANATION OF THE REAL ESTATE AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS.

A TIMES reporter called on Mr. William Butler Duncan yesterday for the purpose of putting to that gentleman some direct questions touching certain transactions of the firm which have been unfavorably interpreted by the newspapers and the public. Mr. Duncan readily consented to afford any explanation in his power. The following conversation then took place:

Reporter—Mr. Duncan, did your father volunteer to guarantee to the holders of traveling credits issued by your house the payment of their credits on the strength of the transfers of real estate and mortgages made by you to him, and recorded just prior to your assignment?

Mr. Duncan—They had nothing whatever to do with it. In protecting travelers' credits Mr. Alexander Duncan simply put himself in the position of the holder of these credits, and, holding the obligations which they held, ranks upon our estate in their place, taking his proportion of our estate exactly as any other unsecured creditor.

Reporter—What was the meaning of the recording of certain deeds immediately prior to your assignment, such deeds being invariably to Alexander Duncan?

Mr. Duncan—The explanation is this: On the 26th of September, 1873, the Union Bank of London granted to Duncan, Sherman & Co. a letter of credit for £150,000, under the guarantee of Alexander Duncan; and in consideration of his giving this guarantee Duncan, Sherman & Co. placed with the agent of Mr. Alexander Duncan sundry deeds and mortgages, to secure him for so much of the credit as might be used, and for which the Union Bank of London should demand of him payment under his guarantee. This credit has been used at various times to its full extent, but at the time of our suspension we had only drawn to the extent of £30,000, and to that extent only did Mr. Alexander Duncan's guarantee lie. His agent, under instructions, recorded the security which he held, and it will be liable to the extent for which Mr. Alexander Duncan is liable, and no more. To enable you to understand this better it will be well to inform you what the transfers really are. There is the Fourteenth street property, value put down at $140,000; St. Louis property, $110,000; Chicago property, $130,000; mortgages, $50,487 29. The actual value of this property is $700,000, but I have put it down to the lowest figure. In the informal statement made Thursday as you will see [showing a copy of the statement] the amount of the liability I have mentioned is deducted from "amount due foreign correspondents" as "secured by pledge of real estate," viz.: $157,732 93; and in the assets it is also deducted as an incumbrance on our real estate.

Reporter—But what about the recording of the third interest in the property on Nassau street? I do not see that mentioned in your statement.

Mr. Duncan—That had nothing whatever to do with the business of Duncan, Sherman & Co., it having been purchased by Mr. Alexander Duncan for cash in 1868.

Reporter—The accusation is made against you that all this property was purposely held back from record that you might be enabled to trade on a credit which had no foundation.

Mr. Duncan—That is unjust and untrue. Everybody knew about the ownership of the property. My father, having confidence in me, as any father should, unless his son was a thief, preferred for his own convenience to let it remain in my name. For instance, if at any time he wished to dispose of a piece of property here, all he had to do was to send me word, and I and my wife at once deeded it away. If it had been in his name, see what trouble he would be put to. The deed would have to be sent to London for his signature, and then a commission would have to go hunting through the north of Scotland for my mother, who would be compelled to travel to some town and swear to her signature before a properly-authorized officer. But the explanation I have given you covers all this sufficiently, I hope. I am scheduling all my assets in this manner, [holding up a long list of stocks and bonds,] placing values down to the lowest market figures. The statement which has been published was hurriedly prepared—it was really forced out of us by the clamoring of the public—and I believe that the final settlement will be much better than appears likely there. I am sorry for those who will have to lose, but I can't help it. If anybody can find anything in my possession that I have not given up already, I will at once hand it over with pleasure.

Reporter—Mr. Duncan, there is one more subject I would like to question you on. It is in regard to the alleged irregularities in the making of your accommodation paper.

Mr. Duncan—Why, that story is an absurdity on the face of it, and is not worthy of an explanation. It has been the custom of the firm for years, ever since our credit became established, to draw this paper and sell it. There was nothing irregular in it. The paper was purchased on account of the indorsement, which was ours. It is the indorser who is responsible, and not the maker of a note.

Reporter—But it is charged that you represented that the notes were drawn against merchandise which did not exist; or that you permitted purchasers to labor under that delusion.

Mr. Duncan—That is utterly untrue. We never made any such representations, nor can I believe that any person ever thought so. People bought the paper because they regarded it as a good investment, just as they buy United States bonds, for instance. They believed that Duncan, Sherman & Co. were honest enough, and able to meet their obligations.

THE POOR CHILDREN.

OVER EIGHTEEN HUNDRED TAKEN TO ORIENTAL GROVE.

The fourth free excursion of the season was given yesterday to the poor children of the Fifth and Eighth Precincts of this City by the Trustees of the Free Excursion Fund. The children, who had been previously supplied with tickets for the excursion at the Police Stations, assembled before 8 o'clock, at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and marched to the foot of Spring street, to music furnished by the Governor's Island band. The air was filled with the enthusiastic cheers of the happy youngsters and the residents along the line of march were drawn to their doors to listen to the music and gaze at the banner borne at the head of the column with the inscription, "Free Excursion for Poor Children." At the foot of Spring street the company, which numbered 624 girls and 1,223 boys, embarked on the barge Republic, and amid a salute of cannon, crackers, the music of the band, and the cheers of the children, the excursion was fairly begun.

All the way to Oriental Grove, Long Island, the cheering was kept up at frequent intervals; the various points of interest along the route and all passing vessels were saluted. Each child was given a large goblet of milk and a double roll sandwich of generous proportions. Perfect discipline was maintained without trouble, the happiness of the children rendering them docile.

On landing at the Grove at 1 o'clock, each child was furnished with another sandwich, and all were allowed to range at will along the shore and among the trees.

Punch and Judy and a sleight-of-hand performance were provided for their further amusement, and at 2:30 P. M. the party started for home. On the way back, lemonade, sandwiches, ice-cream and cake were furnished in quantities commensurate with the appetites of the little ones, and the cheering was as lively as on the outward trip. The band played the airs popular with the children, who sang in the chorus. Owing to a stop made at Hell Gate to avoid the danger of collision with the large Sound steamers, the barge did not arrive at the foot of Spring street until nearly 8 o'clock, and some anxiety had begun to be felt by the parents who had gathered to meet them, but all was explained on their arrival. No one was hurt, and the tired little ones had a merry story to tell of their adventure during the day.

The cost of the excursion was about $700, and the provisions consumed consisted of 8,000 rolls, 2,000 sponge-cakes, 400 quarts of ice-cream, 400 quarts of milk, 1½ tubs of butter, 1,000 pounds of ice, &c. The excursions cost about $700 each, and as everything is paid for in cash, and the amount on hand is comparatively small, no more excursions will be given unless further contributions are received very soon.

THE RECENT STORM.

Last Friday's storm did considerable damage in New-Jersey. Near Pompton Plains, in Bergen County, the track of the Midland Railroad for a distance of twenty-five or thirty yards was washed away. Trains were run yesterday over a temporary trestle-work constructed during the night. Near the upper Hackensack depot the track of the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad was washed away so badly that it became necessary to discontinue the running of the late evening trains. A force of men was set to work repairing the break, but it will probably be several days before uninterrupted travel can be resumed. Large piles of earth were washed upon the track of the Montclair Road, in Kearney Cut, but were soon removed. The track of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which follows the Palisades up into the lower end of Rockland County, N. Y., was damaged at several points, but the breaks were quickly repaired. Passengers who arrived in Jersey City from Nyack and the surrounding country yesterday reported that at Blauveltville the embankment on which the Spring Valley branch of the Northern Road rests was swept away, and also that bridges in Nyack were swept away and the railroad depot moved from its position.

In Newark, the barn of Officer Hugh Donnelly, corner of Hamburg place and Lafayette street, was struck by lightning. The roof was shivered, and a cow which Officer Donnelly was feeding was struck dead. The officer was hurled against the wall of his building.

During the storm in Haverstraw a girl was struck by lightning and her body terribly lacerated and disfigured.

CAUTION TO BANKERS.

AN INGENIOUS ATTEMPT AT SWINDLING—TWO PERSONS ARRESTED.

Attempts were made yesterday to defraud two banks in this City by the means of forged telegrams. The similarity in the transactions indicate that both originated with the same individual or individuals.

Mr. James Buell, President of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, is in Saratoga. Early yesterday morning, Mr. E. H. Perkins, the Cashier of the bank, received the following telegram:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1875.
E. H. Perkins, Esq.:
I am indebted to Haskell, of Maiden lane, for some diamonds. Have informed him to send bill to you. Please pay it. Will not exceed $1,000.
JAMES BUELL.

Mr. Perkins' suspicions were aroused, as he knew that Mr. Buell was not likely to buy any diamonds. About two hours after the receipt of the telegram, a man presented a bill, purporting to come from Mr. Haskell, for one solitaire diamond, $400; one watch, set with diamonds, and chain, $400; and one set of diamond ear-rings, $280, making a total of $1,080. The private detective of the bank was sent with the man presenting the bill to inquire of Mr. Haskell whether it was all right, but when the man got near the store he told the detective that he thought that it was all wrong, but that he knew nothing about the matter further than that he had been induced to present the bill by a man who said he would wait on the corner near the bank while he went in to get the bill paid, and he promised him $35 if he got the money. This person could not be found, and the detective was satisfied that the man's statement was false, and he was arrested and arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon, when, in answer to the usual questions, he said his name was John Benson, that he was a printer, twenty-two years old, had no home, and was not guilty of the charge preferred against him, which was forgery. He was committed for an examination. Inquiry at the store of Mr. Haskell showed that no diamonds had been purchased there by Mr. Buell, and that the bill, which was made out on one of Mr. Haskell's bill-heads, was a forgery. Benson is a rather respectable looking young man.

The swindler was no less fortunate in the following case: A telegram addressed to Mr. Ferdinand Blenkinhorn, Assistant Cashier of the Third National Bank, and purporting to have been sent from Long Branch over the wires of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, was received yesterday morning at the bank. It was left there by some unknown messenger, and on being opened was found to read as follows:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 14, 1875.
To Ferdinand Blenkinhorn, Third National Bank, N. Y.:
I am indebted to Coe & Stevens, of Maiden lane, for some jewelry. I have informed them to send bill to you. Please pay; it will not exceed $1,000.
C. N. JORDAN.

Mr. Jordan is the Cashier of the bank, and although the dispatch was written on the regular blank, and was enclosed in an official envelope, Mr. Blenkinhorn had his suspicions aroused by several circumstances. In the first place it was highly improbable that Mr. Jordan would invest $1,000 in jewelry, as he wears scarcely any, and it was also believed that Mr. Jordan was not at Long Branch, although he had been there recently. Detective Thomas Sampson was notified, and on making inquiries among Mr. Jordan's friends, learned that he was passing his vacation on Long Island. This confirmed Mr. Blenkinhorn's suspicions of the fraudulent nature of the claim, and Detective Sampson calling to his aid Detective Doyle, of the First Precinct, determined to keep a close watch for the person who would present the bogus bill. Shortly before 3 o'clock a young man entered the bank, and inquiring for Mr. Blenkinhorn presented a bill for $980. The bill was made out in the name of Mr. C. N. Jordan, on a regular bill-head of Coe, Adams & Stevens, of No. 9 Maiden lane, and the items were a solitaire diamond ring, $400, a pair of lady's ear-rings, $300, and a gold locket and chain, $280. The young man was followed into the bank by the detectives, who arrested him. He stated that the bill had been given him by a man at the corner of Wall and Broad streets to take to the bank for collection, but on being closely questioned he made so many contradictory statements as to satisfy the detectives of his guilty knowledge. He was searched, and on his person were found two other bills precisely similar in the items and amounts to the one presented to Mr. Blenkinhorn. One of the larger bills was made out in the name of August Belmont and the other in the name of F. F. Thompson. The prisoner, who gave his name as Martin Brennan, and his residence at No. 63 Charlton street, was taken to the store of Coe, Adams & Stevens, but he was not recognized there as having ever been in the employ of the firm. The bill-heads were exactly similar to those used by the firm, and, it is believed, were stolen from the office for the purpose of swindling. Brennan was arraigned before Justice Duffy at the Tombs Police Court, and was remanded to the Central Office until Monday. It is believed that a number of persons have been swindled by this shrewd game, and it is therefore expected that on Monday a large number of complainants will appear against the prisoner.

TELEGRAPH LINES CONSOLIDATED.

Late yesterday afternoon it was reported around Wall street, on apparently good authority, that the proposed consolidation of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies had been consummated on Friday. The price agreed upon to be paid for the latter company's lines by the former company was said to be twenty per cent. of its capital stock, or $2,000,000. This would give the Western Union Company the 10,000 miles of wires that President Orton said they could use profitably, at a very cheap rate—much cheaper than it would cost to build them. The report was generally believed on the street. A TIMES reporter called at the Western Union Office to get a corroboration of the story, but President Orton and Vice President Green were out of town, and Secretary Brewster politely referred him to the gentlemen of the Conference Committee for information. Of these, ex-Gov. Morgan and Mr. Frank Work were in the country, and Mr. Durkee had left his office. A visit to the Atlantic and Pacific building was equally fruitless, Gen. Eckert being still too ill to attend to business, and the other officials declining to say anything in his absence. It was ascertained, however, that the rates of both lines have been raised to the old rate in use before the fight of last Spring, and that the advance will go into effect to-morrow. The rate to Boston, which was twenty-five cents, will hereafter be forty cents; to Long Branch, thirty cents instead of twenty-five; to Philadelphia, thirty cents instead of twenty-five; to Washington, forty cents instead of twenty-five, and rates to other points have been increased in proportion.

AN ANTI-TAMMANY DEMONSTRATION.

A number of Anti-Tammany working men, of the Nineteenth Assembly District, who recently organized under the title of "The Labor Union of the Nineteenth Assembly District," held a meeting last evening, at No. 870 Seventh avenue, for the purpose of electing permanent officers. After the election, which resulted in the choice of James C. McLaughlin for President, and Samuel Gibson, for Secretary; the members listened to an address from Francis Martin, who denounced Tammany Hall, John Kelly, Mayor Wickham, and Fitz John Porter in no measured terms. He characterized John Kelly as a man beneath the contempt of the workingmen to whom he had turned traitor, and challenged him to prove that he ever legitimately earned a dollar. Mr. Martin also spoke denunciatory of Commissioner Porter, whose right to hold office he questioned, in the face of his traitorous conduct in the late war. James McLaughlin, on assuming the chair as presiding officer of the association, alluded deprecatingly to the treatment of the workingmen by the Tammany Hall leaders, and urged upon his hearers the expediency of opposing them in all their measures at the next election by nominating and supporting independent candidates, chosen from the ranks of the working classes. After other remarks of a like tenor the meeting adjourned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Anson Stager, of Chicago, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gira Yano, Centennial Commissioner for Japan, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, is at the St. James Hotel.

JEFF. DAVIS' ADDRESS IN ILLINOIS.

The agricultural address by Jefferson Davis will be made in the most Republican county of Illinois. The Chicago *Tribune* says of the place where he is going:

"He will visit a county which is not only the banner county of agriculture, but the banner county of National Republicanism since the war, and of opposition to State sovereignty with Jefferson Davis as its embodiment during the rebellion. Among the Winnebago tribes he will find Republicans outnumbering Democrats five to one, the latter being confined chiefly to the Irish population. He will visit this gem of a county framed in a setting of strong Republican counties—Boone, Ogle, Stephenson, and Rock, the latter the banner county of Wisconsin Republicanism. He will speak in a section of country which made a more determined assault on the secession movement which he headed than perhaps any other part of the United States; that single county furnished five or six complete regiments."

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is embittered, and says:

"The action of the officers of the society in bringing about this engagement is a gross insult to every decent man, woman, and child in the State. The cemeteries in Winnebago County are dotted with the graves of fallen soldiers; the firesides of hundreds of families there are desolate, the widows and orphans of those who fell fighting Mr. Jefferson Davis and his treasonable adherents. We do not know as to the result of this performance. It is said that the bitterness at Rockford over this step is extreme, and Mr. Davis may have the sense to cancel an engagement which should never have been made. If he persists in coming, let the ominous silence of the people tell him why he is tolerated."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week were 2,015.

The Custom-house officers have seized 1,800 smuggled cigars on the Havana steam-ship Georgia.

Sneak thieves entered the residence of Ferdinand Jacob, No. 173 Clinton street, last evening, and carried off jewelry valued at $100.

George C. Needham, the Irish evangelist, preaches this evening in Rev. Mr. Sabine's church, Forty-seventh street and Madison avenue.

Several persons were arrested by the officers of the Board of Health yesterday for selling adulterated milk.

It is announced that the estate of Thomas Vyse & Co., who failed last Spring, will pay twenty-three cents on the dollar.

Alexander Miller, a laborer, residing in Brooklyn, fell overboard from the lighter Undine, at Pier No. 45 East River yesterday, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

While Mr. J. R. Mitchke, of No. 346 East Ninth street, was riding down on the rear platform of a Third avenue car, last evening, he was relieved of his pocket-book, containing $350, with which the thieves escaped.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, during the past week, 691 deaths, 497 births, and 118 marriages, showing a decrease of 28 deaths, 31 births, and 5 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Richard Crowley, aged fifty-four, of No. 506 East Thirty-ninth street, was fatally injured yesterday while at work in a quarry in Fifty-second street, near Third avenue, by a derrick falling on him.

Margaret Winters, aged thirty-five years, and residing at No. 54 North Tenth street, Williamsburg, was sunstruck yesterday at Thirtieth street and Fourth avenue. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Ancient Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., will give a complimentary excursion to their members and friends on Tuesday next to Raritan Beach Grove. Mr. William Towler, H. P., No. 456 Sixth avenue, has charge of the arrangements.

Shortly before 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the show-window of the dry-goods store of Isaac Rubenstein, No. 24 Allen street, caused by goods taking fire from a gaslight. Damage, $200; insured.

Nearly 40,000 crates of peaches arrived in the City yesterday. Good peaches sold at about a dollar per crate, the best in the market bringing $2 50 a crate. There were no shipments of the fruit made from the City yesterday.

It was yesterday reported that a number of shoemakers had left the employ of Messrs. Hanan & Reddish, on Warren street, on account of there being no work for them. The other firms who were temporarily embarrassed by the Crispins' strike have their regular force of men at work.

George Flynn, aged forty-eight, of One Hundred and Fourteenth street and Third avenue, while at work on the ship Frank Jones, lying at Pier No. 19 East River, yesterday fell from the topgallant year to the deck, and was so terribly injured that he died in ten minutes.

A foot-race took place yesterday on the New-York Athletic Club Grounds between Richard McBride and Stephen H. Drummond. They ran one mile for $200 a side. The race was well contested and was won by Drummond. Time, 5 minutes 53¼ seconds.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 50,391 letters and 72 bags of newspapers, of which the City of Chester took 25,922 letters and 35 bags; the Oder, 18,330 letters and 17 bags; the Ethiopia, 2,427 letters and 7 bags, and the Colon 3,712 letters and 13 bags.

Detective Ferris, of the Central office, yesterday arrested Mary Mitchell, alias "the Queen," and Maggie Hughes, two English pickpockets. They were caught in the act of picking the pockets of a lady. They were taken to court, but the complainant refused to prosecute, and the magistrate discharged them.

The steam-ships of the French Transatlantic Line have been transferred to its new pier, No. 43, at the foot of Barrow street, which has for some time past been in process of erection. The accommodations of the new pier are very complete, the buildings for the protection of freight being especially fine.

A pigeon match is to take place to-morrow at Newport, R. I., for $5,000 between Mr. John C. Heckscher, of this City, and Mr. H. W. Grude, of Philadelphia. The conditions are for each to shoot at fifty birds from five traps placed five yards apart, thirty-five yards rise, 100 yards boundary, for $2,500 a side.

Lena Hahn, seven years old, of No. 299 Avenue C, fell into the open sewer at Avenue C and Fourteenth street yesterday and narrowly escaped drowning. Thomas Fitzsimmons, who was near the opening and saw her fall in, sprang after her, and with much difficulty succeeded in rescuing her.

Detectives Slevin and Carr, of the Fifteenth Precinct, last evening arrested William Bell, of No. 188 Greene street; Henry Smith, of No. 204 Greene street; William Morgan, of No. 1 Astor place, and Jake Henry, of No. 700 Broadway, charged with keeping policy-shops. The prisoners were locked up at the Mercer Street Police Station, and will be taken to court to-day.

Along the route of the Harlem Railroad the storm of Friday last was unusually violent, and inflicted considerable damage at various points. At Golden's Bridge a bridge was undermined and rendered unsafe for travel, and at Katona a railroad bridge and two common road bridges were entirely swept away. The Bronx River was much swollen, and its banks overflowed in many places.

Information reached the Customs officials yesterday that the steam yacht Uruguay—better known under her former name, the Octavia—which was seized a short time ago under suspicion that she was being fitted out as a Cuban filibuster and afterward released, had been seen hovering suspiciously around the lower bay. As she cleared from New-York, ostensibly for Uruguay, last week, the Revenue cutter Mosswood was sent down to watch her movements. Up to a late hour last evening the Mosswood had not returned.

BROOKLYN.

The police made 607 arrests during the past week.

Jacob Strohl, of No. 22 Hudson street, a sailor, was killed by falling from the mast of the schooner Lavinia at the Atlantic Docks. His body was taken to the Morgue.

In reference to the suicide of Mr. Gustave Richter, the real estate agent, at his residence, No. 194 Putnam avenue, it has been definitely ascertained that his suicide was caused by business embarrassments. His will left all his property to a granddaughter.

Coroner Simms was notified yesterday that a woman had died under suspicious circumstances at the County Hospital, Flatbush, and that she was probably the victim of malpractice. The name of the woman was not given. The Coroner ordered the body to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held at 4 P. M. to-day.

LONG ISLAND.

F. Van Winkle, J. Fenwinck, Jacob New, T. Robinson, and W. Burns, of Greenpoint, who were injured at the Southern Railroad disaster, at Rockaway, received yesterday each $400, and thus compromised the matter.

Thomas Flynn, a thief residing at No. 40 40 Spring street, New-York, was yesterday sentenced by Recorder Parsells, of Long Island City to six months in the County Jail, for robbing a house at Ravenswood.

A two-year-old daughter of William Metz, of Winfield, while picking berries in the underbrush near the Winfield station of the Long Island Railroad, became frightened at an approaching train yesterday morning, and rushing out upon the road was struck by the engine and instantly killed. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

At a meeting of the Queens County Board of Supervisors held yesterday, it was announced that a compromise had been made between those favoring and those opposing the establishment of Peter Cooper's glue factory upon Mussel Island, in Newtown Creek, upon terms acceptable to both sides. It is agreed that a channel, not now navigable, shall be dredged out on the north side of the island, to carry off the refuse of the factory which would otherwise be objectionable in a sanitary point of view. The board then passed a resolution permitting Mr. Cooper to construct a draw-bridge from the main land in Kings County to Mussel Island in Queens County, and to erect his glue factory on the island.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County politicians are already making active preparations for the Fall campaign. The County Judgeship is probably looked after more than any other office, there being no fewer than half a dozen aspirants for the position, among them John H. Headley, Tompkins Westervelt, Theodore Vermilye, and ex-District Attorney Rawson.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

It is stated that several prominent and wealthy gentlemen of Westchester County propose to organize a Driving Park Association under the laws of 1872, and to purchase the old Fair Grounds at West White Plains and about forty acres of land adjoining, for the building of a mile track for trotting and exhibiting horses.

All but four of the forty boys who escaped on Friday from the Catholic Protectory in Westchester have since been captured.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company are preparing to erect a new passenger depot at the foot of Main street, Yonkers.

At a meeting of the Vesper Rowing Association, of Yonkers, a resolution was adopted to the effect that they would be unable this year to row a barge race with the Palisade Club.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Northern Westchester and two Granges from Connecticut contemplate holding a picnic at Briggs' Grove, Peach Lake, on the 24th inst.

The State Assessors have appointed the 26th inst. to meet the Supervisors and Assessors of the respective towns of Westchester County at White Plains.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Republicans selected a new City Executive Committee Friday night.

James V. Davenport, the absconding Secretary of the American Insurance Company, of Newark, has been heard from, from Germany.

Yesterday Judge Knapp decided to refuse bail in the case of John Moran, charged with the poisoning of Mary Fallon, and of William Dempsey, charged with the murder of James Butterby, and they were remanded for trial.

The Denville Camp-meeting, which opened on Tuesday last, is still in progress. The grounds have been very much improved since the close of the last meeting. Owing to the continued rains, the attendance has not been as large as in preceding years. Services are regularly held around the "stand," and Friday evening the Women's Foreign Missionary Society connected with the Conference held their anniversary. Rev William Taylor delivered the address. It has been decided, on account of the storm, to continue the meeting over next Sunday, and close it on Monday, the 25th inst.

STEAM-SHIP DEPARTURES.

Five steamers sailed from this port yesterday afternoon for Europe, the Germanic, City of Chester, and the Queen, for Liverpool, the Ethiopia for Glasgow, and the Oder for Bremen. Although the passengers were few, large cargoes of grain and other merchandise were shipped on each steamer. The passenger lists numbered, among others, the following: Prof. Charles K. Weed, Capt. C. Steelhammer, United States Army; Dr. Gutman, Mme. Doehnel, Dr. Castle, Oswald Younghusband, Col. Curtin, Prof. George L. Raymond and family, Rev. C. E. Felton, Capt. J. W. King, Dr. Rholing, Lieut. Blake, Col. Ingersoll, Capt. J. S. Atwood, Rev. H. M. Willian, Rev. Mr. Guardian, Dr. William Cortis and family, Rev. William E. Newman, Hon. George Greene, Mr. John Faulkner, R. H. A.; Rev. James Boyd, Hon. Edwin Wright, and James L. Dunham.

Following are the complete passenger lists:

In steam-ship Oder, for Bremen.

Albert Dung,
Mrs. Albert Dung,
Mrs. Viner,
Julius Levy,
Prof. Charles K. Wead,
Karl Huning,
Mrs. Karl Huning and two children,
Louis F. Wolff,
Mrs. Louis F. Wolff,
A. L. Matthies,
Mrs. A. L. Matthies and two children,
Master Gustav Matthies,
Master Adolf Matthies,
Anson D. Morse,
Friedrich Klein,
Heinrich Kessler,
Anton Nebauer,
Alexander D. Stein,
Mrs. Alexander D. Stein, and five children,
Miss Hannchen Stein,
Master Moritz Stein,
Master Hermann Stein,
Dr. Gutman,
Mrs. Gutman and child,
Mrs. Catharina Roos,
John H. Dammeyer,
Mrs. Auguste Braun,
Friedrich Maleton,
Mrs. Friedrich Maleton,
Charley Paetzold,
Mrs. Charley Paetzold and children,
Karl Naudascher,
Miss Jul a Newburger,
Henry Hirzel,
John G. Bellmer.
Henry Julien,
Miss Whitney,
Capt. Charles Steelhammer, U. S. A.,
Mrs. Charles Steelhammer,
Josef Stoppel,
Josef Glückauf,
Miss J. V. Oterendorp,
Moritz Boas,
Mrs. Fanny Boas and child,
Miss Louise Bausse,
Mrs. Christine Messmer,
Benjamin F. Brindley,
Mrs. Benjamin F. Brindley and four children,
Mrs. Marie Weigle,
J. C. Rued,
Miguel Darqui,
John Brader,
C. F. R. Wappenhans,
John Schoendorf,
Mrs. Angelika Schoendorf,
Miss Karoline Schoendorf,
Josef Ehrlich,
Georg Jordan,
Emil Schuster,
Miss Sophie Steuernagel,
Jacob Bauer,
Miss L. Baetz,
Miss J. Baetz,
Louis Rehder,
Mrs. Louis Rehder and child,
Miss Anna Sandrock and child,
Anton Murken,
Mrs. Anton Murken and children.

In steam-ship Germanic, for Glasgow.

Prof. George L. Raymond, wife, child, and nurse,
Mrs. G. Blake,
Rev. C. E. Felton and wife,
Miss Emma Brown,
Miss Ella Brown,
H. E. Hawley, Mrs. Hawley, two children, and nurse,
Netlan Giles,
Mrs. A. A. Philips,
Mrs. H. Fritz,
B. C. Flannigan,
Col. Curtin and wife,
W. A. Toke and Mrs. Toke,
J. Reed, Mrs. Reed, maid and man-servant,
J. Chadwick,
Herbert James Sedway,
Miss E. C. Wilson,
H. Cordway,
Col. R. G. Ingersoll and wife,
Miss Maude Ingersoll,
Miss Eva Ingersoll,
Dwight Hitchcock and wife,
D. H. Burke,
T. S. Wiles,
Capt. J. S. Atwood and wife,
Miss Atwood,
George S. Clark,
Robert Johnston,
Rev. H. M. Willian,
Capt. J. W. King,
Master Guy King,
Miss Straub,
Miss Lizzie Fry,
Dr. Rohling,
R. L. Gilchrist, Mrs. Gilchrist, Miss Gilchrist, and infant,
Lieut. Blake,
T. Burston,
J. G. Jebb,
Arsene Chaumier,
Julius Davis,
R. Gemmell,
Henry Edward Barker,
Bra Balcells,
John Devine,
Miss Grace William,
J. C. Rankin,
Dr. William Cortis and Miss Alice Cortis,
Morris S. Wickersham, wife and man-servant,
Mrs. L. S. Serrill,
Mrs. Joseph L. Cilley,
Mrs. F. Cutting,
Rev. Mr. Guardian,
J. C. Vail and Mrs. Vail,
A. J. Steele,
C. B. Rossell,
G. M. Dorrance.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, for Glasgow.

William Nicholson,
Samuel S. Conant,
Frederick Corning,
Rev. William E. Merriman,
Gray Taylor,
Charles F. Grey,
Mrs. Charles F. Grey, infant, and nurse,
Howard Grey,
Miss J. Donald,
J. N. Stickney,
Mrs. J. N. Stickney,
R. M. Graves,
Mrs. R. M. Graves,
Miss Graves,
Isaac Brower,
E. H. Webling,
Miss E. Webling,
Thomas S. Young,
Alexander Grant,
J. J. O'Brien,
Miss Maria Brown,
Mr. Cromer,
William T. McMullen,
Miss Ellen Bonner,
William Roberts and family,
Thomas Pennington,
Master Gus Pennington,
J. Burnham.
Miss Florence Mann,
Hon. George Greene,
Mrs. A. S. Belt,
John Faulkner, R. H. A.,
Mrs. John Faulkner,
Miss Fanny Faulkner,
Miss Eleonor Faulkner,
Master John B. Faulkner,
Master Edward P. Faulkner,
C. F. Reehling,
Miss Agnes Fleming,
Miss Mary Fleming,
Rev. James Boyd,
Mrs. Jane Keefe,
W. D. Stewart,
George Leavens,
James L. Dunham,
Lawrence Dunham,
Hon. Edwin Wright,
Mrs. Edwin Wright,
Mrs. Mary McPherson,
Master George McPherson,
William Hamilton,
T. Beldam,
Archibald McLachlan,
Charles Stewart,
O'Brien Gwinne,

In steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.

George Woolinscroft,
Samuel L. Smith,
Mrs. Samuel L. Smith,
E. A. Jackson,
Mrs. E. A. Jackson,
Alfred A. Piper,
Mme. Doehnel,
Ysido Suares,
D. Hassera,
Mrs. Dunston and infant,
John Dunston,
Dr. Castle,
Mrs. Castle,
Mrs. Thomas Love,
James Hardcastle,
W. P. Cross,
John W. McKenzie.
Mrs. R. Phillips,
Mrs. G. F. Edmondstone and maid,
C. W. Edmondstone,
Henry Smith,
E. C. Whitman,
James Hessey,
S. Earnshaw Howell,
M. A. Price,
Mrs. M. A. Price,
J. Croyle,
G. Thorne,
D. M. Forbes,
A. S. Macheod,
Oshvald Younghusband,
Edward Vernon.

In steam-ship The Queen, for Liverpool.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Miley,
W. N. St. John,
W. M. Y. Maxwell,
Mrs. William Harrington,
Mrs. Parker and infant,
Mr. Wenmaekers,
Col. Curtin,
Daniel McLean,
B. Cunningham,
C. S. Brown,
Mrs. Edmund Benger and five children,
John C. Wilbour,
Mr. and Mrs. Carter and infant,
Mr. Pfiucher,
Mrs. Alfred Clark,
Miss Mason,
Mr. and Mrs. Williams and three children.

FOR OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Colon for San Francisco.—Miss Kate V. Darling, Robert Thompson, George Thompson, Mrs. L. B. Dimon, Louis F. Papenhausen, Mrs. Peno and two sons, William F. Morris, wife and infant, Auguste Join and wife, George H. Davis, Madeline Heitligenting, Lieut. G. R. Benson, United States Navy; Lina Miller, Daniel Zelmer, wife and infant, Charles E. Paxton, Alexander McDougal, William McDougal, Mrs. P. Fray and two children, L. W. Adams, Mrs. Annie Schofield, J. F. Smith, Miss Maria Frye, Ebenezer C. Thayer, Mrs. Harriet I. Dawes, T. Valentine, F. Zeehandelaar, Jacob Rosenburg, Elgin C. McCandless, Mrs. Gen. Sullivan and child, D. D. Mumiba, Octave E. Gravelle and wife, B. A. Ashley, Joseph Pitt, Desha Smith, H. D. Freer, James Connors. Way Passengers—N. J. Bonham and wife, Manuel M. Altaro, R. A. Martin, F. L. Crosby, W. E. Peck, Mrs. Holgrave, A. G. McComb, J. T. Daniels, Mrs. C. B. Bacon and two children, Antonio Ruis, Jose S. Guarderas, Samuel Tatem, United States Navy, E. D. Welling, William H. Worswick, John Wilson, Lina Silva, A. N. Ritholz, Mrs. J. J. Clark, J. B. Casablanca, H. Smith, E. P. Gould.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—F. Vose, William Kearney, T. M. Bernard, Mrs. S. E. Clifton, Miss Minnie Brooks, F. Coombs, Thomas C. Craven, Charles H. Sprenger, E. B. Philput, W. H. Helon, Abraham Kaplan, Morris Steiner, Joseph Ferst, R. S. Anderson, Miss S. Breen, Miss Ellen Hopson, P. McCarty, Fred Greyer, S. A. Bertholf, D. Voorhees.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.

Rev. J. S. Lindsay,
A. T. Peterkin,
J. V. Farwell,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Akers,
Gen. G. P. Buell, U. S. A.,
Mrs. Buell and family,
G. P. Fireng, U. S. N.,
Mrs. Fireng and family,
Dr. J. Cowling and Mrs. Cowling,
Rev. D. L. Moody,
Mrs. Moody and family,
Mr. and Mrs. Sankey and family,
J. Sankey.
Miss L. Sweet,
J. Strain,
Miss J. Strain,
Miss M. Strain,
Miss J. Luxton,
Mr. and Mrs. P. H. O'Brien,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Hunt,
Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Cunningham,
Mrs. McMahon,
Miss L. McMahon,
Master McMahon,
Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Mourse,
Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Luckey and family,
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Byrn,
Mrs. H. B. Sweet,
Rev. T. Bell,
Mrs. Bell and family,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Weaver,
Mr. and Mrs. N. Turner,
Miss E. Davenport,
Rev. J. S. Knight,
T. Youngman,
Rev. C. L. Harris,
A. Thompson,
S. A. Harlow,
A. Whitcomb,
H. Fleming,
T. Trueman,
J. Maltby,
Rev. J. Daly,
J. Lindley,
Capt. J. Skealey,
U. R. Moore,
E. Kennedy,
J. Kennedy,
E. Wiley,
J. Witherspoon,
J. T. Murphy,
W. A. Bates,
Rev. J. Shea,
E. Clarke,
J. Sheehan,
J. Casey.
H. S. Drake,
Miss G. S. Drake,
G. Simmons,
J. Murray,
P. J. Claven,
L. Kavanagh,
J. O. Carroll,
J. Wetherley,
W. H. Hyde,
J. J. Evans,
C. P. Huuton, Jr.,
E. Holroyde,
J. M. Denton,
J. Alexander,
R. A. Edes,
J. Banks,
T. S. Payne,
T. Bennett,
J. Ravenscroft,
J. Tunton,
Mrs. J. Briggs and infant,
Miss J. Powis,
Miss J. Gubbins,
Miss H. Spragyon,
Miss M. O'Keefe,
Miss M. O'Connor,
Mrs. M. Dagniao,
Mrs. V. Dagniao,
Miss L. Dagniao,
Mrs. E. Allen.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.

J. J. Dunne,
Miss Mary Andrews,
Miss Emily Andrews,
Mr. Black,
Mrs. C. A. Laignoux,
W. W. Hawkes,
Mrs. W. W. Hawkes,
Miss L. Barnum,
Master Emile Hawkes,
Master Robert Hawkes,
W. Westerfield,
Mrs. W. Westerfield,
Mrs. Leavitt,
Miss Rogers,
Miss Rogers,
Mrs. S. E. Hartley,
Mrs. William Rogers,
Miss Ida Hartley,
Dr. H. R. Bixley,
H. L. Coffin,
David Harden,
Mrs. J. G. Rogers,
Miss Fanny C. Rogers,
Miss Lucy F. Rogers,
Miss Mary Rogers,
Dr. Joseph G. Rogers,
Col. James F. Keegan,
W. C. McGibbon,
James B. Mageoch,
C. Liessfeldt,
H. R. Goring,
Samuel J. Held,
G. T. Arnold,
C. H. Arnold,
Neville J. D. Parker,
Mrs. Parker and child,
H. C. Baldwin,
R. W. Forbes,
W. J. Forbes,
Miss Amelia Marburg,
Miss Jennie Lippman,
Miss Daisy Lippman,
J. D. Wing,
Mrs. J. D. Wing,
Mr. Dougherty,
Miss J. W. Leupp,
Miss L. T. Leupp,
George Crary,
W. P. Crary,
Rev. H. T. Perry,
Rev. T. A. Baldwin,
Miss Lillie Leslie,
Miss Mary Leslie.
S. L. Phelps,
Mr. Leslie,
Mrs. Leslie,
J. F. Wenman,
R. W. Potter,
Dr. H. Oliver Ely,
Arthur Phelps,
W. M. Patt,
George Canby,
J. Moore,
J. Hughes,
W. R. Reese,
W. H. Moore,
John H. Johnson,
F. R. Lawrence,
A. Dougherty,
E. B. Castner,
P. K. Wilson,
J. C. C. Reynolds,
J. C. C. Reynolds, Jr.,
S. K. Reynolds,
W. Roiker,
John B. Wynn,
E. Gibb,
Mrs. E. Gibb,
W. A. Marburg,
John R. Andrews,
Ernest Hutchinson,
Mrs. Gilbert,
John Good,
M. Rogers,
J. Hirshfield,
C. A. O'Rourke,
W. A. Collins,
C. Davidson,
Charles L. Taylor,
John Thompson,
Miss Althaus,
Mrs. L. A. Myers,
Mrs. Beaumont,
John Macan,
Hon. J. W. Leigh,
Hon. G. C. H. Leigh,
George Hughes,
J. Cooke,
G. Cooke,
Lieut. Col. H. B. Reed,
E. McHugh, Jr.,
Thomas M. Coope,
C. Hartwig,
Mrs. M. A. Storey,
Miss May Storey,
Valentine Bicking.

In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.

John Williams,
Alfred L. Williams,
J. H. Hawkins,
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Linden,
E. H. Brown,
C. A. C. Brenton.
W. H. Wilson,
Miss O. W. Hughes,
Mrs. E. C. McDonald,
Miss E. L. Breneman,
Miss McDonald,
Miss Josie McDonald,
Mrs. E. E. Breneman.

FROM OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. Pendleton, Miss Ayres, Mrs. Dooley and child, Miss Kate Murphy, Miss Sallie Fox, F. Wessels, Mr. O'Neil, O. Reibe, A. P. Abell, Adolph Schnolmied, Rev. Mr. Harris, R. Ives, W. C. Lyons, J. C. Bannon, J. C. Van Houten, J. B. Spencer, P. E. Lome, Marcus Brown, Hector Campbell, J. B. Dell, R. R. Daneny, E. Bowles, J. J. Bayn, J. H. Perkins, J. B. Christie. Three steerage.

In steam-ship Andes, from Carthagena, &c.—Joseph Hayes, O. L. Bradshaw, W. B. Hatch, B. B. French, John Bocker, E. Vengoecha, J. C. Jonleson, C. Hibbert, W. Vicary, R. Chambers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:10 | Sun sets.....6:58 | Moon sets...3:17
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:31 | Gov. Island..7:20 | Hell Gate...8:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, Aug 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, London, Eng.; Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; William P. Clyde, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Germanic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Ga., W. K. Garrison; City of Waco, Greenman, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; City of Chester, Leitch, Liverpool, Eng., John J. Dale; Hudson, Gager, New Orleans, La., Clark & Seaman; Oder, Von Oterendorp, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, and Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia, James Hand; Hutchinson, Talbot, Brashear City, La., Charles A. Whitney & Co.; Great Western, Windham, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, Havre, France, Boyd & Hincken; barks J. Sargent, Broun, Alexandria, Egypt, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Freidig, (Sp.,) Bery, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Teresa, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Gloucester, England, Lauro, Storey & Co.; R. W. Griffiths, Drummond, Matanzas, James E. Ward & Co.; brigs Thomas Owen, Guptill, Havana, Cuba, James E. Ward & Co.; Mary E. Brighton, Leighton, Penarth Roads, England, for orders, J. O. Ward & Co.; Typhoon, (Norw.,) Thomesen, Stettin, Germany, C. Tobias & Co.; Clara J. Adams, McFadden, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Josephine, (Br.,) Ganion, St. John's, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Cleta, (Br.,) Johnson, Belize, Honduras, William Jex & Co.; Otter, (Br.,) C. Pringle, Leith, Scotland, Bartzan Brothers.

Schrs. Louisa Smith, Webber, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray; C. H. Foster, Coomb, Penarth Roads, England, Miller & Houghton; Bagadus, Cox, Jacmel, Hayti, J. Wessels; Ida Richardson, Bedell, Matanzas, Evans, Ball & Co.; W. H. Bowen, Dill, Bristol, R. I., H. W. Jackson & Co.; H. M. Wright, Rivers, Richmond, Va., Slaght & Petty; Matilda Brooks, Hildreth, Brunswick, Ga., Warren Ray; J. J. Shaw, Sower, Richmond, Va., Slaght & Petty; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Company; Laura, Roberts, St. Augustine, Fla., Warren Ray.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Aug. 4, and Southampton 5th, with mdse. and 114 cabin and 182 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Aug. 10, lat. 43 59, lon. 47 53, passed ship Cornelius Grinnell, from London, for New-York; 12th, lat. 41 54, lon. 61 44, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.; 13th, lat. 40 45, lon. 68 48, passed bark St. Lucien, (Fr.,) for Bordeaux.

Steam-ship Donati, (Br.,) Galgey, Santos July 19, and Rio Janeiro 23d, with coffee and one passenger to Busk & Jevons.

Steam-ship Abdiel, (Br.,) Steel, Galveston Aug. 7, with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Aug. 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Aug. 5, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Andes, (Br.,) Porter, Carthagena July 23, Savanilla 30th, Aux Cayes Aug. 3, and Kingston 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Pottsville, Winnett, Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Richmond, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with fruit to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Daniels, Savannah Aug. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Plymouth Rock, Curtis, Norfolk.

Steam-ship State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston Aug. 7, and Key West 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Ivanhoe, (of Liverpool,) Luke, Calcutta May 5, with mdse. to Ralli Brothers—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co. Had very light and variable winds down the Bay of Bengal; crossed the Equator in Indian Ocean May 23; got S. E. trades May 31, lat. 30 S., lon. 87 E. pretty fresh, and at times strong, which we carried to the meridian of Mauritius; had good weather round the Cape of Good Hope, which was passed June 24; St. Helena July 8, and crossed the Equator in the Atlantic 18th in lon. 23; took the N. E. trades July 26, in lat. 12, lon. 27, carrying them fresh to lat. 26, lon. 60; passed Bermuda May 8, and since have had fine weather and moderate winds: June 12, lat. 25 30 S., lon. 50 30 E., spoke a British ship showing signal letters M C T S, from Rangoon, for Cork, 52 ds. out; 20th, off Cape Receipe, spoke a bark showing signal letters J G T S, from Rangoon, for Falmouth, 50 ds. out; 22d, lat. 35, S., lon. 30 20 E., spoke bark Confederate (Br.) from Iloilo, for Falmouth, 60 ds. out; 25th, lat. 30 30 S., lon. 15 E., spoke bark Mindemann (Br.), from Singapore for London, 50 ds. out; June 11, lat. 11 S., lon. 10 W., spoke a ship supposed the Elsinore from Rangoon, for Falmouth, 89 ds. out; 12, lat. 10 S., lon. 12 W., spoke ship Star of India, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Dundee, 106 ds. out; same day, lat. 9 S., lon. 12 30 W., spoke ship Caroline, (Br.,) from Bombay, for Havre, 81 ds. out; 20, lat. 4 N., lon. 25, passed brig F. H. Todd, bound S.; 26, lat. 12, lon. 28, passed a Norwegian bark, from Newcastle, for Bombay, showing signal letters J K M B, 22 ds. out; same time, spoke bark Taftcombe, (Br.,) from Akyab, for Falmouth, 120 ds. out.

Ship Silver Eagle, (of London,) Case, Shanghai April 16, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Had moderate winds to lat. 18 N., steady at N. E., then light variable winds through the remaining part of the China Sea; passed Anjier April 11, Cape of Good Hope June 15; from thence light, variable winds to lat. 25 S.; thence moderate S. E. trades to lat. 5 N.; crossed the Equator July 14, in lon. 30; from thence light variable winds, with torrents of rain, to lat. 10 N., and strong N. E. trades, with fine weather to lat. 28 N.; May 28th, lat. 23 03 S., lon. 60 03 E., spoke ship Belfast, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Falmouth, 28 ds. out; June 5, lat. 30 16 S., lon. 38 33 E., spoke bark Vencidor, (Br.,) from New-Caledonia, for Dundee, 63 ds. out; 6th, lat. 30 43 S., lon. 36 49 E., spoke bark Suomalain, (Dutch,) from Akyab, for Falmouth, 51 ds. out; 12th, lat. 34 38 S., lon. 25 06 E., spoke ship City of Foochow, (Br.,) from Maulmein, for Bremen, 64 ds. out; 19th, lat. 32 51 S., lon. 15 21 E., spoke ship Indian Packet, (Dutch,) from Java, for Amsterdam, 52 ds. out.

Bark Edward Waeterland, (Ger.,) Segebarth, Galway 32 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Marie, (Ger.,) Weyhausen, Hamburg July 5, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Richard Pearse, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Bartaby, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Fama, (Norw.,) Mathiesen, New-Haven, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Vera, (Ger.,) Lubke, London 47 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig H. Houston, (of Stockton,) Griffin, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Raven, Nash, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Dos Hermanos, (Mex.,) Aberastiery, Vera Cruz, June 17, with sugar and fustic to order—vessel to master.

Schr. O. A. O'Mullen, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Reynolds, Arecelbo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Hartstene, McNalin, London July 11, in ballast to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Schr. Mabel F. Staples, (of Harrington,) Burrell, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of St. Kitts,) Stevens, Port-au-Prince and Miragoane 12 ds., with logwood and coffee to William K. Mott.

Schr. Emma M. Fox, Case, Fall River.
Schr. Anthony Kelly, Ward, Fall River.
Schr. American Chief, Snow, Fall River.
Schr. D. M. Saunders, Mott, Fall River.
Schr. Surprise, Seaman, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Convoy, French, Warren, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Tahmiro, Smith, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Nightingale, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sallie T. Chartre, Trefethen, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. C. P. Shuttles, Young, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Onward, Wheeler, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Buckeye, Legg, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. William Mayo, Erum, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Isaac Sherwood, Eagle, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Fanny A. Fowler, Mackay, Providence.
Schr. Emma White, Gillett, Providence.
Schr. Pauthea, McDade, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Anna, Adams, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Hydrangea, Beebe, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Hartford, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Game Cock, Finity, Millstone Point.
Schr. Fanny Hanmer, Brooks, Nantucket.
Schr. Tunis Depew, Baker, Boston.
Schr. Ida Deering, Taunton.
Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Fitch, New-Bedford.
Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Lindsley, Norwich.
Schr. Iris, Chase, Harwich.
Schr. Capitol, Hawkins, New-Haven.
Schr. Almonak, Flye, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Hudson, Post, New-London.
Schr. John McGinnies, Colburn, New-London.
Schr. Unison, Hulse, New-London.
Schr. Planter, Mills, New-London.
Schr. E. R. Wilson, Price, Virginia.
Schr. Anna Ellen, Everman, Virginia.
Schr. Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, Virginia.
WIND.—Sunset, light, S. W., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Oder, for Bremen; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; City of Chester, Germanic, and The Queen, for Liverpool; Great Western, for Bristol; Holland, for London; Colon, for Aspinwall; Hutchinson, for Brashear City; City of Waco, for Galveston; Hudson, for New-Orleans; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; bark W. A. Farnsworth, for Liverpool.

Also sld. ships Nightingale, for Yokohama; Samuel Watts, for San Francisco; barks Emma and Carl, for Stettin; Chimoca, for Cork; Prudhoe, for Havre; Fauchon, for ——; brig Favorit, for Stockholm.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—A. M.—Arr. schr. Richard Welling, Iler, Philadelphia; barks Ursus Minor, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Liverpool; Garibaldi, (Ital.,) Tassire, Dublin; schrs. Eliza Christie, Bonnell, St. Johns, P. R.; F. S. Satterly, Davis, Matanzas.

Cld. steamers Diego, (Sp.,) Gastanga, Liverpool; Raleigh, Oliver, Wilmington, N. C.; Tuckahoe, Brown, Newbern, N. C.; John S. Shriver, Wood, Philadelphia; brigs William McKean, (Br.,) Forrest, Berbice; Alfred, (British Guiana,) Gamage, Paysander.

P. M.—Arr. brig Lizabel, Mahony, Boston; schr. Leander A. Knowles, do.

Below, steamer Sea Gull, Childs, Charleston; bark Imperador, (Br.,) Bowling, Matanzas.

Cld. brig William McKean, Crowell, Berbice.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Arr. steamer Batavia, (Br.,) Moreland, from Liverpool; ship Winged Hunter, Panno, from Calcutta; schrs. Isaac Rich, Oliver, from Bay of Islands; Henry A. Burnham, Raynes, from Pictou; Mary Patten, Dorr, from Brunswick, Ga.; Cyrus Hall, Hawes, from Georgetown, D. C.; Annie Lee, Look, from Philadelphia.

Spoken May 15, in lat. 13 41 S., lon. 88 11 E., ship Atmosphere, from Calcutta, for New-York.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Arr. schr. J. T. Alburger, Wells, and steam-ship Harding, Dodge, Philadelphia; schrs. Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore, and Harriet N. Miller, Philadelphia.

Also arr. Bark A. C. Bean, Cheney, Buenos Ayres; schrs. Alice B., Weehawken; C. Carroll, Elizabethport.

Cld. steamer Carroll, Wright, Halifax; bark Western Sea, Hanson, Surinam; brig Grace Lothrop, Attwood, Hayti; schr. Daniel Webster, Haskell, Hayti; British schrs. Lily, Magrenahan, Margaretville; Anna Roy, Margaretville; steamers Oriental, Matthews, Savannah; Norman, Boggs, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, New-York; James Brooks, Liscomb, Portland; schr. E. L. Higgins, Calais. Also cld., schr. Elmer M. Wright, Baltimore; Bonny Boat, Alexandria, Va.; Gen. Connor, Shule, St. Jago, Cuba; and Samuel Wakrell, Dowling, Hayti.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Aug. 13.—Arr. bark Fanny Lewis, Edwards, Boston.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 14.—Sld. steamers Fanita, Philadelphia; Manhattan, New-York.

Cld. schrs. Hattie N. Gove, Europe; Thomas G. Smith, Philadelphia.

P. M.—Cld. schrs. Hattie N. Gove, Merchat, London; Thomas G. Smith, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, Woodhull, New-York; Fanita, Hunter, Philadelphia.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Aug. 14—A. M.—The bark Chignecto sld. for Philadelphia at 4 P. M. yesterday. The bark Draupner remains for do. Other vessels, including ship Marcia Greenleaf, barks Countess of Dufferin and B. Hilton, are without change. The ship Nautilus is passing out this morning.

The steamer George Welden arr. from New-York this morning.

P. M.—Steamer Juniata, from New-Orleans, passed in at 10:30 A. M.; steamer Ohio passed in at 12:30 P. M.; bark Draupner sld. for Philadelphia at 10:30 A. M.; bark Countess of Dufferin remains for Philadelphia. There are about 50 sail here.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 14.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Admiral, from Bremen; barks Imperador, from Cuba; Prinds Oscar, from Europe; brig George Burnham, from Cuba.

MOBILE, Aug. 14.—Cld. bark E. Shun, McDougall, Liverpool.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 14—A. M.—The steam-tug Tecumseh is now off Fort Delaware, coming up with an unknown ship. The bark Minnehaha, for Londonderry, passed down this morning. The steamer Saxon, from Boston, passed up last evening. The Norwegian brig Fell, from Boston, passed up at 7:10 P. M. yesterday. The schrs. Mabel Rose, for Boston, and J. Ricardo Jova, for Valencia, passed down last evening. The schr. Walter F. Parker, from Boston, passed up last evening. The schr. Zona, for Salem, anchored off here last evening, and remains.

Noon—Ship Saranac, from Liverpool passed up at 9:45 A. M. Steamer Brashear, from Wilmington, Del., for New-York passed down at 10:15 A. M.

P. M.—Bark Frugoni e Devoto, (Ital.,) from Belfast, passed up at 1:45 P. M. Steamers Roman, for Boston; Hunter, for Providence, and Wyoming, for Savannah; brig George E. Dale, for Bangor, and schrs. Carrie Belle, for Boston; Charles E. Raymond, for Portland; Henry Croskey, for Providence; C. G. Cranmer, for do.; James S. Hewitt, for East Cambridge; William M. Wilson, for New-London; Marcus Edwards, for Boston, passed down this P. M. Steamer Juniata, from New-Orleans, via Havana, is in sight coming up the bay.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 14.—Sld. ship Marengo, San Francisco; schrs. L. A. Leeman, New-York; Adeline, Hartford.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—Arr. steamer Tappahannock, Pendleton, Havana.

Cld. schr. A. Heaton, Pass Christian.

PASS A L'OUTRE, Aug 14.—Sld. bark Adelina C. Adams, Bordeaux.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 14.—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Grace Webster, Philadelphia; Four Sisters, do.; Daylight, do.; Phœnix, Newburyport; Eva May, Windsor, N. S.

Cld. schrs. B. W. Hill, Baltimore; Almeda Willey, do.; Emma T. Story, Cranberry Isle; Capitol, Booth Bay.

Arr. schr. Franconia, Bragg, New-York; Venture, Windsor, N. S.; L. K. F. James, Newburyport; Charles E. Morrison, Alexandria; James O'Donohue, Philadelphia; Oriole, Philadelphia.

Cld. brig Hattie M. Bain, Havana; schrs. Anna Lyons, Windsor, N. S.; Lizzie K., St. John, N. B.; Bonnetta, Windsor, N. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 14—A. M.—Arr. steamers Experiment, Pierce, from New-York; W. Whilden, Riggan, from Baltimore; brig Tell, Mortensen, from Boston; schrs. Trade Wind, Bryant, from Baltimore; Maggie Cummins, Smith, from Cohasset; Henry D. May, May, from Boston.

Cld. steamers Roman, Crowell, for Boston; Hunter, Sherman, for Providence; Vindicator, Rogers, for Providence; Alliance, Carr, for Richmond; Equator, Hinckley, for Charleston; Wyoming, Teal, for Savannah; New-York, Jones, for Alexandria; H. L. Gaw, Pierson, for Baltimore; E. C. Biddle, Pierce, for New-York; Beverly, Wallace, for New-York; brig Edith, for Kingston, Jam.; schrs. J. B. Kranz, Herrick, for New-York; D. S. Siner, Handley, for Hallowell; George S. Marts, for Portsmouth; Mair & Cranmer, Hudson, for Boston; Ann E. Carll, Tyler, for Boston; Ann Elizabeth, Allen, for Norwich; Lucy Wheatley, Wheatley, for Lawrenceville; John Slusman, Thompson, for Charlestown; A. P. Nowell, Lark, for Cambridge; Maggie M. Weaver, Weaver, for Cambridgeport; George H. Squires, Haley, for Cambridgeport.

Sld. steamers Wyoming, Roman, and Hunter.

P. M.—Arr. steamer Rattlesnake, Haud, Fall River.

Below—Schr. W. F. Parker, Boston.

Cld. bark Robert Godfrey, (Br.,) Chipman, Antwerp. Schrs. William Frederick, McKeen, Genoa; W. G. Shattuck, Boston; L. C. Hickman, Boston; Fanny, Portsmouth; E. Magee, Providence; W. Walton, Medford, J. D. McCarthy, Boston; John Bird, Portland; Lorine, Savannah; Eva J. Smith, Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Sld., P. M., steamer Granada, Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Cld. 13th, ships Juno, Russell, Liverpool; Berar, (Br.,) Haight, Portland, Oregon; City of York, (Br.,) Auld, Portland, Oregon; Lady Blessington, Brown, Honolulu and Enderbery's Island; Schr. William Phillips, Healey, Melbourne.

SOUTH-WEST PASS, Aug. 14.—Arr. Brig John M. Burns, Minatitlan.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 13.—Arr. Yachts Julia, (Eastern Yacht Club;) Tudor, (leaking 2,000 strokes per hour—to go on Marine Railway;) Violet, Boston, for Newport; schrs. J. P. Robinson, New-York, for Boston; Kate Clark, do., for Bangor; Governor Coney, Port Johnson, for Gardiner; Alice Oakes, Gardiner, for New-York; J. P. Wallace, Bristol, Me., for do.; Sophie, Harrington for do.; Jas. Lawrence, Calais for Pawtucket; Richard Vaux, Saugus for Philadelphia; Ocean Traveler, Beverly for do.; S. V. W. Simmons, Quincy Point for do.; Benj. Gartside, Boston for Georgetown; Jno. T. Morrison, do. for Baltimore; M. K. Rawley, Portland for do.

Arr. 14th brig T. Towner, New-Haven, for Bangor; schrs. Anna Barton, Boston, for Philadelphia; A. Tirrell, do., for Poughkeepsie; Texas, Hawkins, from New-London, with excursionists.

Sld. 14. all before reported excepting schr. Rowena.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 14.—Arr. William Hunter, (Nor.) Bremen. Cleared Bark Framat (Sw.), Glasgow.

MARINE DISASTER.

QUEBEC, August 14.—The ship Zurich is reported ashore at Little Metis.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Aug. 13.—Sld. brig Keneth, Porto Rico.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—Arr. steamer Austin, Simpson, Rockport, Tex.

Sld. bark Loretta, (Span.,) Vines, Baltimore; 14th, bark Victoria, (Span.,) New-York; brig Malaga, (Br.,) Kerr, Baltimore.

MATANZAS, Aug. 13.—Sld. brigs George W. Chase, Patterson, N. of Hatteras; Iza, Wall, do.; schr. S. W. Coffin, Chisholm, N. of Hatteras.

PICTOU, N. S., Aug. 13.—Cld. bark Atlantic, (Br.,) McKenzie, New-York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 14.—Arr. bark D. Cornwall, (Br.,) Thompson, Troon; schrs. Spring Bird, Portland; J. W. Scott, do.; H. D. Halstead, Philadelphia.

SIDNEY, C. B., Aug. 13.—Sld. steamer James Barras, (Br.,) Arkley, London.

WINDSOR, N. S., Aug. 12.—Arr. brig Day Star, London.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Sld. for the United States, George Peabody, Baden, Oswego, Nictaux, Saguenay, Luigi, Shamrock, Ambrosia, and Saga, Capt. Boe.

Arr. out on the 8th inst., Nueva Casemira.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., Olaf, Malta, Dr. Falk, America, Hermann, Gutenberg, Caroline, Freihandel, the latter in the Channel.

Arr. out on the 14th inst., Emilie, Freia, H. P. Kitchen, Statsminster Stang, Juventa, Costante, Assunta, Peterborough, Charles E. Fabens, St. Olaf, and John Milton.

HAVRE, Aug. 14.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Ville de Paris, sld. hence for New-York at 8 o'clock this morning.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE FACTS IN THE BEECHER CASE.

NOW READY.

This day is published a revised edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. In this edition the quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row, and No. 1,257 Broadway; or of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square.

Price 25 cents.

PLAIN DEALING WITH AN IMPOSTOR.

From the New-York Times, Aug. 7.

The *Tribune* has for several weeks past been wantonly dragging the name of our journal into its vulgar puffs and advertisements, coupled with the statement that its circulation is 50,000 a day—greater than that of THE TIMES and *World* combined. How far a man may be permitted to tell lies about the business of another man may be a nice point to decide; at any rate, we allowed this particular falsehood to go on for some weeks, under a feeling of disinclination to enter into a controversy with a paper which may now safely be said to be dishonored before the public.

We now, however, repeat what we have publicly stated and offered to prove—that when the *Tribune* touts for advertisements on the ground that it has a circulation of 50,000 a day, it is guilty of endeavoring to obtain money under false pretenses. It perpetrates a distinct fraud, as much as if a man in any other business sold an article at a certain price which was entirely spurious, and not worth half the money. For it has not a circulation of 50,000, nor of 45,000, nor of 40,000, nor of 35,000, nor of 30,000; and this we undertake to prove if its books are laid open to the inspection of accountants, or failing so to do, we will pay over $16,000 to any charity in the City. We will pay the further sum of $5,000 if we do not prove that the circulation of THE TIMES is, and has been for a year past, taking it day by day, larger than that of the *Tribune*. The terms of this offer we now repeat and enlarge:

We undertake to pay over any or all of the following sums to a suitable charity on the conditions given:

$1,000 that the *Tribune* has not a circulation of	50,000
1,000 that it has not	49,000
1,000 that it has not	48,000
1,000 that it has not	47,000
1,000 that it has not	46,000
1,000 that it has not	45,000
1,000 that it has not	44,000
1,000 that it has not	43,000
1,000 that it has not	42,000
1,000 that it has not	41,000
1,000 that it has not	40,000
1,000 that it has not	39,000
1,000 that it has not	38,000
1,000 that it has not	37,000
1,000 that it has not	36,000
1,000 that it has not	35,000
1,000 that it has not	34,000
1,000 that it has not	33,000
1,000 that it has not	32,000
1,000 that it has not	31,000
1,000 that it has not	30,000

The *Tribune* to pay the difference between the circulation which it claims and that which it really has. Thus, if it has only 30,000, it shall pay over $20,000 to the charity to be hereafter agreed upon, representing the difference between 30,000 and 50,000 copies. The investigation shall cover the whole of the past year—thus affording a searching test of the truth. A committee of three shall be appointed to examine the books—one to be named by THE TIMES, one by the *Tribune*, and one by the first two. This committee must have free access to every record and book, and not be put off with alleged 'abstracts,' as was done by the *Tribune* when Messrs. Pettengill and Burr issued, on the evidence of garbled documents, a false certificate as to its circulation. This was the dodge played off upon Messrs. Astor, Taylor, and others by the Tammany Ring, and defended at the time by the *Tribune*. It now carries it out for its own benefit, but it must not be repeated in the investigation which we now demand. The books themselves must be given up to the Investigating Committee. What justification there can be for respectable men of business like Messrs. Pettengill and Burr, issuing a certificate of the circulation of a paper, *on garbled abstracts of accounts cooked up carefully beforehand*, we are at a loss to perceive. No such certificate ought to have been issued without a thorough examination of the books themselves. And such an examination would to-day prove that the *Tribune* does not circulate 30,000 copies of its paper, while it falsely represents that it circulates 50,000 copies. And for this fraudulent representation, it holds out Messrs. Pettengill and Burr as authorities, when in reality they were the victims of an exploded Tammany fraud.

It will not do for the *Tribune* to pretend that it has not heard of this reply to its malicious and totally unprovoked attack upon us. It has published fraudulent statements about THE TIMES, and it must now be called to account for those statements. When a man is accused of grave offenses, he may try to shelter himself behind a "policy of silence," but the public will soon perceive that he adopts that policy merely because he knows himself to be guilty of the offenses charged—that he has no defense to offer. No man can be permitted to defame another, and then evade responsibility by skulking behind a corner. And no man with a proper sense of honor, or of decent regard for his character, would submit to such an accusation as that which we deliberately bring against Whitelaw Reid, nominal editor of the New-York *Tribune*. What we say is, that he is guilty of the daily attempt to obtain money under false pretenses; that when he says his paper circulates 50,000 a day, he utters a gross falsehood with the intention of deceiving the public. And to pretend to be deaf to this charge, or to run like a coward from it, will not save him, for unless he withdraws his untrue and malicious assertions about THE TIMES, we will advertise him in all the chief newspapers of the country as a liar and a cheat. And if he likes to put up with that in silence, no one will misunderstand his reasons for doing so.

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